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20th March 24

CIRCULATION
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Resolution re Admin. of E.A. Dependencies

101. Sir Sydney Henn, — East African Colonies and Protectorates, — To call attention to the administration of our East African Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandate Territories; and to move a Resolution. [Tuesday 5th April.]

Motion

101. Sir Sydney Henn, — East African Colonies and Protectorates, — To call attention to the administration of our East African Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandate Territories; and to move, That, in view of the desirability of unity of policy both in administration and development of the territories of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Nyasaland, and North-Eastern Rhodesia, and the necessity for a comprehensive scheme of transport development throughout East Africa, this House urges the Secretary of State for the Colonies to send out to East Africa this year a special commission to report to him on the practicability of co-ordinating policy and services throughout the territories, and to advise on the programme of future economic development, especially cotton-growing and railway construction. [Tuesday 5th April.]

On the evening of the 21st March I received that nearly identical motion which would be the main point, and I prepared the annexed memo (which should be read in connexion with the file of older memos on the subject below.)

On Wednesday evening Sir Sydney Henn told me that federation would be the main point, and on the resolution as we have have it the point need not arise at all; though I expect that

20th April - 21st April 1924

Subsequent Paper

that it will. My theme:
way, therefore, still to supply,
but I don't believe, on
basis of this morning's
debilitation, the S. of S.
will need a million votes on
the other hand.

I have mentioned that
Sir B. Hume seemed somewhat
critical of (a) the absence (alleged)
of development effort in
T.T. & (b) Nyasaland
railway plans.

W.C.S.

2/4/54

It is a well to be frank in these
matters - I am relying among ourselves -
I therefore take this opportunity of
observing that Sir B. Hume knows
very little about Tanganyika and
less (if possible) about Nyasaland.
As to the former, he gets his

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information from a small body
of commercial gentlemen who are
obviously not in sympathy with
the policy of developing the country on
active lines, though they are cerebral
not to say so. As to the latter, his
ideas as expanded recently before
the Nyasaland Railway Committee were
~~also~~ so very crude that the Committee
found it difficult to keep up an
appearance of giving them serious
consideration.

C.S.
2/4/54

H. J. R.
4/12/54

Mr. O'Sullivan

I am afraid this has
been overlooked, but I think
all that is necessary is to
tell Sir B. to forward copies of
Memorandum of 5.6.54 on road traffic
to Col. Sec. Kenyan J.C.
I have forwarded 16.5.54
These papers have been in request.

As proposed

Word 23.6.54

27th March, 1924

Dear Isaac,

Sir Sydney Henn has put down a Motion for April 8th to call attention to the administration of our East African Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandate Territories; and to move a Resolution. Perhaps you could find out from him what he has in his mind.

Yours sincerely,

George Isaacs, Esq., M.P.

Prase on the same point yesterday a day of two ago; I do not know whether he was responsible for it.

Sir H. BRITTAIN: No, I did not.

Mr. THOMAS: I have made specific queries and have got an answer, and the answer is a very clear one.

Mr. REMER: Is this a Parliamentary question?

Mr. THOMAS: Yes, or I would not be asking the question.

It is untrue to state that the Hibernian, Bermuda Cable Company and the West India Cable Company are companies which are controlled by the American Cable Company. With the exception of one American director residing in New York who has never taken any part whatever in the management or control of the company the directors have always been of British birth, and have retained their British nationality. The companies publish all their business in detail by a London board. The staff is entirely composed of natural British subjects.

My dear and specific information in answer to what I told my hon. friend when he put his question on the occasion. I do not think I can add more than I said on the Second Reading of the Bill, except to press the case of it. There can be no question of the agency of the matter. There is no doubt about the importance of the Dominions.

Sir H. BRITTAIN: I do not want to appear to seem to embarrass the right hon. Gentleman. I really only want to know whether this is an all-British cable, with all respect I have not got an answer from his reply. He has told us there is only one American director in the company, who has never attended a meeting, but he has not told us whether the capital is controlled by the United States. We have not had an answer to that, or to the question of what nationality of this company is American. In other words, is this concern really not controlled by American capital?

Mr. THOMAS: I am afraid my hon. friend is confusing this board with the board, and if he puts his specific question I will deal with it. As a matter

of fact I told him whether it was publicly or privately I cannot remember—but I told him that there were difficulties on the composition of the board with the Dominions.

Mr. ORMSBY-GORE: That is the other Bill.

Mr. THOMAS: I said then that I hoped it to be in a position to announce it, but that, unfortunately, is not settled.

Sir H. BRITTAIN: Then I do not wish to press the right hon. Gentleman. I will wait willingly.

Mr. REMER: I do not think the right hon. Gentleman has given any reply to my hon. Friend the Member for Stafford (Mr. Ormsby-Gore) on the question of the island of Montserrat.

Mr. THOMAS: There is no cable there. That is the answer.

Mr. REMER: It is a most important matter, and it affects my constituency very seriously indeed. I do not know whether the right hon. Gentleman (Mr. Thomas) is aware of it or not, but this sea island cotton is the finest cotton in the world, and at the town of Hollington, which is just outside my constituency, they are suffering very serious hardships indeed through the difficulty of getting this cotton into their towns. I heard my hon. Friend ask some specific questions on the wireless system, which must be a matter of great importance to navigation and the shipping going to and from this island, and I am surprised the right hon. Gentleman has not seen fit to give a reply of some kind which would give these people at home, who are relying on this cotton very largely for their living, some intimation of how the Government will deal with the situation. It is a matter which causes great dislocation. It causes serious trouble. I do not know that it is causing.

Mr. THOMAS: Might I appeal to my hon. Friend? He must know the position of his own party in this matter. I do urge the House to let us get this Bill before a quarter past eight. I will guarantee to look into this question.

Commander EYRES-MONSELL: Does the right hon. Gentleman propose to have this Bill committed to a Committee of the whole House?

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Sir H. BRITTAIN: No, I did not.

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Mr. THOMAS: Oh yes, or I would not be asking it.

It is untrue to state that the Halifax Bermuda Cable Company and the West India Cable Company are companies which are controlled by the Commercial Cable Company. With the exception of one American director resident in New York who has never taken any part whatever in the management or control of these companies the directors have always been of British birth, subjects who have retained their British nationality. The companies' cables, all land in British territory. The companies are managed in detail by a London board. The staff is entirely composed of natural born British subjects.

A clear and specific information in answer to what I told my hon. friend when he put his question on the occasion. I do not think I can add more than I said on the second day of the Bill, except to press the urgency of it. There can be no question of the urgency of the matter. There is no doubt about the importance of the legislation.

Sir H. BRITTAIN: I did not want to appear to seem to embarrass the right hon. Gentleman. I really only want to know whether this is an all-British enterprise. In all respect I have not got an answer from his reply. He has told us there is only one American director in the company, who has never attended any meeting, but he has not told us whether the capital is controlled by the United States. We have not had an answer to that, or to the question of what nationality of this company is American. In other words, is this concern really not controlled by American capital?

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Mr. THOMAS: Might I appeal to my hon. Friend? He must know the position of his own party in this matter. I would urge the House to let us get this Bill before a quarter past eight and I will guarantee to look into this question.

Commander EYRES-MONSELL: Does the right hon. Gentleman propose to have this Bill committed to a Committee of the whole House?

Mr. THOMAS: Yes, certainly.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill read a second time.

Not committed to a Committee of the Whole House for tomorrow. (L.F.C. Economy.)

PACIFIC CABLE BOARD BILL

Order for Second Reading read.

Mr. ORMSBY-GORE: I thought the right hon. Gentleman does not propose to take this Bill in the few minutes we have before the next Motion comes on. There is not the same urgency about the Bill. The object of this Bill is to create an entirely new organisation, to which we do not know any details.

It being a quarter past eight of the clock, further business being discontinued, Mr. ORMSBY-GORE rose to Situate of Order. (L.F.C.)

EAST AFRICAN COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES.

By SYDNEY HENN: I beg to move.

That, in view of the desirability of unity of policy both in administration and development of the territories of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Nyasaland, Victoria, East-West Rhodesia, and the recent addition of the colonies, scheme of East Africa first developed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to send out to East Africa this the Colonies to send out to East Africa this year a special commission to report to him on the feasibility of co-ordinating policy and services throughout the territories, and to advise on the programme of mutual economic development, especially cotton-growing and railway construction.

Believing as I do in the Federation of East Africa as a policy most likely to conduce to its future welfare, I regard the proposal contained in the Resolution which appears in my name on the Paper as the first necessary step in the direction of Federation. The terms of the Resolution will, I hope, meet with a favourable reception in every quarter of the Empire. Agreement on details may not be possible, but I believe that the Federation option will differ as to the nature and extent of the unification or Colonies that can be applied to a group of Colonies so diverse in their primitive setting, so varied in the racial origin of their native inhabitants, and, I may add, so unbalanced in the degree of their present

political advancement due to the influence of extraneous elements, but I am sure that everyone will agree with the principle of Federation. If there are any doubts, let me remind them that one of the greatest evils inherited from the late War is the principle of self-determination, which has led to the disintegration of Europe, the cessation of immigration, and a veritable repetition of the story of the Tower of Babel.

In contrast thus with the history of the greatest of all Federations, the United States, the late War of American history, I know that the War of Separation in 1776 eventually showed a long, but not irreparable, and again strife between States that were existing without the knowledge of some cases not parting the land, and indeed the most beneficent that I find prosperity the world has seen, the mainly to two causes, Federalism and absolute Free Trade without encumbering barriers that embraces a continent. If we need not go into the British Empire, Canada, followed later by Australia and South Africa, present examples of the great advantages of Federation, and if there are any doubtful elements, shall I have the pleasure of Kenya and the development of the territory of Tanganyika, may I remind the House of the difference between the English, the British, and the Dutch States of South Africa, and to differ in their favour. I would not, however, to political or economic reasons suggest to-day that Canada, Australia or South Africa should more split up into independent governing administrations or provinces.

Coming now to East Africa, you have here a group of five separate, but separate in the sense that each carries the burden of supporting a separate Bill with a very full degree of success. In the case of Kenya, of Uganda, of Zanzibar, but at a considerable cost to the British taxpayer in the case of Nyasaland and Tanganyika, especially Tanganyika. These five units, or rather I should say four, because Zanzibar is an island lying immediately off the coast, together with North-West Rhodesia, a continuous block of territory embedded in the side of Africa, so continuous that it is quite easy in the

morning's stroll to cross the international boundary without being aware of it. You have passed from the paternalistic despotic Government of King Louis of the despotic and paternal Government of King Stork, and yet the only question between these five territories is the Colonial Office at a distance of 100 miles which maintains a despotic hand over the destinies of five separate administrations. On the spot there is no change of administrative officers, and no uniformity of practice in dealing with native affairs, there is no pool of resources or of ideas, there is no unity in the treatment of similar problems in adjacent territories, and enough credit may be given for the encouragement that is held out to the local Governors to meet and discuss problems of mutual interest, the fact is that the wheels of the administrative machine move slowly and at times hardly.

I must be reminded, however, that the equality in political standing does not cancel present. It is not certain, for example, with regard to Tanganyika, when will ever possess such a vigorous type of British element as Kenya does to-day, and in any case there is some doubt that is raised in our minds by the position of that territory in the conditions of the mandate. I might like to say that my own opinion is a very careful study of this question without, of course, being an authority on the subject, is that that will prove no obstacle to confederation, it is possible that confederation, in a strict sense in which it exists in the United States of America, in Australia, or in Canada, may never be possible in East Africa, but, at any rate, as a unifying, unifying of services is not possible, but desirable and most urgent.

I turn now to give a few examples of services that might very well be met. I will begin with the case of the Posts and Telegraphs. At the present time Kenya and Uganda have a common administration, and a common administration of Tanganyika is separate. It should they not be unified, it is not clear that, with separate administrations, the independence of lines of telegraphic and postal lines between two Colonies that are adjacent

will be wanting? I go on to the question of Currency. Here you have a very difficult problem. At the present time in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika there is an East African currency, composed of pounds, shillings and cents. I do not propose to raise any question with regard to the past history of the present currency, but I should like to point out that, if progress is to be made in the head of East Africa, it is necessary, in my opinion, that the currency of the mainland shall be extended to include the islands. There are two very important reasons for this, the one commercial and the other political. The commercial reason is that the Zanzibar possesses a very great share of the trade of the mainland, and it is one of the facts about a monopoly of what we know as the "cotton trade." Yet in the group of territories of Zanzibar, the population of only 200,000 people, out of a total population of something like 12,000,000. I think it is most desirable, from the commercial point of view, that the currency should be extended to Zanzibar and the islands, and that the East African shilling should be adopted in its place. There is, as I have said, also a political reason, and that is that, in the "cotton trade" which, though that exist, the export of the rubber is used in some instances, to my personal knowledge, to maintain the fiction that East Africa is a dependency of India.

I will next deal with the question of Customs. It is not so very long since each of these Colonies maintained a separate tariff and a separate Customs administration, and, in fact, they are covered from each other import duties upon native products. This, of course, has been abandoned, because it was seen to be impossible, at any rate in the case of Kenya and Uganda, and a uniform tariff was adopted with a joint administration. No difficulty has been found in maintaining a single Customs administration for the two territories, and in making such appointments of the best interests of the duties as was in the case of the two territories. Rather more than a year ago, perhaps two years ago, an attempt was made to bring Tanganyika into the same Customs Union, and I may say that a great deal of pressure had to be brought to bear from outside to obtain what was desired by everyone. I am glad to say that last year was successful in obtaining

(Sir S. Heim.)

for Tanganyika an identical tariff with that in force for Kenya and Uganda, but to this day we have not been able to obtain a unification of the Customs administration, which is so desirable from every point of view. In the first place, even if it be granted that no harm is done when the same duty is recovered at each of the two ports, Kilindiini and Dar es-Salaam, we have always to remember that, between a group of countries so closely related, there is a great deal of inter-colonial trade, and the Customs barriers between these colonies are a great hindrance to this trade. In my opinion, there is no more efficient way of having a single and united Customs service between the three territories, than there is in setting up the Customs service between Kenya and Uganda.

I am now to the question of railways and transport facilities in general, and here I will refer quite briefly to the three systems, the Northern, the Central, and the Southern. I will begin with the Northern system of railways, the one of which is popularly known as the Uganda Railway, although I dare say many hon. Members know that the Uganda Railway built originally for the benefit of Uganda does not as yet reach Uganda. We have had the opportunity during the last few weeks of discussing in this House the Supplementary Estimate, that has been passed for the purpose of providing further funds for the extension of that line, not only into Uganda, but in other directions as well. When I spoke in the House during the discussion of that Supplementary Estimate, I pointed out that in my opinion it was most desirable that the Tanga Railway, which forms the Northern Railway in the Tanganyika Territory, should be handed over to the Uganda railway administration for operation. The House will remember that about this time last year, or a little later, we had several discussions on the subject of the Voi-Tarsus line, the branch line that connects the Tanga system with the Central Uganda Railway, an opportunity which gave me the occasion of the Secretary of State on that occasion to mention that branch, and not to remove it, has resulted in a very real service to those countries.

It was my privilege to receive yesterday a letter from the manager of Uganda Railway in which he states that the volume of cargo coming on that line was more than the line can carry. I could say nothing of the sort, but that that branch line was needed may be perfectly true, that a good deal of that cargo has been, so to say, re-routed to the Port of Tanga, but may I be permitted to draw the usual planters and others who have interests in the Tanga district are always short of transport facilities, and will be shorter still as business develops, and that all the facilities that can possibly be given to them by way of removing from their hands a portion of the cargo that comes from interior, will always be of advantage to them, by increasing their own facilities. The central railways of Tanganyika, the line that goes from Dar es-Salaam to Kilindiini and Lake Tanganyika, of course, forms the most difficult of all the lines. This is the department of administration of it is an area which gives most cause for anxiety, because it is a source of the largest deficit in the Budget of the Colony. There are no people who think the line will never pay, but that is a great exaggeration. There are already signs that there has been a very noticeable improvement in the traffic over that line, more especially in cargo coming from the Belgian Congo across Lake Tanganyika for shipping at Dar es-Salaam. But in connection with this line it is very necessary to be aware that certain developments are in the offing, the best is to be got out of the country, and the first of them is the construction of a branch, or, if you like, a spur in the direction of Lake Victoria, for the purpose of opening up to us a new and large area of suitable growing country.

There is another line which is badly required and the construction of which will have to be faced soon, later, and that is a line which starts from a more or less central point, this railway is a south-westerly line, it shall tap the upper part of the Ruifu Valley, which covers the large area of fertile ground in the interior of that country. This railway, which is in question, would become a most profitable owing to the fact that it is set going to open production on a

would eventually stretch out and take Nyasa, so forming a complete connection with Nyasaland and North Rhodesia. Finally in the South we have another railway problem which I have carefully considered, and which I think is worthy of the most careful consideration, and that is the railways based upon the port of Beira. These are the railways upon the future of Nyasaland and Eastern Rhodesia depend to a great degree. I do not propose to discuss any further any very important particular group for the reason that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed a Committee, who are trying to consider the very important question that surrounds the question of railways and transport facilities in the Nyasaland. These three systems serve a continuous block of over 100,000 square miles, containing more than 12,000,000 people, and any railway in each of these territories is possibly to be regarded as an investment to be dealt with as local interests and priorities suggest.

The matter in connection with which is the question of the ports, and present spending a good deal of money at the port of Kilindiini. We now a discussion has been started, the permission of the Portuguese Government for the construction of a port at Beira. Dar es-Salaam is a port for money to improve its port, and it requires it. Zanzibar is spending money on the port, but in a small part of the coast, and it is possible that the fact that the port of Beira is a port for the Colony. Here again, a discussion of the question of the ports is possible, but that these will be considered as isolated one particular country. It would be foolish to think that money should be flung away in a wrong direction in the way of port facilities. As a matter of speaking of East Africa as a general country, that it wants a really efficient and up to date service, both for passengers, and for cargo, and from my own view of these matters I am sure it will be well satisfied in the small amount of money which up to date exists, and constant and properly coordinated use of a good service to run from

Beira right up to Port Sudan is to be expected. I was very much struck at the time of the Imperial Economic Conference with a remark made by Sir Harold Mackenzie, the Chairman of the Imperial Shipping Committee, when he told them that in almost every quarter of the world steamship freight difficulties and crises had been satisfactorily arranged with the exception of East Africa, but that on that point he found a chaos which he considered it impossible to furnish what was very badly required, a regular, efficient and economic service.

There are two questions that remain to be dealt with the Indian and the African, but I do not propose here to discuss the effect that federation might have on the Indian question. In the Colonial Paper filed of last year it was stated that the general policy then laid down for Kenya should apply equally to Uganda and Tanganyika, and it is clear that any local immigration regulations for Kenya and Uganda should apply equally to Tanganyika and other territories within the block. But it is not so clear that they might apply excepting under some system of federation or federation. The exact terms of immigration regulations and more particularly their application, may be left to vary considerably under pressure from local local interests, and it would be the opinion of independent-minded workers, and I should like to think that today Tanganyika possesses a Legislature, and under the loss of it, true that the assurance is a Tanganyika are already providing for the establishment of a Legislature, and it is difficult to see how such a demand can be reasonably resisted for any length of time. I have reserved the question of the ports to the last, because an important part of the subject furnishes the most powerful argument in my opinion, for federation. In no other department is it so important that local experience and knowledge should be pooled and that there should be uniformity of practice in dealing with grave affairs, so that it could not possibly be said that the natives of one territory were better treated than those of another. Neither I say must be taken away, but I think that the present state of these colonies, administered as they are, is not a good one, and that the best towards those who see the world is to be done is to determine the fact that there

[Mr. Ormsby-Gore.] revenue of 24s. per head of the population and exports of £2s. per head. The economic progress that has been made in West Africa in recent years has altogether outstripped the progress that has been made in East Africa.

The real wealth of any country is the productive capacity of its population, the quality and the amount of the production, and the real advance of East Africa can only come through an increased productive power of the whole of its 12,000,000 inhabitants. The moral and material progress of the African native is bound up with his economic progress, and it is essential that we should realise our Imperial responsibility in helping forward the economic evolution of the 12,000,000 population of East Africa. Experience has shown in other parts of Africa, as well as in East Africa itself, that the best line of advance, at any rate at first, is the development of the African as a producer on his own account. That is particularly so in the case of crops like cotton. Efforts have been made to produce cotton on the plantation system, but they have not been very successful, and you want to get the whole of the primitive, backward African family of all ages to work on the job, each on his own little plot of cotton, if you are to get results in the first instance. East Africa, this great strip of country together with the Sudan, is climatically, in soil and population, the great potential source of an increased cotton crop in the world. Taking all foreign countries and all the Empire, the greatest opportunity for producing a stimulation of cotton development is in East Africa.

I agree entirely with my hon. Friend who moved the Motion, that there is no reason why that policy should be in any way inconsistent with or opposed to such plantation interests as can exist in East Africa. We have to remember that the bulk of the territory between the Zambezi and the frontiers of Abyssinia is wholly tropical in character. Small portions of it are sub-tropical and even smaller portions of it are what you might call non-tropical. There is just that one-tenth of the area of Kenya, the Kenya Highlands, the Kilimandjaro country and Tanganyika, and the railway strip of Northern Rhodesia, and the Shire Highlands of Nyasaland, which practically

alone out of this vast area, are really suitable for close white settlement, or settlement with any race of agricultural producers other than the African native. If the bulk of the territory is to be developed effectively, both in the interests of the natives, and to take the other side of the dual mandate, in the interests of civilisation, which wants the raw material and trade of Africa, there must be greater stimulus of native production. That can be done only by a policy consistently carried out by successive Governors and successive Secretaries of State. It can be done only by the expenditure of money.

East Africa is suffering to-day from the literal starvation of its transport, development and medical and educational services. These are the three services which urgently require money. That money cannot be obtained by further taxation of the existing populations of these territories. If there is one thing which moves in the direction of something like the nature of federation, however difficult that may be to work out, it is the absolute necessity of getting out of the appalling financial rut in which, at any rate, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika seem to be today. It is impossible under existing conditions for the raising of a loan for Uganda or for Kenya. The only part of East Africa that can raise a loan now is Kenya, unless, of course, you introduce a special Bill giving a special Imperial Government guarantee. We know the difficulties.

What is the position? Attempts are being made in a country like Tanganyika Territory, where we have a special responsibility for the administration of an ex-German colony with which we are charged, to carry on capital expenditure in development and in any progressive service out of the money, exigent revenue, out of shillings that are worth with the greatest difficulty by Colonial Secretaries from a reluctant Treasury. The grants-in-aid system at present means that you cannot get a treatment which we are always talking about for the development of the native and for these great territories, but practice, because you cannot get money to build the schools and roads, the doctors and hospitals and railways and roads and various technical services for developing cotton growing and

text. It can be done only by some indication, by some special mission of inquiry, by all parties co-operating and realising the imperative responsibility of getting the Treasury of this country to do what is absolutely necessary. I know that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has about £42,000,000 of surplus this year. If he had spent a few thousands of that in relation to what has been spent—

Mr. J. H. THOMAS: You enumerated it.

Mr. ORMSBY-GORE: I enumerated a certain portion of it for Uganda, but I had an awful struggle to get it. We did not know what the surplus was to be. A little bit more could have been devoted to this object. We would then have had orders in this country for buying railway materials and the like. There would have had a great development of a reciprocal trade that would be paid hand over fist. You cannot suppose that you will always be able to finance the development of our imperial charge and responsibility out of surplus surpluses. My hope is that, if you can get more effective and some greater continuity of established policy in East Africa, taking these territories as a whole, the Cabinet—it may be this or the next—will come to this House, and say, "We will guarantee a loan of £20,000,000 to be spent by the Secretary of State for the Colonies at his discretion on the development of these territories, and we guarantee the principal and interest for 10 years until the results are seen." It could pay hand-over fist.

At present we are carrying on a penny and pound-foolish policy. At the present rate Tanganyika will require a loan in aid every year, and you will not get any "forrarder." If you spend £20,000 a year, as you do now, on grants-in-aid in Tanganyika, you will spend it all away. If you spend £2,000,000 you will "poot out" of the colony by getting the law down. We talk about our responsibility for these territories. How are you going to put it into practice? I am afraid that you cannot do these things unless you come from Downing Street. No more business for the hon. Gentleman, the Colonial Secretary, as it were, to say, "I understand you are thinking of doing this and that and say, 'Oh, yes, even if I had the money the Government could

go here or go there," or "We ought to spend so much on cotton development here or coffee and sisal there." You can only do it by a special mission to these countries. My hon. Friend has pointed out the divergencies, the overlapping, and the need for co-ordination, for unification of services—medical services, veterinary services and the like—because there is nothing worse than for a new official to get stuck in one of these territories, with no adequate interchange. That is what tends to happen now, particularly in Tanganyika. It is suffering to-day from the fact that this is a new country taken over after the War, and it has had to get a scratch lot of men where they could get them—men who have not belonged to that particular service in the past.

The only hope in East Africa as a whole is to have one Civil Service, one Medical Service, one Veterinary Service, one Agricultural Service, and especially one Native Commissioner Service. We want this Mission. We want it to go out as soon as possible, not to talk politics, but to talk business and practical administration, and to see whether the Secretary for the Colonies can be helped and the Imperial Parliament advised to assist in bringing about greater development and progress. My hon. Friend has referred to the Rudk Valley. My own view for what they are worth is that it is urgently necessary to connect up Nyasaland and Lake Nyasa with the Central Railway from Dar-es-Salaam to Kigoma. That view is only the result of a visit to the country, of casual conversation, of examination of the map and that kind of thing. This matter requires an expert Commission on the spot, and I think it is up to us who proposed this Motion to tell the right hon. Gentleman what sort of a Commission we have in mind.

As to the terms of reference, let them be as wide as you like, and let the report be made to the right hon. Gentleman himself. This House must have the final word in criticism of whatever he decides on his report. Let them report to him as to how best to develop British possessions in East Africa; how best to put into effect all we have been saying in the last few years about our duty and trusteeship to the African native; and how best to get a really enthused Civil Service, such as we have in many parts

[Mr. Ormsby-Gore.]
of West Africa to-day. So much as to the terms of reference. Now as to the composition of the Commission. At the head of this Commission there should be a man of first-rate administrative experience, and if I may make so bold, I would suggest that the right hon. Gentleman should ask Sir Hugh Clifford, the Governor of Nigeria, to take an extra five months' leave and do this job.

Mr. THOMAS: May I suggest that as I am going to speak very definitely about the Commission, I do not think it would help to mention names. Last there should be difficult and last it might lead to misunderstanding, I should prefer no mention of names.

Mr. ORMSBY-GORE: Perhaps I should not have mentioned any names, but I wished to indicate somebody of that type, some first-rate African administrator. That is the kind of man we want to have at the head of the Commission, and if you want to send out Members of Parliament send them out under him. With him, we should send a good railway man and a good cotton man. If you are to get a real move on in this matter you will have to get private enterprise interested as well as State enterprise. We must try to get Lancashire interested in the development of East Africa. We have the opportunity of doing so and it will be wholly to the good if we avail ourselves of it. I have seen at the Colonial Office the value of the Manchester and Liverpool Chambers of Commerce in connection with West African development, and the great work which the merchants of Manchester and Liverpool have done in connection with development of West Africa. I want to see the same interest taken in East Africa by these extremely go-ahead hard-headed, plain-thinking men. The other thing we want the Commission to do is to get some continuity. We shall never make progress in these countries unless we get continuity between successive Governments and successive Secretaries of State. That is absolutely essential.

Empire, which I admit is at present claimed by British Guiana. We have had that for 100 years, and have done nothing about it, and there is a terrible stagg about it, in the eyes of the world, we may not make as good a showing as we ought to in Tanganyika territory. I agree it is a tremendous problem. The destruction that took place in the War during the Von Lettow campaign is tremendous, and the leeway to be made up is very great. The native problem is even more difficult in Tanganyika than in any of the other territories. We cannot rest upon our oars and feel quite satisfied with what has gone on in the last three years. "We have a special trust under Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations which would say that the two most important State documents in the consideration of this problem, that have emanated in the last few years are Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations and the reference to native policy in the White Paper Command Paper No. 100 of last year. If these two documents are to be our guide, what we now want is a Commission of Inquiry on the spot to consult with official and unofficial opinion to bring that opinion to the Secretary of State and advise as to how best these two documents can be put into the most practical effect.

Mr. J. HOPE SIMPSON: I have listened with the greatest interest, and I am sure has the whole House, to the speeches of the Mover and Second, to this Motion, and they have raised an extraordinarily important item of Colonial policy and of Empire policy. It is being raised for the first time. I should say hon. Members will recollect that Winston Churchill at an East Africa dinner in 1922 referred to this project and used these words:

"I look forward undoubtedly to the day when a great East African Federation almost as an Empire will be created with common energy and with massed financial credits and resources. By every member of that Federation will be benefited."

At the same dinner Mr. Churchill, in regard to Kenya, used the following words:

"I do not propose to discuss the details of this project, but I think it is worth noting that the new East African Federation will be a very different thing from the old East African Colonies, which were merely a collection of territories under British responsibility."

From this it would appear that Mr. Winston Churchill at that time had the idea of a great white East African entity, which, as the hon. Gentleman who has just set down knows, is an impossibility. With that consent of the House I propose to deal with this question from a different point of view. We have looked at it from the point of view of the development of the Empire as it affects Great Britain. I suggest there is an entirely different point of view from which we ought to regard this problem, and that is the point of view of the Empire as a whole, and especially the point of view of the Indian Empire. As the House is aware, I am connected with an Indian colonies committee, but I am now speaking in my capacity as a member of that committee; I am speaking as a member of this House, and anything I say has no reference whatsoever to that committee. I speak in my own behalf entirely.

The population of the territory which has been referred to by the hon. Member for Blackburn (Sir S. Hens) and by the hon. Member for Stafford (Mr. Ormsby-Gore) is some twelve millions, which signifies about six whites and six and a half million Indians. Hon. Members will remember that last year in July on the Colonial Note 66 had a long and interesting discussion on the Kenya question. The speech to which most attention was attracted was that made by the hon. Member for Swindon (Mr. Mitchell Banks), a speech which at the time, and ever since, I have very sincerely regretted, and which I think many Members of this House very much regretted, owing to the false spot in which the whole proposition was placed by the hon. Member in that speech. That speech created more difficulty for us in Kenya than any other speech in this House during the last 12 months. The Indian population of Kenya is a very close and intimate interest in this question which we are discussing to-day. He served in Africa a function which is not served by any other body. He is in an economic position and an economic function which are not served by the African or by the European. He has the small business, the carpenter, the mechanic, the clerk on the railways, and the engine driver. These minor posts, which are so essential for the development of any

Colony are, at the present time, performed by the Indian. This is especially the case in Kenya and in Nigeria. In Kenya the cotton from Uganda goes to India. The Indian possesses cotton mills, in which the cotton is ginned before export, and his interests in Uganda are exceedingly extensive. When we turn to Tanganyika, we find him as a soldier and planter. He has bought six colony plantations there. It is the same wherever you look over the Empire; the Indian has been one of the agencies of development in very many quarters. In Fiji it is due to him that we have sugar. In British Guiana it is the basis of the Colony to include the Indian, and in Malaya the rubber. He is the backbone and important element in our Empire development. How has he been treated by this Empire of ours? In Australia he is not admitted. In Canada he is not admitted. There are some Indians still in Canada, but the majority have been induced to leave. In the Indian Government we treat the Indian Government refused to allow him to immigrate to Fiji.

Mr. THOMAS: I feel I am entitled to make an appeal to my hon. Friend. My difficulty will be this. I cannot possibly, for reasons that he knows, reply to those statements in his speech, which may be interpreted by his friends as ignoring them. I do not desire to do that. He knows perfectly well that I could not possibly reply to any statements such as he is now making, for reasons which he knows, and I would ask him, in the interests of the cause he so well represents, neither to put himself nor me in that unfortunate position.

Mr. ORMSBY-GORE: On a point of Order. I thought it was out of order to touch upon the Indian question, or I would have done so myself in my speech.

Mr. HOPE SIMPSON: I regret exceedingly if my remarks can be interpreted in that way. My point is that the Indian is feeling that he is being squeezed out of certain openings which he has in Africa. He has an opening in Tanganyika. Under the mandate of the League of Nations he has an Arab charge with very few white in Tanganyika. There is an opening in Uganda, which he feels is this time that the policy which has already adopted in the case of the Kenya Colony after this announcement,

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—Motion—

Mr. H. SIMPSON: If the amalgamation is allowed it is extended to those other territories to be left out.

I am not going to press these cases, but I want to re-emphasize that as far as the Indian feeling on the subject is concerned at the present time. As Mr. H. Simpsen has already mentioned in the Motion, I have a deep respect for the Indian people. I do not doubt that the Indian people will stop at nothing to get the Indian case as far as the Government is concerned. I believe that the Indian people are very intelligent and they will take every step that is possible to get their case as far as the Government is concerned. I believe that the Indian people are very intelligent and they will take every step that is possible to get their case as far as the Government is concerned.

an inquiry with a view to seeing what may ultimately be done—whether it is amalgamation or whether it is federation or whether it is some lesser or different order under some intermediate authority between the Governments and the Imperial Government at home. I saw in the Times of the other day a telegram from the Nyasaland correspondent, who spoke of the Embassy here in London for amalgamation. It struck me if the same thing is being raised in any shape or form, to which, as I have said, as the present Government.

At the same time, I would like to take notice of the fact that the Government in the Colony by the introduction of the Motion. It has suggested the Colony is a member. I know only too well that the settlers which was proposed for last year and which was rejected in any form, really had to be rejected. I am sure that the Government would be glad to see any suggestion which would be made in the future and which would be likely to be accepted. I am sure that the Government would be glad to see any suggestion which would be made in the future and which would be likely to be accepted. I am sure that the Government would be glad to see any suggestion which would be made in the future and which would be likely to be accepted.

Sir ROBERT HAMILTON: I am sure the whole House owes a debt of thanks to the hon. Member for Blackburn (Sir S. Hearn) for having taken this opportunity of putting down this Motion for discussion to-night. It has given the House the advantage of hearing a very well-informed speech, highly packed with facts of the greatest importance, and it has given the House also the advantage of hearing the very interesting speech of the hon. Member of the Motion. Perhaps the hon. Member who moved went a little ahead of the actual Motion on the Paper. He spoke at some considerable length about the amalgamation of these territories in East Africa, but the Motion is only to urge for

I very much doubt whether North Rhodesia and Nyasaland could ever combine at any rate in the near future with any improvement of administration with the other four territories of Africa. Of course, communications improve, but I had some experience of the difficulties myself when I was in London. I happened to be President of the House of Appeal which had jurisdiction in Nyasaland, as well as over the other territories, with the exception of Tanganyika, and the great difficulty we experienced in getting communications and papers from Nyasaland, and the time that always had to elapse in the actual business of carrying on the

business difficult. If we have in the future someone in the nature of a High Commissioner who keeps his fingers on all these various Protectorates and territories, it is necessary that such a person should be based in the headquarters in one of the Protectorates. Now when you come to a person like that, and to make him travel between North Eastern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and Tanganyika, and Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, will be very difficult to set down all these various territories. I believe that the Government will be glad to see any suggestion which would be made in the future and which would be likely to be accepted.

It is, however, very difficult to set down all these various territories. I believe that the Government will be glad to see any suggestion which would be made in the future and which would be likely to be accepted. I am sure that the Government would be glad to see any suggestion which would be made in the future and which would be likely to be accepted. I am sure that the Government would be glad to see any suggestion which would be made in the future and which would be likely to be accepted.

that this House urges the Secretary of State, in furtherance of these objects, to set up such a Commission to consider the possibility of creating a separate administrative area for the highlands of Kenya. The reason why I put that Amendment down is not so much with the object of putting it as an Amendment as to give it to the House of the particular territory to which I desire to draw your attention. We cannot, and we ought not to, have our eyes to the facts of the situation in the highlands of Kenya which in its nature geographically, its inhabitants, and in its political conditions is totally dissimilar from any of the surrounding territories, and it has been referred to a man of very great administrative experience, one of the most successful administrators in Africa, to the Sir Frederick Lugard, that

might be a great advantage, not only to the highlands of Kenya themselves, but to the whole Empire, if it were possible to form the highlands into a separate administrative area. When we are discussing a Motion such as this, I think it is very desirable that we should turn our attention for a few minutes to this particular subject.

I spoke of the dissimilarity of the highlands, and I have only to point to the fact that in those highlands there are something like 3,000 Europeans. They are in the nature of 10,000,000 blacks; they are in an area which has been reserved, they are the only people who are not of the same race as the rest of the population. I believe that the Government will be glad to see any suggestion which would be made in the future and which would be likely to be accepted. I am sure that the Government would be glad to see any suggestion which would be made in the future and which would be likely to be accepted. I am sure that the Government would be glad to see any suggestion which would be made in the future and which would be likely to be accepted.

I will ask the House to look for a moment at the effects that would follow, supposing a separate colony were made of the highlands. There would be no reason why that colony should not be endowed with sufficient cash to start it — it has land enough to start it now — and put in a position in which it could look forward in the future to really becoming a self-governing colony. One effect of that would be to remove a danger which is present in the minds of many people in this country, and that is of a small white settlement in Africa exercising a dominating influence over the large black masses surrounding them, an influence which, we think, should be controlled from home rather than controlled by

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—Motion—

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Mr. H. SIMPSON: It is allowed, if the amalgamation of these other territories be left out.

I am not going to press these cases, but I want to re-assert, that as being the Indian feeling on the subject at the present time. As Hon. Member Mr. H. G. G. has very beautifully the Motion, I have not the time to do so.

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an inquiry with a view to seeing if it may ultimately be done whether it is amalgamation or whether it is some lesser coordination under some intermediate authority between the Governors and the Imperial Government at home. I saw in the Times the other day a telegram from the Nairobi Correspondent, who spoke of Sir Geoffrey Hopcraft's Motion for amalgamation. It struck me at the same time as being rather an advisory of the position to which we have arrived at the present moment.

At the same time, I think that we are taking a great deal of time in the House in the discussion of the Motion, which has not been done in the past.

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Accordingly difficult. If we have in the future someone in the nature of a High Commissioner who keeps his fingers on these various Protectorates and territories and Colonies out there, it will be necessary that such a person should be situated. It would be fatal if he set up his headquarters in any one territory or Protectorate. Now when you come to take him travel between North Eastern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda and Zanzibar, will he ever get the time to do all these things? It is not likely that he will be able to do so.

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might be a great advantage, not only to the highlands of Kenya themselves, but to the whole Empire, if it were possible to form the highlands into a separate administrative area. When we are discussing a Motion such as this, I think it is very desirable that we should turn our attention for a few minutes to this particular subject.

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Sir ROBERT HAMILTON: I am sure the whole House owes a debt of thanks to the hon. Member for Blackburn (Sir S. H. H.) for having taken this opportunity of putting down this Motion for discussion to-night. It has given the House the advantage of hearing a very well-informed speech, highly packed with the facts of great importance, and it has given the House also the advantage of hearing the very interesting speech of the Seconded Motion. Perhaps the hon. Member who moved went a little ahead of the actual Motion on the Paper. He spoke at some considerable length about the amalgamation of these territories in East Africa, but the Motion is only to urge for

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[Sir R. Hamilton.]

small white settlement of farmers in East Africa. Then, again, supposing that colony were to be set up, that would throw the rest of Kenya open. There would no longer be any fear on the part of the white settler of his being swamped by immigration. The advantages from that point of view are great, and the advantage of securing a unity of administration as regards the native populations in that area and in the surrounding colonies and protectorates is great also. Seeing how great these advantages are, I think it is certainly a matter which we should take into our serious consideration, however great the difficulties there whether they cannot be surmounted and that is why I suggest that if the Commission be appointed, this matter should not be left out of the terms of reference on which it is appointed.

The hon. Member for Blackburn spoke of the great national advantages that would accrue from any policy in various directions, but I need hardly remind the House that it is not by increased production of cotton alone, not by build- ing railways but by unity of customs that we can fully discharge our responsibilities as rulers in Africa. There is a new spirit abroad that was given effect to in that weighty White Paper published less than 12 months ago, and it is in the hope of seeing those settlements translated into deeds that I give my sincere support to the Motion and commend it to the consideration of the House.

Sir ARTHUR STEEL-MAITLAND:

The last words of the Motion press upon the consideration of the Colonial Secretary the desirability of sending out to East Africa this year a special Commission. I have come to the conclusion, also somewhat reluctantly, that it is the only way by which one can deal adequately with a situation like that in East Africa at this moment. I do not want to deal in detail with the large questions that are involved. One of them at least it would be exceedingly inadvisable and impolitic to deal with to-night. But there are all these questions, which all form a nexus, and must be dealt with together. The question of nationalities, European, Indian, and, above all, African; the question of economic possibilities of the whole of those territories in East Africa and

lastly, the administrative questions— administrative questions of government which difficulty in Colonial extension will arise in trying to deal with the questions comprehensively. The one thing I would press as being supremely necessary is that, if we are going to deal with these questions properly, we must give each their due importance. But we have also got to see them in their proper perspective, to ascertain which are real paramount and which, though important, are subsidiary to the main questions.

If I am not impolitic in saying so to-night, there is governing all the questions out there the one paramount obligation on us to carry out the policy of the White Paper of July last year. I hope I do not to be written down a faddist or crank, but unless we carry out the policy of the White Paper last year we really stabliify ourselves as a Government that governs dependence, and carry it out with regard to the Africa does not involve only a negative but a positive and constructive policy. It means not merely protecting the natives by leaving him alone, but seeing that he is really developed both educationally and otherwise to become a responsible member of his community. When one just deals with the questions in order, they really fall into their place, important as they are. I think the hon. Member for Blackburn did a service in cautioning us against going to extremes in our possessions with regard to the Europeans. They are neither wholly to blame nor are they wholly to be encouraged to go there under uncommonly difficult circumstances. They are people of hot temper, strong in themselves, a robust kind of folk with many good qualities, much like a large number of their critics at home who would be like the Chancellor of the Duchy (Colonel Wedgwood), for example, were it that he were placed there in similar circumstances. I think it would be equally wrong to go to the other extreme. We have got to show sympathy and do justice to people in their position, and yet it does not for one moment mean that there are to be allowed the rights which they are placed so close to the frontiers of the great territories and dominions and the Africans out in East Africa.

Passing that very quickly by, may I say that the same is true in spirit

and to the Indians there too! It is precisely that we want to have full justice done to them as a community and those who are there that we wish to set up a Commission to inquire into the policy of the whole of them. Just one thing about the natural wealth of the territory which has been alluded to. It is not only cotton, it is gum, maize, coffee and many other products of that kind and its mineral wealth, from copper and down to radium. It is one of the best territories that could be ruled. At the same time it is a territory that is right to develop from the general interests of the world. Yet again I would say that falls into its place quite naturally, provided that its development is subject always to the one paramount principle of the White Paper. Lastly, as I say as to the need for a Commission, we shall have, without question, one of the most difficult administrative problems that any Commission or any Government could have to deal with. It is, for one, the whole of the colonial settlement out there. It is all well to say that we have got to have a unified control of railways, and of customs, and probably of native taxes, and I would say, too, of agriculture if you are going to deal with it properly, and of many Departments, at least of public health. But anyone who has been in the Colonial Office knows how difficult arrangements were made, with the best good-will on both sides, between the Colonial Office and the local administration. If you are going to set up a High Commissioner who is going to correlate services out there to deal with the other local governors, so as to present you having four or five or six different compartments as before, the arrangements of relation between these correlated services, the local governor, the High Commissioner and the Colonial Office, will not be a very easy one to arrange.

As far as that reason that somewhat strangely I have become myself absolutely convinced that a Commission of enquiry is quite essential. In regard to a Commission that has been very common of late, I think there has been a tendency to suppose that one can merely send a Commission to a place and send it back to this or that. I think that is a notion that will continue to go on downwards. The two ideas are not neces-

sarily incompatible. But what is vital in the first place is to have a Commission of Inquiry out there with serious powers as possible. I would only urge three considerations on the Secretary of State for the Colonies on that Commission: In the first place its terms of reference should be as broad and all-inclusive as possible. They should take in such a question as has just been raised by the hon. Member for Orkney and Shetland (Sir R. Hamilton). I am in favour personally of federation, but I would not prejudice that question or any other question but would leave it to a Commission, if you get the right personnel to settle it. I am not quite certain that I agree with the hon. Member that you ought to have a colonial administrator as chairman or any person from this House or from the other House or connected with politics as a subordinate. I am rather inclined to think that a man with political views, in a good sense, ought, perhaps, to be chairman, and have at his elbow skilled administrative knowledge in colonial matters.

But set the terms of reference be as broad as possible, and not prejudice any part of the question, whether federation or any other. I would like, if I might, to make the Colonial Secretary a present of the terms of reference, which I would like to see, namely: "To inquire into, and make recommendations regarding, the administration of British Colonies, Protectorates and mandated territories in East Africa, with a view to securing their best development in accordance with the principles enunciated in the White Paper of July, 1922." I would like something as broad as that. Secondly, may I suggest that, while it should be as broad as possible, and no question be prejudged, the main question is the overriding importance of fulfilling our obligations under the White Paper. I do not know whether many hon. Members have read Price Collier's interesting book on "India and the English." I think I remember the last sentence of it: "The British Empire of 1922 is a unitary entity." I think it is only on that point that we are to be

concerned. It is not a matter of expediency that will continue to go on downwards. The two ideas are not neces-

[Sir R. Hamilton.] small white settlement of farmers in East Africa. Then, again, supposing that colony were to be set up, that would throw the rest of Kenya open. There would no longer be any fear on the part of the white settler of his being swamped by immigration. The advantages from that point of view are great, and the advantage of securing a unity of administration as regards the native populations in that area and in the surrounding colonies and protectorates is great also. Seeing how great these advantages are, I think it is certainly a matter which we should take into our serious consideration, however great the difficulties there, whether they cannot be surmounted, and that is why I suggest that, if this Commission be appointed, this matter should not be left out of the terms of reference on which it is appointed.

The hon. Member for Blackburn spoke of the great material advantages that would accrue from unity of policy in various directions, but I need hardly remind the House that it is not by increased production of cotton alone, not by building railways, not by unity of customs, that we can fully discharge our responsibilities as rulers in Africa. There is a new spirit abroad that was given effect to in that weighty White Paper published less than 2 months ago, and it is in the hope of seeing those settlements translated into deeds that I give my sincere support to the Motion and commend it to the consideration of the House.

Sir ARTHUR STEEL-MAITLAND: The last words of the Motion press upon the consideration of the Colonial Secretary the desirability of sending out to East Africa this year a special Commission. I have come to the conclusion, also somewhat reluctantly, that it is the only way by which one can deal adequately with a situation like that in East Africa at this moment. I do not want to deal in detail with the large questions that are involved. One of them at least, it would be exceedingly inadvisable and impolitic to deal with to-night, but there are all these questions, which all form a nexus, and must be dealt with together. The question of nationalities, European, Indian, and, above all, African, the question of economic possibilities of the whole of those territories in East Africa, and,

lastly, the administrative questions—administrative questions of extraordinary difficulty in Colonial government which will arise in trying to deal with these questions comprehensively. The one thing I would press as being supremely necessary is that, if we are going to deal with these questions properly, we must give each their due importance. But we have also got to see them in their proper perspective, to ascertain which are really paramount and which, though important, are subsidiary to the main questions.

If I am not impolitic in saying so to-night, there is governing all the questions out there the one paramount obligation on us to carry out the policy of the White Paper of July last year. I hope I need not be written down a faddist or a crank, but unless we carry out the policy of the White Paper (and we really justify ourselves as a Government that governs dependencies, and carry it out with regard to the African) does not involve only a negative but a positive and constructive policy, it means not merely protecting the natives by leaving him alone, but seeing that he is really developed both educationally and otherwise to become a responsible member of his community. When one just deals with the questions in order, they really fall into their place, important as they are. I think the hon. Member for Blackburn did a service in cautioning us against going to extremes in our possessions with regard to the Europeans. They are neither wholly to blame nor are they without flock or flaw. They are people who have been encouraged to go there under uncommonly difficult circumstances. They are people of hot temper, strong in themselves, a robustness of folk which many good qualities, much like a large number of their critics at home would be like the Chancellor of the Duchy (Colonel Wedgwood), for example, would be if he were placed there in similar positions. I think it would be equally well to run to the other extreme. We have got to have sympathy and justice to people placed in their position, and that justice does not for one moment mean that they are to be allowed to do as they like. They are to be allowed to do as they like within the great framework of dominion and the Africans are in East Africa.

Passing that very quickly by, I may say that the same is true in spirit with

ward to the Indians there too! It is precisely that we want to have full done to them as a community and those who are there that we wish to send a Commission to inquire into the policy of the whole of them. Just one about the natural wealth of the territory which has been alluded to. It is not only cotton, it is sisal, maize, coffee and many other products of that kind and mineral wealth, from copper and down to radium. It is one of the best territories that could be ruled in the same time. It is a territory with a right to develop from the general list of the world. Yet again I would say that falls into its place naturally, provided that its development is subject always to the one paramount principle of the White Paper. Lastly, I say as to the need for a Commission, we shall have, without question, one of the most difficult administrative systems that any Commission or any Government could have to deal with. There is, for one, the whole of the colonial settlement out there. It is all well to say that we have got to have a unified control of railways, and customs, and probably of native lands, and I would say, too, of agriculture, if you are going to deal with it really, and of many Departments with a view of public health. But anyone who has been in the Colonial Office knows how difficult arrangements very often are, with the best good-will on both sides, between the Colonial Office and the Administration. If you are going to have a High Commissioner who is going to correlate services out there to deal with the other local governors, so as to prevent you having four or five or six tight compartments as before, the elements of relation between these correlated services, the local governor, the High Commissioner and the Colonial Office, will not be a very easy one to manage.

It is for that reason that somewhat suddenly I have become myself absolutely convinced that a Commission of the sort is quite essential. In regard to the Commission there has been some confusion of ideas. Some have had a misunderstanding of inquiry only, and some have simply said that it is necessary to send a Commission that will continue to London onwards. The two ideas are not accom-

panying incompatible. But what is vital in the first place is to have a Commission of inquiry out there with as few delays as possible. I would only urge three considerations on the Secretary of State for the Colonies on that Commission: In the first place its terms of reference should be as broad and all-inclusive as possible. They should take in such a question as has just been raised by the hon. Member for Orkney and Shetland (Sir R. Hamilton). I am in favour personally of federation, but I would not prejudice that question or any other question that would have to do a Commission, if you get the right personnel to settle it. I am not quite certain that I agree with the hon. Member that you ought to have a colonial administrator as chairman of any person from this House or from the other House or connected with politics as a subordinate. I am rather inclined to think that a man with political views, in a good sense, ought, perhaps, to be chairman, and have at his elbow skilled administrative knowledge in colonial matters.

But on the terms of reference be as broad as possible, and not prejudice any part of the question, whether federation or any other. I would like, if I might, to make the Colonial Secretary a present of the terms of reference, which I would like to see, namely, "To inquire into, and make recommendations regarding, the administration of British Colonies, Protectorates and mandated territories in East Africa, with a view to securing their best development in accordance with the principles enunciated in the White Paper of July, 1923." I would like something as broad as that. Secondly, may I suggest that, while it should be as broad as possible, and no question be prejudged, the main question is the overriding importance of fulfilling our obligations under the White Paper. I do not know whether many hon. Members have read Price Collier's interesting book on "India and the English." I think I remember the last sentence.

"The British and the world has chosen to be the British have never had the recent history of a man who has been so much in the world as we are, and he is only on that point of view, the attachment of policy to the British Government. This is the only way in which we can get on with them, and the Government."

(Sir A. Steel Maitland.)

Lastly, may I urge again that there should not be a respite for a month or so, but a respite of two or three months, or even six months. The question is really crystallising as we speak with difficulties as regards atomisation and other difficulties we have to face there, and the consequence is that it must be settled soon if any motion which I may wish to put is to have as much responsibility for anything that may happen in the future as wrong action. That is why I would appeal to the Colonial Secretary to set it in motion. Most of us have some sort of reluctance to deal in public with matters about which we feel at all keenly, and yet, at certain intervals, perhaps, it may be almost necessary. Perhaps I may be allowed to refer to a speech made in the House of Commons about a century and a quarter ago, not in the same conditions, but in conditions similar in principle, and that was by William Pitt, on the occasion of the great Debate on the Motion of Withdrawal for the abolition of the Slave Trade. We are really in principle in a similar position. Then the Debate lasted all night. No one knew which way Pitt was going to speak until he rose in his place just as the dawn was beginning again in the House, and, if the House will allow me, I will quote the words he then used, in rather more florid style than would be used to-day, but none the less impressive for all that:

"If we listen to the voice of reason and duty, and pursue this day the line of conduct which they present, some of us may live to see the reverse of that picture from which we now turn our eyes with shame and tears: We may live to behold the natives of Africa engaged in the pursuit of a just and legitimate commerce. We may live to see speaking as the sun was rising behind the beams of science and philosophy looking upon them, and which, at some happy period, in still later times, may wash full hearts and inform their influence with that of pure religion, may illuminate and improve the most degraded portions of that same continent. They may see the natives of Africa, though last of all the creatures of the globe, shall enjoy as long the blessing of her days, as those of the first-born of the sun descend to the grave."

The problems of the modern world are not so simple as they were, but I should like to see the problem we have to decide is

the same, and it is that to which I would ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies to pay heed, as I know he will. I would once again press upon him, that really time is of the essence of the matter. You cannot stand still on matters, as I have said, are really crystallising as we think about them.

"The moving finger writes, and having writ,
Moves on, nor all our vain protestations
Can lure it back to alter half a line;
Nor all our tears wash out a word of it."

That is why the Colonial Secretary, in this issue in front of him, has really set a new page in Colonial history on which he can write according to the decision which he takes, and on which I ask that the characters shall be bold, clear, definite, and large, and that the words shall be those to which we shall look back without shame hereafter.

MR. THOMAS: One cannot help be immensely impressed by the calm atmosphere of the Debate to-night. Last evening we were dealing with what some called "a few evictions." There were party factions, strong language, and, ultimately, a verdict in the Division. But tonight we can forget parties, and approach the question of this continent as it ought to be approached, free from party prejudice, free from party considerations, and with a single-minded desire to do justice to those whom we are entrusted with the responsibility of looking after. I think one cannot only be pleased with this atmosphere, but it must at least be that in this House of Commons there are in all parts, people genuinely anxious, however they may differ in detail, to do the right and proper thing in all circumstances. I do not know why my Friend the Member for Stafford (Mr. Ormsby-Gore) should remind me that on a certain day I was entrusted with the care and destiny of another million people, because he was sufficiently minded to believe that that new breed came to me in the 19th April, and I could not get on with the 100,000 people, which I had to deal with at a disadvantage, as compared with the Mayor of the Republic of Geneva. I do not know what responsibility has been entrusted to me, but I should like to have only to observe that both of them

are a very decided advantage over me, and I am looking forward to it in the future rather than talking of my sorrows.

We have to examine the tremendous importance of the problem itself. We are dealing, roughly, with 30,000,000 people in East and West Africa, an area of 4,630,000 square miles, and when folks ask, as some do, about the difference between white, I brown, and black, so far as this House concerned, we make no distinction whatever. In fact, difficult as it is to him, one of the most distinguished public-spirited civil servants, in being with Nigeria, made this comment on it:

"I am in charge of a large number of people, every one of them a human being, and I am, by hope, fear, love and sympathy, and by joy, depressed by sorrow, grateful for benefits, resentful of injuries in a measure very similar to that which we ourselves experienced."

We were the words of one entrusted with responsibility, and we are entrusted to this House, when a civil servant entrusted with those great responsibilities approaches his difficult task in that spirit, and we ought to be proud of the Civil Service, and that there are people who in a spirit undertake their duties.

I mentioned a few minutes ago what I meant by acreage; I think it is best illustrated by drawing attention to the fact that the territory of Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika comprise an area which is larger than the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Germany, Australia and Switzerland combined. Those things have to be taken into account in the House the tremendous possibilities of this territory. Let us for a moment consider economic possibilities, because, while there was on the last discussion, the legitimate criticisms as to the minimum investment I made as to cotton-growing, the output of cotton from East Africa this year will probably be about 100,000 bales, and if the railway and other development is definitely pursued, it is estimated that in ten years' time that 100,000 will be 1,000,000. I emphasise that for this reason, whatever differences there may be on other matters, there can be no difference of opinion that the more self-supporting are within the Empire, the better for the Empire. I cannot too strongly emphasise that particular fact.

My right hon. Friend (Sir A. Steel Maitland) touched the real object of this Motion when he said that the first and paramount consideration is not only to give effect to what is called the White Paper, but to give effect to the underlying principles of the White Paper. I want to say quite frankly that, as I stated in a public speech about a month ago, I was convinced that the underlying principle of the White Paper was that we had a trust and that our obligation was a trust to the nation. I understand that the object of this Motion is that I should appoint a Commission to investigate on the spot the whole situation, but, curiously enough, while this Motion deals with a Commission of investigation, a large number of Members in this House and outside feel that that in itself is not sufficient. Representations have been made to and impressed upon me to also appoint a Committee to examine every aspect of this question and advise the Minister responsible. I want to make one or two observations. I have come to the conclusion first, that a Committee could and should be appointed, but I am equally satisfied that it must not be a mass meeting. It is not to be a debating society, and it is not merely to be a Committee of people with particular facts, but it is to be a real Commission not only with knowledge of the subject, but with the character, representative of all sections in the House and outside, but whose function is limited, and must be limited, to giving advice to the Minister who alone must be responsible. As my hon. Friend (Sir A. Steel Maitland) said, that is the kind of Commission that is not inconsistent with the terms of the Motion tonight, because, in addition, I understand, the object is to appoint a Commission to investigate on the spot and report.

I think I ought here to say that, while I am favourably disposed to that, if it is subject to the approval of the Treasury, I may say that I have found that there is no difference in Chancellor of the Exchequer. They may differ in politics or on policy, but, when it comes to getting money out of them, they are all the same. I wanted to say, as a compliment to my hon. friend, I think the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that there is no exception to the rule. As I say, I am disposed to recommend the appointing of a Commission. In saying that I want

(Sir A. Steel Maitland.)

Lastly, may I urge again that there should not be any prolonged delay? There may be a respite for a month or two, but I do not know. The question is really crystallising as we speak with difficulties as regards nationalities and other difficulties we have to face there, and the consequence is that it must be settled soon if the Motion will carry with it just as much responsibility for anything that may happen in the future as wrong action. That is why I would appeal to the Colonial Secretary to set it on quickly. Most of us have some sort of reluctance to deal in public with matters about which we feel at all keenly, and yet, at certain intervals, perhaps, it may be almost necessary. Perhaps I may be allowed to refer to a speech made in the House of Commons about a century and a quarter ago, not in the same conditions, but in conditions similar in some respects and that was by William Pitt on the occasion of the great Debate on the Motion of Writs, not for the abolition of the Slave Trade. We are really to be reminded in a similar position. Then the Debate lasted all night. No one knew which way Pitt was going to speak until he rose in his place just as the dawn was beginning again in the House, and, if the House will allow me, I will quote the words he then used in rather more florid style than would be used to-day, but none the less impressive for all that:

"If we listen to the voice of reason and duty, and pursue this day the line of conduct which I think to be the most eligible in the review of that picture from which we now turn our eyes with shame and regret. We may live to behold the progress of a century, in the pursuit of a just and legitimate commerce. We may live to see speaking as the sun was rising behind the beams of science and philosophy breaking in from dawn, in the calm security of a long and happy period, as we engage in our civil duties, may blaze with full lustre, and follow their influence with that of pure reason, may illuminate and improve the most distant recesses of this great new continent. They may see people like your own, though lost of all the civilisation of the globe, shall enjoy as health in the breathing of her day, as the blossoms which the winds scatter on the hills of Italy. They may see the progress of an ordinary town, and may be surprised to find that the same problem we have to decide is

the same, and it is that to which I would ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies to give heed, as I know he will. I would once again press upon him, that really time is of the essence of the matter. You cannot stand still now. Matters, as I have said, are really crystallising as we think about them."

"The moving finger writes, and having writ,
Moves on; nor all our party and our
Can lure it back to alter half a line;
Nor all our tears wash out a word of it."

That is why the Colonial Secretary, in this issue in front of him, has really set a new page in Colonial history on which he can write according to the decisions which he takes, and on which I ask that the characters shall be held, clear, definite, and large, and that the words shall be those to which we shall look back without shame hereafter.

Mr. THOMAS: One cannot help be tremendously impressed by the calm atmosphere of the Debate. So many of us last evening were dealing with what some called "a few evictions." There were party factions, strong language, and, ultimately, excitement in the Division. But tonight we can forget parties, and approach a question of this magnitude as it ought to be approached, free from party prejudice, free from party considerations, and with a single-minded desire to do justice to those whom we are entrusted with the responsibility of looking after. I think one cannot only be pleased with this atmosphere, but it must at least be that in this House of Commons there are, on all parts, people genuinely anxious, however they may differ in detail, to do the right and proper thing in all circumstances. I do not know why my friend the Member for Stafford (Mr. Ormsby-Gore) should remind me that on a certain day I was entrusted with the care and destiny of another million people, because he was sufficiently unkind to assume that that new train came to me on the 1st April, and I really met my fate, which was a calamity, and that I had to find a couple of million myself, for the Government were completely in the power of the Reactionaries. Mr. Ormsby-Gore had really completely spoiled my evening. I do not know how I have only to assure the hon. Member

of a very decided advantage over me, and I am looking forward to it in the future rather than talking of my successes.

We have to examine the tremendous importance of the problem itself. We are dealing, roughly, with 30,000,000 people in East and West Africa, an area of 4,630,000 square miles, and when folks ask, as some do, about the difference between white, I brown, and black, so far as this House concerned, they make no distinction at all. In fact, difficult as is this problem, one of the most distinguished public-spirited civil servants, in dealing with Nigeria, made this comment on it:

"I am in charge of a large number of people, every one of them a human being, and I am liable by hope, fear, love and sympathy, to be led by the nose, depressed by sorrow, gratified by benefits, recruited or injured in a measure very similar to that which we ourselves experienced."

So we were the words of one entrusted with responsibility, and we are entitled to do this in this House, when a civil servant entrusted with those great responsibilities approaches his difficult task in that spirit in which we ought to be proud of the Civil Service, and that there are people who in a spirit undertake their duties.

I mentioned a few months ago what a large acreage was. I think it is best illustrated by drawing attention to the fact that the territory of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Tanganyika comprise an area which is larger than the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Germany, Austria and Switzerland combined. Those things have to be taken into account, and the tremendous possibilities of this country. Let us for a moment consider economic possibilities, because, while there was on the last discussion, the optimistic criticisms as to the future, the great I made as to cotton-growing, the output of cotton from East Africa this year will probably be about 100,000 bales, and if the railway and other development is definitely pursued, it is estimated that in ten years' time that 100,000 will be 1,000,000. I emphasise that for this reason, that whatever differences there may be on local matters, there can be no difference of opinion that the Empire self-supporting, and that the Empire the better for it, is cognised. I cannot too strongly emphasise that particular fact.

My right hon. friend (Sir A. Steel Maitland) touched the real object of this Motion when he said that the first and paramount consideration is not only to give effect to what is called the White Paper, but to give effect to the underlying principles of the White Paper. I want to say quite frankly that, as I stated in a public speech about a month ago, I was convinced that the underlying principle of the White Paper was that we had a trust and that our obligation was a trust to the nation. I understand that the object of this Motion is that I should appoint a Commission to investigate on the spot the whole situation, but, curiously enough, while this Motion deals with a Commission of investigation, a large number of Members in this House and outside feel that that in itself is not sufficient. Representations have been made to and impressed upon me to also appoint a Committee to examine every aspect of this question and advise the Minister responsible. I want to make one or two observations. I have come to the conclusion first, that a Committee could and should be appointed, but I am equally satisfied that it must not be a mass meeting. It is not to be a debating society, and it is not merely to be a Committee of people with particular fads, but it is to be a real Committee not only with knowledge of the subject, but party, or representatives of all sections in this House, and outside, but whose function is limited, and must be limited, to giving advice to the Minister who alone must be responsible. As my hon. friend (Sir A. Steel Maitland) said, that is the kind of not an inconsistent, and is not inconsistent with the terms of the Motion, because, in addition, I understand the object is to appoint a Commission to investigate on the spot and report.

I think I ought here to say that, while I am thoroughly disposed to do that, it is subject to the concurrence of the Treasury. I may say that I have found that there is no difference in Chancellor of the Exchequer. They may differ a little on policy, but when it comes to getting money out of them, they are all the same. I hasten to say, as a compliment to my right hon. friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that there is no exception to the rule. As I say, I am disposed to recommend the appointing of a Commission. In saying that I want

(Mr. Thomas.)
 to make it perfectly clear that the visit of any Commission to either East or West Africa and I am not indisposed to consider both, with regard to East as there is as far as has happened in West Africa in fact. I myself, with my very limited knowledge, have come to the conclusion that East Africa ought to be very largely and was ultimately to be developed on the lines that West Africa is already—but, in relation to that policy, I want to make it perfectly clear that neither had harm in the way of creating commissions, or in the way of members of a Governmental authority or any way others upon the existing administration, is not, of itself, a thing of a positively dangerous or undesirable nature. I convey the impression that you are going there because of some misunderstanding or some mistake that has been made.

I am quite sure that everyone in this Chamber fully understands that I am taking the opportunity of safeguarding it so that those disputes shall not consider itself as interference that we are doing. I have nothing but admiration for those who are administering East and West Africa, because they are carrying on a difficult job and they are doing it very well. I came to the conclusion very early that you could not sit in Downing Street and give instructions on every point. It is equally true that I have a book upon "How to govern the colonies" and when one of my very efficient staff presented a problem to me they were able to find a page 21 for the answer. It is far more difficult than that.

That is why I am so anxious to say in advance that, whilst I am favourably disposed and will recommend the setting up of a Commission and the appointment of a Commission. I do so deliberately without reflecting in any way upon the existing administration or upon any individual, but on the contrary because that must be a difficult and delicate problem that must be tackled and faced, and if a visit to the spot and new brains and people examining the problem in all its varying aspects can contribute to a solution, then no Secretary of State should do anything but welcome and the advice he can get in this way. That is the spirit in which I accept this Motion.

I deliberately refrain from making any comment on the very interesting proposal

of the hon. Member for Orkney (Sir H. Hamilton) with regard to the Islands. I do not do myself by saying that I can see a thousand reasons against it, and none in favour of it at the moment. I can see insuperable difficulties in attempting to give effect to it, and incidentally I think very much that is in the White Paper would have to be taken up the day it attempted to apply itself. But that proposal is equally worthy of the consideration of any Commission that is appointed. I do not want advice thrown across the floor of the House either as to the composition of the Committee or the Commission, because that in itself is undesirable. The terms of reference must be my responsibility, but those terms ought to be sufficiently wide to include every aspect of the question. Therefore I accept on behalf of the Government this Motion as an example, to them and to the House generally that I am much more generous than they were less likely to me. I always believe in returning good for evil, and as you, Mr. Speaker, have already ruled that the Motion of last night is still alive, I hope that the matter will in a week I have shown an example will be emulated by all sections of the House.

Lord STANLEY. I think the House is very grateful, not only to the hon. Member for Blizekorn (Sir John Henn) for giving us an opportunity of taking part in this very interesting discussion, but also to the Secretary of State for accepting the hon. Member's Motion and for doing so in a speech which was of the greatest interest to all of us, and which, if I may say so, were it added to the whole of his well-known speech, would be looked upon as the best that he has ever made. I do not think there is any general impression, on the part of people who are interested in the questions we have been discussing, that the Commission is going out to find fault. I feel that the general impression is that these East African territories have now reached a definite new phase in their life, and that the kind of administration which suited them in past days will not suit them now. We are always fond of regarding this country as the Mother Country with her children, and we ought to realise that our East African subjects have now grown out of the baby stage, and it is time they went

to school. I think it is rather in that spirit that the Commission should go out there, not for the purpose of finding fault in any way, but to see what better methods could be adopted to ensure that these East African territories shall attain greater prosperity and become more highly developed.

During the evening, we have listened to a number of interesting speeches as speeches which, when they come from people who really know their subjects. We have heard speeches from hon. Members of the Government and from hon. Members of the Opposition, and I am glad to see a speech from the hon. Member for Orkney and the Island (Sir H. Hamilton) who has been out there for many years in an administrative capacity.

We have heard speeches from those who are responsible for the government of our territories in the Colonial Office. I am afraid I cannot claim, because of those excellent qualities, to be able to speak with any very intimate knowledge of this subject, but I have been anxious to take part in this Debate so anxious. The first was, that I am a great supporter of, and enthusiastic about, the Empire cotton growing scheme. I wanted to see something to quicken it up. I think that all are interested in this scheme can

bring the ideas that we have in very material advance, and that scheme is going well, but, when hon. Members are taken towards the end of their country, they cannot go so rapidly in the future as they should like.

Another reason for wanting to take part to the Debate was that, after an all-Port visit to Kenya and some of the other parts, I was able to realise the possibilities of those countries; while realising their possibilities, and knowing them their position, I was appalled and disappointed at the rate of development which they are showing. For these reasons I wanted to urge the Government to accept the suggestion of the hon. Member for Blackland to send out this Commission. I am very pleased now to find that, in making the arguments which I should like to put to the Secretary of State, I have already been. But I am afraid to emphasise the point made by my friend the Member for Staffs (Ormsby-Jore), that it is no use

sending out this Commission to report unless the Treasury is then ready to put down the money to assist in this development. We cannot possibly imagine that a mere written Report by a Committee of the Commission, however able, is going to build these railways, and we cannot certainly make any very great advance in the development of these East African territories until we develop the communications both of steamer and of railways.

I should like to give the House a few lines with regard to cotton growing in East Africa. The figures given by the Colonial Secretary, before I had time to formulate were only the figures for Uganda. We have about 200,000 acres, without the acreage which we are now adding to our experimental studies during the past years. It will give the figures as they are this year and not the year-by-year figures with the past. In Uganda, the acreage of cotton is not able to exploit Uganda properly and to develop the cotton production we have eventually to be able to export from those 200,000 acres, an increase of five times. In the same way Nyasaland, which is extremely underdeveloped, only a very few places are reached by that railway now produces 3,000 bales and we hope in a few years' time, if we have these railways and are able to tap new districts, we shall be able to raise the crop to 100,000. That will not only be of the very greatest advantage to us for getting this raw cotton in Lancashire, and to other industries, all over the country, because they will have to build and make the material for these railways or steamers, or whatever else is wanted, but also we shall be taking a very active part and living up to the spirit of that White Paper as being trustees for the natives. It has been amply proved that far and away the best way of growing cotton is by the system of the native cultivator, and the more money we can spend in developing these countries and increasing the area under cotton cultivation the better we shall be acting towards the natives of these countries.

I should like again to emphasise a point made earlier in the Debate, that if we are not going to make a sham of that White Paper, if we are really going to live up to what we intend to do, and living up to, and intend to live up to, that is,

(Lord Stanley) for the natives, we have to bring trustees for the natives, we have to start at once spending more money on native education and native medical services. I am afraid it has nothing actually to do with the Motion, but I should like to make a plea to the Colonial Office that money should be at once spent in Uganda in trying to do something to avert the terrible infant mortality which is the there at present. I should like to say how very much I, and I think the rest of the House, welcome the statement of the Colonial Secretary, because it nothing else comes out of it—I am sure more will come out of it, and the findings of the Committee will be of real service at any rate as shall set out of it some possibility of continuity of policy. It looks at present as if Governments may possibly follow one another rather quickly. Colonial Secretaries may change, but we must keep the policy the same. I think also that the finding of this Committee will give a definite basis for carrying out a more co-ordinate administration in our East Africa territories and for putting them in the way of obtaining that prosperity which the natural resources and richness of the countries should ensure.

Mr. J. HARRIS: We all welcome the announcement which the Secretary of State has made of his willingness to send out a Commission. He has not indicated the terms of reference which he is considering, and it is rather upon that feature which I should like to address the House. I do not think we realise until we have travelled in those territories how immense are the areas, how interesting are the varied problems and how valuable are the assets which these territories contain. We are thinking to-night within the Motion moved by the hon. Member for Blackburn (Sir S. Henn) how few of us realise that the territories we are considering are at least six times the size of France and are peopled by from 15,000,000 to 15,000,000 of people in all stages of advancement towards civilisation, and all the countries are themselves capable of yielding limitless production, if only we can harness the resources of the countries and can find adequate capital for developing these resources.

If there is one outstanding feature which impresses the student of these

territories, it is the lack of uniformity in several directions. The hon. Member for Stafford (Mr. Ormsby-Gore) speaks of the importance of continuity, but I suggest that as important as continuity is the necessity of some measure of uniformity. As you travel through the countries you see in British territories every system of land tenure at once, ordinary variations in such features as taxation, the administration of justice, the interpretation of the educational needs of the people and even of missionary work. If we only consider those territories, running from Uganda away down to Northern Rhodesia, we are aware of difficult land problems at different systems being worked at the present with very little relation to one another. There are land disputes here and there in the distance in Uganda. We cannot get the vaguest reports of what are the conditions of land tenure in Kenya. In most of these territories the authorities still remain without satisfactory demarcation.

If we come to the question of production, there, again, we find an extraordinary conflict of opinion, and considerable variation in the direction of production. As the Noble Lord has said, Uganda will give us something like 100,000 tons of cotton seed this year, which, coupled with the cotton seed, will probably represent an unprecedented total value of £300,000. Nothing like that has happened elsewhere in East Africa. We had something similar to that in West Africa where, up to the year 1920, the Gold Coast territory had a population of only 1,000,000 inhabitants and even with intermeum war and was touched by a kindly hand from Mother Country and promptly the peoples of that territory started producing cocoa until that territory was producing cocoa half the world's supply of cocoa, and is within measurable distance of producing enough to supply the entire world demand.

Hon. Members may be inclined to know that only three years ago the Government set up a Commission to inquire whether or not it should be a public offence for natives to cut down new cocoa trees, since they were showing such energy in the production of cocoa. In Uganda, we find very much like that has taken place

in the peoples of that country have been met with a sort of fever for growing cocoa with the result that we have the case this year of 100,000 bales, worth £300,000. In Kenya you have an entirely different situation. There they are content, apparently, to pursue a policy not of native production, but of a South plantation. The desire of all seems to be to grow cotton. That is not so in that territory. If you go further south again, just over the border in all probability because we do not know what has happened—you have got a colony line cutting a village in half, in Tanganyika you have got the illustration pressing on us as fast as it can with the native production of cotton. Before in the sphere of producing raw material you have a great many and all of them with extraordinary variations.

With regard to the Labour question I have precisely the same thing. In some territories under the British flag you will find the natives encouraged to develop their own small holdings, and in other territories a determination to use every form of compulsion in order to fasten upon these people a wage system which is entirely alien to the peoples of those countries. In taxation, again, there is the same variation until the unfortunate native does not know where he is half the time.

He says that he cannot understand the reasons, and why in one territory there is one system and in another territory another system. This leads to a great deal of confusion and dissatisfaction. In education you have, again, an extraordinary variation in what this country is doing. I have a few figures which will illustrate this point. In regard to the education rate is 8d. per head in Kenya; it is 6d. in Northern Rhodesia at 1s. 6d., and in Uganda it is 1s. 6d. Why, on earth, should Uganda have spent on education, while the Government of Zanzibar have 2d. per head? It is again the best evidence of these extraordinary variations which we find in these territories.

Therefore I hope that when the terms of the Commission that he says they will include the question of why there is to be day to day variations in the way we may get the terms of treatment. One finds that not only the administration but one

also finds the most extraordinary variations in missionary work. I doubt whether it would be possible or wise for the right hon. Gentleman to include that, but, as showing the House what an extraordinary variation this is in missionary work, I may mention what I saw one day in a white chapel. Some of us find it pretty hard to keep the Ten Commandments. Hon. Members will agree that if we find it hard, these unfortunate poor people must find it still harder. I found that one ingenious missionary in Central Africa—for the benefit of the Colonial Secretary I say it was not a British colony—had managed to expand the Ten Commandments to 28, and they were hung up in the chapel for the natives to observe.

Mr. THOMAS: When my attention was drawn to the fact, no difficulty was that some of the people eat each other.

Mr. HARRIS: It is probably so. I can only give my testimony that some of the finest people I have ever met, and some of the most perfect gentlemen amongst them, were, in fact, cannibals. I hope that when the terms of reference are to be drawn the Secretary of State will see his way to include the subject of land tenure, the security of land tenure, which is the most important, the question of education and the medical services, so that all these vital elements in the development of these territories may be levelled up, in order to give us a most viable population and the best systems of land tenure that we can devise, coupled with an education system that will in every respect be worthy of the claim we make that we hold these territories as a sacred trust on behalf of the natives.

Mr. ROYCE: I rise, not in a spirit of criticism or to express any disapproval of what has preceded me in this Debate, but to congratulate the hon. Member for Blackburn (Sir S. Henn) and the right hon. Member for Stafford (Mr. Ormsby-Gore) on introducing a subject which has brought to the House an atmosphere of perfect peace and contentment. I think their services in the interests of Mr. Speaker, and in the interests of the House, ought to be more freely and enthusiastically recognised. If they can bring about a state of happiness, contentment, and mutual congratulation, that are doing service much more valuable than any mission can ever hope to accomplish in

[Lord Stanley.] being trustees for the natives, we have to start at once spending more money on native education and native medical services. I am afraid it has nothing actually to do with the Motion, but I should like to make a plea to the Colonial Office that money should be at once spent in Uganda in trying to do something to undercut the terrible infant mortality which is felt there at present. I should like to say how very much I, and I think the rest of the House, welcome the statement of the Colonial Secretary, because it nothing else comes out of it. I am sure more will come out of it, and the findings of the committee will be of real service at any rate as small get out of it some possibility of continuity of policy. It looks at present as if Governments may possibly follow one another rather quickly. Colonial Secretaries may change, but we must keep the policy the same. I think also that the finding of this Committee will give a definite basis for building up a more co-ordinate administration in our East African territories and for putting them in the way of obtaining that prosperity which the natural resources and richness of the countries should ensure.

Mr. J. HARRIS: We all welcome the statement which the Secretary of State has made of his willingness to send out a Commission. He has not indicated the terms of reference which he is considering, and I should rather upon that feature which I should like to address the House. I do not think we realise until we have travelled in these territories how immense are the areas, how interesting are the varied problems and how valuable are the assets which these territories contain. We are thinking to-night within the Motion moved by the hon. Member for Blackburn (Sir S. Henn) how few of us realise that the territories we are considering are at least six times the size of France and are occupied by from 15,000,000 to 25,000,000 of people in all stages of advancement towards civilisation, and all the countries are themselves capable of well-nigh illimitable production, if only we can harness the resources of the countries and can find adequate capital for developing these resources.

If there is one outstanding feature which impresses the student of these

territories, it is the lack of uniformity in several directions. The hon. Member for Stafford (Mr. Ormsby-Gore) spoke of the importance of continuity, but I suggest that as important as continuity is the necessity of some measure of uniformity. As you travel through these countries you see in British territory every system of land tenure and every system of all. You see the most extraordinary variations in such features as taxation, the administration of justice, the interpretation of the education needs of the people and even the necessary work. If we only consider these territories, running from Uganda away down to Northern Rhodesia, the six systems of land tenure worked at the same time, very little relation to one another. There are land disputes looking in the distance in Uganda. We cannot get the simplest reports of what the conditions of land tenure in Kenya. In most of these territories the native reserves still remain without satisfactory demarcation.

If we come to the question of cotton, then there, again, we find an extraordinary conflict of opinion, and consequently variation in the direction of movement. As the Noble Lord has said, Uganda will give us something like 100,000 tons of cotton this year, which, compared with the cotton seed, will probably reach an unprecedented total value of £3,000,000. Nothing like that has happened yet in East Africa. We had something similar in that in West Africa where, up to the year 1930, the Gold Coast territory with a population of only 1,000,000 inhabitants and given with inter-ethnic warfare, was touched by the kindly hand of the Mother Country and promptly the peoples of that territory started producing cocoa until that territory to-day produces half the world's supply of cocoa, and is within measurable distance of producing enough to meet the entire world demand.

Hon. Members may be interested to know that only three years ago the Government set up a Commission to study the changes or not in such a case as the case of the rubber and the rubber trees, which were showing all signs of being very much like that, has been taken

the peoples of that country have been with a sort of fever for growing cotton, with the result that we have this year 100,000 bales, worth £3,000,000. In Kenya you have an entirely different situation. There are 100,000 acres of cotton, but to pursue the point of native production, but of a cotton plantation. The desire of all is to grow cotton. That is not so in that territory. If you go further south again, just over the border in all probability—because we saw what has happened—you have got a boundary line cutting a village in half. In Tanganyika you have got the administration pressing on as fast as it can with the native production of cotton, before in the sphere of producing raw material you have a great many and extraordinary variations.

With regard to the Labour question I have precisely the same thing. In these territories under the British flag you will find the natives engaged to develop their own small holdings, and in other territories a continuation to use every form of machinery in order to fasten upon these a wage system which is entirely alien to the peoples of these countries. Again, there is the same variation until the unfortunate native does not know where he is half the time. He says that he cannot understand white men, and why in one territory is one system and in another territory another system. This leads to a great deal of confusion and dissatisfaction.

In education you have, again, an extraordinary variation in what this country is doing. I have a few figures which will illustrate this point. In Kenya the education rate is 8d. per head; in Northern Rhodesia it is 3d.; and in Uganda it is 1d. Why, on earth, should Uganda have the present education, while the people of Zanzibar have 2d. per head? It is a very striking evidence of that extraordinary variation which we find in these territories.

Therefore I hope that when the terms of the Commission are drawn up they will include some subjects in which there is today a great variation, so that we may get some terms of treatment. One might say that not only the administration but one

also finds the most extraordinary variations in missionary work. I doubt whether it would be possible or wise for the right hon. Gentleman to include that, but, as showing the House what an extraordinary variation this is in missionary work, I may mention what I saw one day in a white chapel. Some of us find it pretty hard to keep the Ten Commandments. Hon. Members will agree that if we find it hard, these unfortunate poor people must find it still harder. I found that one missionary in Central Africa for the benefit of the Colonial Secretary I say it was not a British colony had managed to expand the Ten Commandments to 28, and they were hung up in the chapel for the natives to observe.

Mr. THOMAS: When my attention was drawn to the fact that difficulties was that some of the people eat each other.

Mr. HARRIS: It is certainly so. I can only give my testimony that some of the finest people I have ever met, and some of the most perfect gentlemen amongst them, were, in fact cannibals. I hope that when the terms of reference are to be drawn the Secretary of State will see his way to include the subject of land tenure, the security of land tenure, which is the most important, the question of education and the medical services, so that all these vital elements in the development of these territories may be levelled up, in order to give us a most fertile population and the best systems of land tenure that we can devise, coupled with an education system that will in every respect be worthy of the claim we make, that we hold these territories as a sacred trust on behalf of the natives.

Mr. ROYCE: I rise, not in a spirit of criticism or to express any disapproval of what has preceded me in this debate, but to congratulate the hon. Member for Blackburn (Sir S. Henn) and the right hon. Member for Stafford (Mr. Ormsby-Gore) on introducing a subject which has brought to the House an atmosphere of perfect peace and contentment. I think that the services in the interests of Mr. Speaker and in the interests of the House ought to be more freely and fully requisitioned if they can bring about a state of happiness, contentment and mutual gratulation, which brings a service much more valuable than any mission can ever hope to accomplish in

[Lord Stanley.] being trustees for the natives, we have to start at once spending more money on native education and native medical services. I am afraid it has nothing actually to do with the Motion, but I should like to make a plea to the Colonial Office that money should be at once spent in Uganda in trying to do something to counteract the terrible infant mortality which is rife there at present. I should like to say how very much I and the rest of the House welcome the statement of the Colonial Secretary, because if nothing else comes out of it I am sure more will come out of it, and the findings of the Committee will be of real service at any rate, we shall get out of it some possibility of continuity of policy. It looks at present as if Governments may possibly follow one another rather quickly. Colonial Secretaries may change, but we must keep the policy the same. I think also that the findings of this Commission will give a definite basis for building up a more co-ordinate administration in our East African territories and for putting them in the way of obtaining that prosperity which the natural resources and richness of the countries should ensure.

Mr. J. HARRIS: We all welcome the announcement which the Secretary of State has made of his willingness to send out a Commission. He has not indicated the terms of reference which he is considering, and it is rather upon that feature which I should like to address the House. I do not think we realise until we have travelled in these territories how immense are the areas, how vast and varied are the varied problems and how valuable are the assets which are right within our grasp. We are thinking of the territories on the Motion moved by the hon. Member for Blackburn (Sir S. Hena). How few of us realise that the territories we are considering are at least six times the size of France and are occupied by from 12,000,000 to 18,000,000 of people in all stages of advancement towards civilisation, and all the countries are themselves capable of very high illimitable production, if only we can harness the resources of the countries and can find adequate capital for developing these resources.

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If we come to the question of the soil, there, again, we find an extraordinary conflict of opinion, and considerable variation in the direction of policy. As the Noble Lord has said, I do not wish to give us something like 100,000 tons of cotton this year, which, coupled with the cotton seed, will probably reach an unparalelled total value of £3,000,000. Nothing like that has happened yet in East Africa. We had something similar in West Africa where, up until the year 1900, the Gold Coast territory had a population of only 1,000,000 inhabitants and even with inter-empire competition was touched by the kindly hand of the Mother Country and promptly supplied with a complex of that territory started in due course until that territory to-day produces half the world's supply of cocoa, and is within measurable distance of producing enough to supply the entire world demand.

Hon. Members may be interested to know that only three years ago the Government set up a Commission to inquire whether or not it should grant licence for native to cut down trees, should be allowed to have more cocoa trees, should be allowed to show their energy as they were doing in Uganda, and very much like that has taken place

in the peoples of that country have been dealt with a sort of fever for growing cocoa, with the result that we have the case this year of 100,000 ladies worth cocoa. In Kenya you have an entirely different situation. There they are contented, apparently, to pursue a policy of native production, but of course to grow cotton. The desire of all is to get to-day in that territory. If you go further south again, just over the border in all probability because we know what has happened—you have got a dairy line cutting a village in half in Tanganyika you have got the administration pressing on as fast as it can the native production of cotton, and before in the sphere of producing raw material you have a great many and all of them extraordinary variations.

With regard to the Labour question I have precisely the same thing. In the territories under the British flag you will find the natives contented to develop their small holdings, and in other territories a determination to use every form of compulsion in order to fasten upon these people a wage system which is entirely alien to the peoples of these countries. Education, again, there is the same variation.

You have varying rates and forms of taxation until the unfortunate native does not know where he is half the time. He says that he cannot understand white men, and why in one territory is one system and in another territory another system. This leads to a great deal of confusion and dissatisfaction. In education you have, again, an extraordinary variation in what this country is doing. I have a few figures which will illustrate this point. In Kenya the education rate is 8d. per head; in Northern Rhodesia it is 2s. 6d.; and in Uganda it is 1s. Why, on earth, should Uganda have the same expenditure on education, while the people of Zanzibar have 3d. per head? It is again, we have evidence of the extraordinary variations which we find in these territories.

Therefore I hope that when the terms of reference are drawn up they will include some measure in which there is to-day a wide variation, so that we may get some terms of treatment. One finds that not only the Administration but one

also finds the most extraordinary variations in missionary work. I doubt whether it would be possible or wise for the right hon. Gentleman to include that, but, as showing the House what an extraordinary variation this is in missionary work, I may mention what I saw one day in a white chapel. Some of us find it pretty hard to keep the Ten Commandments. Hon. Members will agree that if we find it hard, these unfortunate poor people must find it still harder. I found that one generous missionary in Central Africa for the benefit of the Colonial Secretary I say it was not a British colony—had managed to expand the Ten Commandments to 28, and they were hung up in the chapel for the natives to observe.

Mr. THOMAS: When my attention was drawn to the fact my difficulty was that some of the people are not such others.

Mr. HARRIS: It is probably so. I can only give my testimony that some of the finest people I have ever met, and some of the most perfect gentlemen amongst them, were in fact cannibals. I hope that when the terms of reference are that drawn the Secretary of State will see his way to include the subject of land tenure, the security of land tenure, which is the most important, the question of education and the method of carrying that all these vital elements in the development of these territories may be levelled up, in order to give us a most virile population and the best systems of land tenure that we can devise, coupled with an education system that will in every respect be worthy of the claim we make that we hold these territories as a sacred trust on behalf of the natives.

Mr. ROYCE: I rise, not in a spirit of criticism or to express any disapproval of what has preceded me in this Debate, but to congratulate the hon. Member for Blackburn (Sir S. Hena) and the right hon. Member for Stafford (Mr. Ormsby-Gore) on introducing a subject which has brought to the House an atmosphere of perfect peace and contentment. I think their services in the interests of Mr. Speaker, and in the interests of the House, ought to be more frequently requisitioned. If they can bring about a state of happiness, contentment and mutual congratulation, that are doing a service much more valuable than any mission can ever hope to accomplish in

Mr. ROYCE: We must learn by experience. What has struck me most in connection with this subject is the extraordinary popularity of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. He has conceded everything that the Mover and the Seconder of the Resolution wanted. I might hold that out as an example for Ministers to follow, and then, so far from having the stormy periods which we witnessed yesterday, we shall have perfect peace and contentment, and the life of the Member of Parliament, so far from being disturbed by visions of possible solutions, will be such that he can settle down calmly, and though he may go to sleep in the process he will not do any harm, even if he does not do any good. I am pleased to find that an effort is being made to send out a Commission to coordinate the various Governments and administrations in East Africa, but the task before such a Commission is colossal, and I beg of the House not to expect too much from it, so to speak. It is a mammoth task to bring a territory of such dimensions into anything like co-ordination, to investigate in such an area the different systems which are prevalent, and to bring recommendations before the Colonial Secretary regarding future administration. The question of communications alone is a tremendous one, and that, I presume, is preliminary to any future improvement in the administration of the country.

There is no use going to East Africa with preconceived ideas. The question has to be considered on the spot. I had some 25 years' residence there, mostly associated with native people, and even in the comparatively limited area where I was employed, I found the utmost diversity of types and features among the natives with whom I came in contact. To recommend a system applicable to the whole of them seems utterly impossible and impracticable. Notwithstanding that, I think it is a right idea to send a Commission to investigate on the spot and report to the Colonial Secretary. It is a step in the right direction, but there is no bringing home Report unless it is recommended by State aid in order to carry out the recommendations of the Commission. The cost and expense of a Commission would be wasted unless immediate arrangements are made by

financial assistance and the other means necessary to bring its recommendations to fruition. I am sure the House is sufficiently impressed with the importance of viewing this question from the standpoint that justice should be done to the natives, and the world's best right hon. Gentleman who speaks for the Box, were none too highly favoured, for the idea to which we can all look forward, that the administration of the natives is a matter of our care should be of high character, that every Britisher who is proud of it. No Commission would be more than recommendations which were contrary to the sentiments and ideas we have heard expressed. I was a little surprised that one dissonant note has been introduced by an hon. Member below the Gangway. It was not necessary to imply that it should have been introduced because, after all, if one sees the inhabitants of that country is to be represented on the Commission, the same class can be made for the millions of the white whose interests are more intimately affected than those of a few immigrants, no matter how white or black. I do not want to deal with that subject however, and I have only risen to express my intense pleasure and gratification that the Motion has been so favourably received by the House, and that the Colonial Secretary has so readily responded to the appeal of the Mover and Seconder. I can only hope the result will be satisfactory not only to the two hon. Members and to the House, but to the whole British Empire.

Mr. AMERY: I desire first of all to congratulate my hon. Friends on the success of their Motion, and the Colonial Secretary for the spirit in which he has met them and secondly, to repeat the eloquent and suggestive words of warning given to the House by the hon. Member for Halloway with Boston (Mr. Boyce). The aim of the Resolution is to see whether a greater degree of unity in administration is not to be possible, but it is necessary to remember that we are dealing with a people of immense diversity, and would be fatal to the very objects we have in view if our desire for co-ordination were to result in any attempt at a central authority. The hon. Member for North Hackney (Mr. H. H. H. H.)

highlighted some of the differences among the peoples of that part of the world. You have the old world Moslem population in places like Zanzibar or the coast region, you have a native European population, and you have, further West, the perfect gentleman who loves his neighbour as himself. You cannot treat them all the same. I do not know that we can even apply the same methods of economic development in every case. I am very agree with the hon. Member for North Hackney that one of the most hopeful things we have seen in the British Empire of our day is the bringing out in native populations of the desire of self-development. The East Coast is a marvellous example of what can be done in that direction. There is the very encouraging example of the West Indies, and there is another example. We have heard the same kind of thing there as well. On the other hand, I should like to see how to treat a plantation on a wage system in certain parts of the certain forms of development as the most developed to the point at which we destroy the home life and home culture of the native. If the native can be made to preserve, or from his own initiative, to plantations and learn something about better cultivation to carry it back to his use for the good of the country. What has to be watched is, if that system is adopted, that the white man's plantations are not developed to the detriment of the greater possible aggregate development in other parts of the same territory. What we want to see is development, not destructive exploitation.

That brings me to say a word about the position of that white element for which the hon. Member for the Orkney and Shetland (Sir R. H. H. H.) spoke. I will set up some special areas of the great difficulties of the geographically of functions marking off such an area, but I equally realise the important considerations underlying that and the desirability of giving that white population a community a powerful village amongst its own lines, and it is necessary that the activities of the white man should not be injurious to the natives, but given they advance, to give the presence of the white man, whether as missionaries, or as planter, or

administrator, can be used in the best interests of the development of the native population. Therefore, the whole attitude of this House towards the white colony in East Africa, while necessarily a watchful one, ought also to be a thoroughly sympathetic one, regarding them as partners with this House in the development of that great territory, and not merely as intruders upon a sphere which we want to reserve jealously for the purely black population.

If I may say the last word, it was suggested by what the hon. Member for North Hackney said about the development of cocoa plantations on the East Coast. I do not think we have any idea of the vast possibilities of that territory, if once we can get a move on with development of the possibilities of the territory and of the human beings who inhabit it. The Africans have great natural gifts, if they are brought out, and you have a field there in which you can do an immense amount of work from the point of view of partnership towards the territory, and also an immense work towards making good as the other end of the world what the old world has suffered in the attitude through which it has passed. We can all see ourselves being to redress the balance of the old. All that we want in that task is courage and vision, and courage and vision, as more than one of my hon. Friends have reminded the House, include financial courage, the willingness to throw our bread—not that it is too abundant in these days—or some of it, on the waters, knowing that with a wise policy the fruit of it will be returned to us a hundredfold.

Captain BERKELEY: I wish to suggest to the Colonial Secretary one or two arguments which he may set off against the thousands of reasons which he saw against considering the Amendment, which stands on the Paper in the name of my hon. Friend the Member for Orkney and Shetland (Sir R. Hamilton). The first is the manner in which Kenya is developing. It is developing in the direction of self-government. That is unquestionable. The white population of Kenya have more or less been promised that by some date of Independence. There is no doubt, therefore, that progress towards becoming a self-governing Colony is being made. It seems to me that it would be very difficult to bring about any kind of

Mr. ROYCE: I must learn by experience. What has struck me most in connection with this subject is the extraordinary popularity of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. He has conceded everything that the Mover and the Secondor of the Resolution wanted. I might hold that out as an example for Ministers in future, and then, so far from having the stormy periods which we witnessed yesterday, we shall have perfect peace and contentment in the life of the Member of Parliament, so far from being disturbed by visions of possible solutions, will be such that he may settle down calmly, and though he may go to bed in the process he will not do any harm. If he does not do any good, I am pleased to find that an effort is being made to send out a Commission to coordinate the various Governments and administrations in East Africa, and the task before such a Commission is colossal, and I beg of the House not to expect a large or too speedy result. It is a tremendous task to bring a territory of such dimensions into anything like coordination, to investigate in such areas the different systems which at present prevail, and to bring recommendations before the Colonial Secretary regarding future administration. The question of communication alone is a tremendous one, and that, I presume, is preliminary to any future improvement in the administration of the territory.

There is also one going to East Africa with preconcerted ideas. The question has to be considered on the spot. I had some 12 years' residence there, mostly associated with the native people, and even in the comparatively limited area where I was removed, I found the utmost diversity of types and customs among the natives with whom I came in contact. To recommend a system applicable to the whole of them seems utterly impossible and impracticable. Notwithstanding that, I think it is a right idea to send a Commission to investigate on the spot and report to the Colonial Secretary. It is a step in the right direction, but there is one thing I would like to see done, and that is to bring home a Report unless it is completed by State aid in order to cover the preconditions of the Commission. The cost and expense of such a Commission should be waived unless it is immediately implemented by

financial assistance and the other means necessary to bring its recommendations to fruition. I am sure the House is sufficiently impressed with the importance of viewing this question from the standpoint that justice should be done to the natives, and the world of the right hon. Gentleman who spoke at the last night was more than highly favourable to the Mover for that subject. It is a duty to which we can all look forward, and that the administration of the native territories committed to our care should be of such a character that every Britisher can be proud of it. No Commission would be a recommendation which were contrary to the sentiments and ideas we have heard expressed. I was a little disappointed that one dissonant note has been introduced by an hon. Member below the Gangway. It was not necessary, I judge, that it should have been introduced, because, after all, if one sees the inhabitants of that country is to be represented on the Commission, the same can be made for the millions of others whose interests are more intimately affected than those of a few immigrants, no matter from whence they come, whether they be white or black. I do not wish to deal with that subject how and how, but I have only risen to express intense pleasure and gratification that the Motion has been so favourably received by the House, and that the Colonial Secretary has so readily responded to the appeal of the Mover and the Secondor. I can only hope the result will be satisfactory not only to the two hon. Members and to the House, but to the whole British Empire.

Mr. AMERY: I desire first of all to congratulate my hon. Friends on the success of their Motion, and the Colonial Secretary for the spirit in which he met them and secondly, to repeat the eloquent words of warning given to the House by the hon. Member for Hillingdon with Boston (Mr. Royce). The aim of the Resolution is to see whether a greater degree of unity in administration may be possible, but it is necessary to consider how we are dealing with the presence of immense alienity, and it would be outside the very objects we have in view if our desire for administrative unity as a result in any attempt at administrative unification. The hon. Member for North Hackney (Mr. J. Hacking)

highlighted some of the differences among peoples of that part of the world. You see the old world Moslem population in places like Zanzibar or the coast region, and you have a native European population, and you have, further West, the perfect gentleman who loves his neighbours so much. You cannot treat them all the same. I do not know that we can even apply the same methods of economic development in every case. I am only agree with the hon. Member for North Hackney that one of the most hopeful things we have seen in the British Empire of our day is the bringing out in native populations of the desire of self-development. The Gold Coast is a marvellous example of what can be done in that direction. There is the very encouraging example of the West Indies, and I could give another example. We hope to find the same kind of thing throughout the Empire. On the other hand, I should like so far as to treat a plantation as a wage system in certain parts. In some certain forms of development, as in the case of the Gold Coast, as long as they have not developed to the point at which they destroy the home life and home organisation of the native. If the native can be taken from his preserve, or from his own land, to plantations and learn something of better cultivation to carry it back to his own land for the good of the country, that has to be watched, if that system is adopted, that the white man's plantation is not developed to the detriment of the greater possible aggregate development in other parts of the same territory. What we want to see is development, not destructive exploitation.

That brings me to say a word about the position of that white element for which the hon. Member for the City (Mr. Sheppard) has just spoken. I do not wish to say anything special about it, but I do realise the great difficulties of this geographical area, but I equally realise the important considerations underlying that, and the desirability of giving that wonderful virtue emerging in its own lines, and the standards are needed that the activities of the white man should not be injurious to the native, but given those standards, to give the presence of the white man, whether as missionaries or as planter, or

as administrator, can be used in the best interests of the development of the native population. Therefore, the whole attitude of this House towards the white colony in East Africa, while necessarily a watchful one, should also be a thoroughly sympathetic one, regarding them as partners with this House in the development of that great territory, and not merely as intruders upon a sphere which we want to reserve jealously for the purely black population.

If I may say one last word, it was suggested by what the hon. Member for North Hackney said about the development of cocoa plantations on the Gold Coast. I do not think we have any idea of the vast possibilities of that territory, if once we can get a move on with development—the possibilities of the territory and of the human beings who inhabit it. The Africans have great aptitudes, if they are brought out, and you have a hold there in which you can do an immense work from the point of view of trustee, step towards the territory and also an immense work towards making good at the other end of the world which the old world has suffered in the struggle through which it has passed. We can all see ourselves being to redress the balance of the old. All that we want in that, is to see concrete vision and concrete action, as more than one of my hon. Friends have reminded the House, and the financial courage, the willingness to throw our bread not that it is too abundant in these days—or some of it, on the waters, knowing that with a wise policy the fruit of it will be returned to us in a hundredfold.

Captain BERKELEY: I wish to suggest to the Colonial Secretary one or two arguments which he may set off against the thousands of reasons which he saw against considering the Amendment which stands on the Paper in the name of my hon. Friend the Member for Okney and Sheffields (Sir B. Hamilton). The first is the régime in which Kenya is developing. It is developing in the direction of self-government. That is unquestionable. The white population of Kenya has more or less been promised that by an early date. (Interruption.) There is no doubt in respect to progress towards becoming a self-governing Colony, at least. It seems to me that it would be very difficult to bring about any kind of

[Captain Berkeley.]
 federation or something between quasi-
 dominion status, protectorate, and main-
 dated territory. Something was said
 about a Customs Union, but how can you
 have that when the provisions of Article
 22 lay down very strict regulations with
 regard to the territories?
 "I try to find out from your previous
 statements that that part of the
 we may expect to be kind of bridge in
 the status of the territories, but I should like
 to be certain."

Mr. S. B. [?]
 "The question is
 whether the provisions of the law
 will be sufficient to deal with the
 territories, and I agreed
 to that."

The Government have been asked to supply
 information as to the progress of develop-
 ment of the territories of Kenya, Uganda,
 Tanganyika, Nyasaland, and
 Northern Rhodesia, and the necessity
 for an improvement in the scheme of transport
 facilities throughout East Africa, this
 Government's Secretary of State for the
 Colonies to advise on East Africa this
 year in his annual mission to report to him
 on the progress of co-ordinating policy
 and services throughout the territories, and
 to advise on the programme of future
 economic development, especially cotton-
 growing and railway construction."

SUPPLY.

REPORT [7th April].

Resolutions reported
**CIVIL SERVICES AND REVENUE DEPART-
 MENTS ESTIMATES, 1924-25.**

CLASS I

1. That a sum, not exceeding £786,970,
 be granted to His Majesty, to complete the
 sum necessary to defray the Charge which
 will come in course of payment during the
 year ending on the 31st day of March, 1925,
 for Expenditure in respect of Customs and
 Excise, Inland Revenue, Post Office and
 Telegraph Buildings in Great Britain, and
 certain Post Offices abroad."

2. That a sum, not exceeding £139,180,
 be granted to His Majesty, to complete the
 sum necessary to defray the Charge which
 will come in course of payment during the
 year ending on the 31st day of March, 1925,
 for Expenditure in respect of Parliamentary
 and Consumer Buildings."

3. That a sum, not exceed-
 ing £1,190,180, be granted to His Majesty,
 to complete the sum necessary to defray the
 Charge which will come in course of pay-
 ment during the year ending on the 31st
 day of March, 1925, for Expenditure in
 respect of sundry Public Buildings in Great
 Britain, including Historic Buildings,
 Ancient Monuments, and Brompton
 Cemetery."

4. That a sum, not exceeding £210,000,
 be granted to His Majesty, to complete the
 sum necessary to defray the Charge which
 will come in course of payment during the
 year ending on the 31st day of March, 1925,
 for Expenditure in respect of Art and
 Science Buildings in Great Britain."

5. That a sum, not exceeding £368,000,
 be granted to His Majesty, to complete the
 sum necessary to defray the Charge which
 will come in course of payment during the
 year ending on the 31st day of March, 1925,
 for Expenditure in respect of Employment
 Exchange and Public Buildings, Great
 Britain, and the Colonies, and the
 Industries of Labour."

Mr. J. [?]
 Resolutions agreed
 to."

Third Resolution read a Second Time.
 Motion made, and Question proposed,
 "That the House doth agree with the
 Committee in the said Resolutions."

Captain WEDGWOOD BENN: May
 I ask the right hon. Gentleman (Mr. Jowett)
 if it has been arranged

to bring these Resolutions
 through the usual channels?
 I have no wish to obstruct the report
 Supply. It is very important, and if
 arranged through the usual channels
 should certainly make no objection.

**The FIRST COMMISSIONER
 WORKS (Mr. Jowett):** The will
 there. There is no objection.

Question put, and agreed to.
 Fourth and Fifth Resolutions agreed
 to."

WAYS AND MEANS.

REPORT [7th April].

WAR CHARGES (VALIDITY)

Resolution reported.

"That it is expedient to give
 validity to the imposition and levying of
 certain charges which during the late
 certain Government Departments, put-
 ting to rest in the execution of duties im-
 posed or in pursuance of powers conferred by
 Defence of the Realm Regulations or
 other laws, imposed by way of payments
 to be made thereon, or in connection with

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14428/24

Edfrica

413

C. L.
27 JUN
1924

[Handwritten initials]

DRAFT.

[Handwritten mark]

27 June 1924

Ca

Gentlemen,

MINUTE.

I am to request you

Mr. Brett June 25
Mr. Bottomley 25
Mr.
Sir C. Davis.

to procure three copies

Sir G. Grindle.
Sir H. Bead.
Sir J. Masterton Smith.
Lord Arnold.
Mr. Thomas.

of Hansard of the 13th of

April 1924 & send

them to the Col. Secy,

Windsor, they may then wish
to have a printed

(Signed) H. J. REAL

Hopec.
14428/24

Edfrica

413



Handwritten initials or mark.

DRAFT.

SW 27 June 1924

Ca

Gentlemen,

MINUTE.

Mr. Brett June 25

Mr. Bottomley 25

Mr.

Sir C. Davis.

Sir G. Grindle.

Sir H. Read.

Sir J. Masterton Smith.

Lord Arnold.

Mr. Thomas.

I am to request you
to procure three copies
of Hansard of the 17th of
April 1924 & send

them to the Col Secy,

Weymouth, they may be lost
(being a find)

(Signed) H. J. READ

MINUTES.

MINUTES NOT TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.

hand on the figures of exports from India to Japan furnished to me by the Indian Trade Commission. My report was approved by the Council on 12th Nov. I should like to say that the results of the investigation are as follows:—

1. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1902 was Rs. 1,00,00,000.

2. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1903 was Rs. 1,20,00,000.

3. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1904 was Rs. 1,50,00,000.

4. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1905 was Rs. 1,80,00,000.

5. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1906 was Rs. 2,00,00,000.

6. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1907 was Rs. 2,20,00,000.

7. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1908 was Rs. 2,50,00,000.

8. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1909 was Rs. 2,80,00,000.

9. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1910 was Rs. 3,00,00,000.

10. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1911 was Rs. 3,20,00,000.

11. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1912 was Rs. 3,50,00,000.

12. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1913 was Rs. 3,80,00,000.

13. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1914 was Rs. 4,00,00,000.

14. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1915 was Rs. 4,20,00,000.

15. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1916 was Rs. 4,50,00,000.

16. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1917 was Rs. 4,80,00,000.

17. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1918 was Rs. 5,00,00,000.

18. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1919 was Rs. 5,20,00,000.

19. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1920 was Rs. 5,50,00,000.

20. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1921 was Rs. 5,80,00,000.

21. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1922 was Rs. 6,00,00,000.

22. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1923 was Rs. 6,20,00,000.

23. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1924 was Rs. 6,50,00,000.

24. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1925 was Rs. 6,80,00,000.

25. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1926 was Rs. 7,00,00,000.

26. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1927 was Rs. 7,20,00,000.

27. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1928 was Rs. 7,50,00,000.

28. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1929 was Rs. 7,80,00,000.

29. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1930 was Rs. 8,00,00,000.

30. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1931 was Rs. 8,20,00,000.

31. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1932 was Rs. 8,50,00,000.

32. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1933 was Rs. 8,80,00,000.

33. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1934 was Rs. 9,00,00,000.

34. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1935 was Rs. 9,20,00,000.

35. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1936 was Rs. 9,50,00,000.

36. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1937 was Rs. 9,80,00,000.

37. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1938 was Rs. 10,00,00,000.

38. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1939 was Rs. 10,20,00,000.

39. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1940 was Rs. 10,50,00,000.

40. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1941 was Rs. 10,80,00,000.

41. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1942 was Rs. 11,00,00,000.

42. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1943 was Rs. 11,20,00,000.

43. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1944 was Rs. 11,50,00,000.

44. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1945 was Rs. 11,80,00,000.

45. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1946 was Rs. 12,00,00,000.

46. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1947 was Rs. 12,20,00,000.

47. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1948 was Rs. 12,50,00,000.

48. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1949 was Rs. 12,80,00,000.

49. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1950 was Rs. 13,00,00,000.

50. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1951 was Rs. 13,20,00,000.

51. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1952 was Rs. 13,50,00,000.

52. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1953 was Rs. 13,80,00,000.

53. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1954 was Rs. 14,00,00,000.

54. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1955 was Rs. 14,20,00,000.

55. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1956 was Rs. 14,50,00,000.

56. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1957 was Rs. 14,80,00,000.

57. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1958 was Rs. 15,00,00,000.

58. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1959 was Rs. 15,20,00,000.

59. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1960 was Rs. 15,50,00,000.

60. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1961 was Rs. 15,80,00,000.

61. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1962 was Rs. 16,00,00,000.

62. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1963 was Rs. 16,20,00,000.

63. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1964 was Rs. 16,50,00,000.

64. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1965 was Rs. 16,80,00,000.

65. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1966 was Rs. 17,00,00,000.

66. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1967 was Rs. 17,20,00,000.

67. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1968 was Rs. 17,50,00,000.

68. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1969 was Rs. 17,80,00,000.

69. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1970 was Rs. 18,00,00,000.

70. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1971 was Rs. 18,20,00,000.

71. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1972 was Rs. 18,50,00,000.

72. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1973 was Rs. 18,80,00,000.

73. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1974 was Rs. 19,00,00,000.

74. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1975 was Rs. 19,20,00,000.

75. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1976 was Rs. 19,50,00,000.

76. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1977 was Rs. 19,80,00,000.

77. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1978 was Rs. 20,00,00,000.

78. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1979 was Rs. 20,20,00,000.

79. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1980 was Rs. 20,50,00,000.

80. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1981 was Rs. 20,80,00,000.

81. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1982 was Rs. 21,00,00,000.

82. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1983 was Rs. 21,20,00,000.

83. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1984 was Rs. 21,50,00,000.

84. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1985 was Rs. 21,80,00,000.

85. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1986 was Rs. 22,00,00,000.

86. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1987 was Rs. 22,20,00,000.

87. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1988 was Rs. 22,50,00,000.

88. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1989 was Rs. 22,80,00,000.

89. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1990 was Rs. 23,00,00,000.

90. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1991 was Rs. 23,20,00,000.

91. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1992 was Rs. 23,50,00,000.

92. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1993 was Rs. 23,80,00,000.

93. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1994 was Rs. 24,00,00,000.

94. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1995 was Rs. 24,20,00,000.

95. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1996 was Rs. 24,50,00,000.

96. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1997 was Rs. 24,80,00,000.

97. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1998 was Rs. 25,00,00,000.

98. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 1999 was Rs. 25,20,00,000.

99. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2000 was Rs. 25,50,00,000.

100. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2001 was Rs. 25,80,00,000.

101. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2002 was Rs. 26,00,00,000.

102. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2003 was Rs. 26,20,00,000.

103. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2004 was Rs. 26,50,00,000.

104. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2005 was Rs. 26,80,00,000.

105. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2006 was Rs. 27,00,00,000.

106. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2007 was Rs. 27,20,00,000.

107. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2008 was Rs. 27,50,00,000.

108. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2009 was Rs. 27,80,00,000.

109. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2010 was Rs. 28,00,00,000.

110. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2011 was Rs. 28,20,00,000.

111. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2012 was Rs. 28,50,00,000.

112. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2013 was Rs. 28,80,00,000.

113. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2014 was Rs. 29,00,00,000.

114. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2015 was Rs. 29,20,00,000.

115. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2016 was Rs. 29,50,00,000.

116. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2017 was Rs. 29,80,00,000.

117. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2018 was Rs. 30,00,00,000.

118. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2019 was Rs. 30,20,00,000.

119. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2020 was Rs. 30,50,00,000.

120. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2021 was Rs. 30,80,00,000.

121. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2022 was Rs. 31,00,00,000.

122. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2023 was Rs. 31,20,00,000.

123. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2024 was Rs. 31,50,00,000.

124. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2025 was Rs. 31,80,00,000.

125. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2026 was Rs. 32,00,00,000.

126. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2027 was Rs. 32,20,00,000.

127. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2028 was Rs. 32,50,00,000.

128. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2029 was Rs. 32,80,00,000.

129. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2030 was Rs. 33,00,00,000.

130. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2031 was Rs. 33,20,00,000.

131. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2032 was Rs. 33,50,00,000.

132. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2033 was Rs. 33,80,00,000.

133. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2034 was Rs. 34,00,00,000.

134. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2035 was Rs. 34,20,00,000.

135. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2036 was Rs. 34,50,00,000.

136. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2037 was Rs. 34,80,00,000.

137. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2038 was Rs. 35,00,00,000.

138. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2039 was Rs. 35,20,00,000.

139. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2040 was Rs. 35,50,00,000.

140. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2041 was Rs. 35,80,00,000.

141. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2042 was Rs. 36,00,00,000.

142. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2043 was Rs. 36,20,00,000.

143. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2044 was Rs. 36,50,00,000.

144. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2045 was Rs. 36,80,00,000.

145. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2046 was Rs. 37,00,00,000.

146. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2047 was Rs. 37,20,00,000.

147. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2048 was Rs. 37,50,00,000.

148. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2049 was Rs. 37,80,00,000.

149. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2050 was Rs. 38,00,00,000.

150. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2051 was Rs. 38,20,00,000.

151. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2052 was Rs. 38,50,00,000.

152. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2053 was Rs. 38,80,00,000.

153. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2054 was Rs. 39,00,00,000.

154. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2055 was Rs. 39,20,00,000.

155. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2056 was Rs. 39,50,00,000.

156. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2057 was Rs. 39,80,00,000.

157. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2058 was Rs. 40,00,00,000.

158. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2059 was Rs. 40,20,00,000.

159. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2060 was Rs. 40,50,00,000.

160. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2061 was Rs. 40,80,00,000.

161. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2062 was Rs. 41,00,00,000.

162. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2063 was Rs. 41,20,00,000.

163. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2064 was Rs. 41,50,00,000.

164. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2065 was Rs. 41,80,00,000.

165. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2066 was Rs. 42,00,00,000.

166. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2067 was Rs. 42,20,00,000.

167. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2068 was Rs. 42,50,00,000.

168. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2069 was Rs. 42,80,00,000.

169. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2070 was Rs. 43,00,00,000.

170. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2071 was Rs. 43,20,00,000.

171. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2072 was Rs. 43,50,00,000.

172. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2073 was Rs. 43,80,00,000.

173. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2074 was Rs. 44,00,00,000.

174. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2075 was Rs. 44,20,00,000.

175. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2076 was Rs. 44,50,00,000.

176. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2077 was Rs. 44,80,00,000.

177. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2078 was Rs. 45,00,00,000.

178. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2079 was Rs. 45,20,00,000.

179. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2080 was Rs. 45,50,00,000.

180. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2081 was Rs. 45,80,00,000.

181. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2082 was Rs. 46,00,00,000.

182. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2083 was Rs. 46,20,00,000.

183. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2084 was Rs. 46,50,00,000.

184. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2085 was Rs. 46,80,00,000.

185. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2086 was Rs. 47,00,00,000.

186. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2087 was Rs. 47,20,00,000.

187. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2088 was Rs. 47,50,00,000.

188. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2089 was Rs. 47,80,00,000.

189. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2090 was Rs. 48,00,00,000.

190. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2091 was Rs. 48,20,00,000.

191. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2092 was Rs. 48,50,00,000.

192. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2093 was Rs. 48,80,00,000.

193. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2094 was Rs. 49,00,00,000.

194. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2095 was Rs. 49,20,00,000.

195. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2096 was Rs. 49,50,00,000.

196. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2097 was Rs. 49,80,00,000.

197. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2098 was Rs. 50,00,00,000.

198. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2099 was Rs. 50,20,00,000.

199. The total value of exports from India to Japan in 2100 was Rs. 50,50,00,000.

Official Report
6th May 1914

EAST AFRICA (RAW COTTON)

4. Sir W. de FRECE asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he is aware that most of the raw cotton from East Africa is now being bought by Japan; and whether the British taxpayer will be asked to provide further large sums of money for the purpose of benefiting trade which is directly in competition with this country?

Mr THOMAS: There are some Japanese buyers of cotton in Uganda, but the principal buyers are made up of Indian. Of the cotton which is consigned to India (rather more than half the total crop) some certainly goes on to Japan, but I should like to know on what figures the hon. Member bases his statement that most of the crop goes to Japan. It is not possible in the country in which by international cooperation there is some trade of cotton, nor is it desirable to restrict the grower's freedom to sell his cotton to the best advantage. If foreign users of this type of cotton buy from East Africa, there is more of the same type available for Lancashire from other sources.

Sir W. de FRECE: With reference to the first part of the question, will the hon. Gentleman make inquiries from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce?

Mr THOMAS: No. We have much more official and reliable information than that can possibly be, and the answer which I have given is based on it.

Ref's to Gov. Agents
then re-use.
Wed 6/5
above

I have still failed to trace the figures Mr Lindsay gave me & have consequently written to him as in copy attached.
Wed. 12.5.14 am

See Mr Lindsay's reply attached.

Wed. 13.6.14
above

The letter was received in London from Sir H. Lloyd's letter dated 2/28/14. I am sending it to Mr Lindsay & the Secy. of the Shipping Committee.

It is less serious than you receive by word, the "most of the crop" in this question should be "less than a quarter of the crop".

Wed. 20.6.14

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

451

TELEPHONE:

Vic. 9720-5.

42, Grosvenor Gardens,
London, S.W.1.

15th May, 1924.

INDIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER,
60, WINCHESTER HOUSE,
OLD BROAD STREET,
LONDON, E.C.2.

REGISTRATION NUMBER: 38579

BACK QUOTE

Dear Mr. Bottomley,

Your letter of the 12th instant was sent to my old address, 60, Winchester House, and only reached me today.

It is certainly most gratifying to realise the reliance placed in my figures of re-exports of East African cotton from India to Japan. The responsibility is great, but in the present instance I shoulder it lightly for I understand that there is only one source from which these statistics are compiled; so that attempts to check will be difficult.

The figures are as follows:-

Re-exports of East African Cotton from Bombay, in
bales of 400 lbs.

	Europe including Japan & East	United Kingdom
1917-18	700	70
1918-19	500	50
1919-20	2252	1099
1920-21	2600	1059
1921-22	12800	3627

I have been promised similar figures for 1922-23, but they have not materialised yet; I shall send them on as soon as they are received.

Incidentally, Mr. Hurl, the Secretary to the Indian Central Cotton Committee, who collected these figures for me, will be in London shortly on leave from Bombay, and I intend

W.C. Bottomley, Esq.

to discuss the position with him. If there is any special point which you would like me to put to him, I hope you will not hesitate to let me know.

Yours sincerely,

H. H. ...

Handwritten signature

RE 1/2 1/3,
ON 2
b 5
pip

Sec
Airtel
ed to prov
le which is directly in competition

W.C. Bottomley, Esq.,
Foreign Office,
DOWNING STREET, S.W.1.

Handwritten note

MINUTES

Handwritten notes in minutes section

POSTAL SERVICE

L.M. TRADE COMMISSIONER IN EAST AFRICA,
DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE.

RE-EXPORT OF AFRICAN COTTON FROM BOMBAY, 1924.

JANUARY To United Kingdom	TONS. 7	193
FEBRUARY To United Kingdom	63	
MARCH To United Kingdom " Japan " U.S.A.	21 98 <u>- 4 cwts.</u>	
	<u>191 - 4 cwts.</u>	

RECAPITULATION OF AFRICAN RAW COTTON RE-EXPORTED FROM
BOMBAY TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES DURING 1925.

NOTE: To express in standard bales, multiply each ton by 84.

		<u>TONS.</u>		<u>54 bales.</u>
UNITED KINGDOM.	January	75		
	February	110		
	March	118		
	April	96		
	May	99		
	June	126		
	July	135		
	September	107		
	October	662		
	November	632		
	December	<u>114</u>	2280 tons.	<u>22,378</u>
	CEYLON.	September	4	4 "
BELGIUM.	February	53		
	October	12		
	December	<u>6</u>	63 "	260
FRANCE	January	5		
	October	78		
	November	44		
	December	<u>41</u>	171 "	970
SPAIN	January	9		
	February	38		
	May	<u>80</u>	127 "	698
ITALY	October	12	12 "	66
JAPAN	January	203		
	February	30		
	March	184		
	April	279		
	May	844		
	June	419		
	July	974		
	August	394		
	September	380		
	October	220		
	November	<u>276</u>	4205 "	<u>23,116</u>
GRAND TOTAL		6,820 tons.		37,537 bales.

24 JUN 1924

Final 5096

Dear Mr Kennedy,

*At the meeting
of 10 June*

*one of the
at the first meeting of*

which the Imperial Shipping

DRAFT.

R. D. Kennedy Esq

(Per Mr. Shilling)

13 of Trade
MINUTE.

Committee discussed the East

African position, the question

came up of the quantity of

East African cotton re-shiped

(shipped to Japan) from

Monday.

Mr. Bostwick

Mr. 28/6

Mr.

Sir C. Davis.

Sir G. Grindle

Sir H. Read.

Sir J. Masterton Smith.

Lord Arnold.

Mr. Thomas.

The latest information

I have is embodied in the

letter enclosed copy of a

letter, with its enclosure,

which I have sent to Mr.

Sunday. These figures

figures came from

Sir Humphrey Jaggard, & it

is possible that he has sent

Handwritten notes and signatures at bottom left.

24 JUN 1924

Dear Mr Lindsay

In your letter 38564 of May 15th you would have me what information you had as to the re-exports of African cotton from

Portugal. There was received 10... figures of 4... at London a copy.

... This column comes from ... including the ... figures with the ... Customs figures for 1923, we get ... 57,627,600

Japan	28,116	"
India	16,478	"
Other countries	3,434	"
Total	48,028	"

DRAFT.

A. F. Lindsay of C.F.E.

MINUTE.

- Mr. ...
- Mr. 20/6 P.
- Mr. ...
- Sir C. Davis
- Mr. G. Grenle.
- Sir H. Hoad.
- Sir J. Masterton Smith.
- Lord Arnold.
- Mr. Thomas

24 JUN 1924

Copy to R. S. Kennedy -

(in other words)

TO

I am sending a copy
to the Secretary of the

Imperial Shipping Commission

Yours sincerely

(sd) W. C. Bottomley.

Downing Street.

May 13th, 1924.

Mr. Lindsay.

If you are a student of the House of Commons Official Report you will have seen, from the Secretary of State's answer to Sir W. de Frece on the 5th of May, what implicit faith is placed in the figures which you gave me (in connection with the recent meetings of the Imperial Shipping Committee) regarding the amount of East African Cotton which is shipped from India to Japan.

I am afraid that I have got to admit that when I advised on the terms of the reply, I had to quote from memory the particulars you gave me, as your note got mislaid while I was away at Easter.

I should be greatly obliged if you would let me have the figures which you then gave, and, if they are now available, any corresponding figures for the year 1922-23.

Yours sincerely,

H.A.F. LINDSAY ESQ., C.B.E.

1407
E. Africa
21057

157

There are some popular buyers
of cotton in Uganda, but as direct
shipments are made to Japan.

DRAFT. Reply to

Walter de Bree

Dated 5 May
MINUTE

Mr. H. H. Read

Mr. 3/5/24

Mr.

Sir G. Orinck

Sir G. Orinck

Sir H. Read

Sir J. Maesterton Smith

Mr. H. H. Read

Mr. H. H. Read

Mr. H. H. Read

the cotton which is assigned to
India (rather more than half the
total crop) some cotton goes
on to Japan but I should like
to know or clarify your view
under the present situation that
most of the crop goes to Japan.

No money has been raised for
the

well, for the transport of
the goods to the port

possible via country of which,
international revolution,

complete freedom of trade, to limit
the destination of cotton,

it desirable to restrict the free
freedom to sell his cotton to

best advantage

foreign users of this type of
letter buy from ^{East Africa} ~~London~~, and
is more of the same type available
for purchase from other sources.

foreign users of this type of

letter buy from ^{East Africa} ~~the~~ ~~market~~, there

is more of the same type available

for purchase from other sources

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

8237

42, Grosvenor Gardens,
London, S.W.1.

TELEGRAMS: LONDON.

TELEGRAMS: LONDON.

TELEGRAMS: LONDON.

INDIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER,
60, WINDHILL HOUSE,
OLD BROAD STREET,
LONDON, E.C.2.

26th June, 1924, 453

W.C. Bottomley, Esq., C.M.G.,
Colonial Office,
Downing Street,
S.W.1.

Dear Mr. Bottomley,

It was good of you to send me with your letter of the 24th inst., the latest statistics of re-exports of African cotton from Bombay. The United Kingdom seems to be holding its own with Japan as well as with the Bombay mills. Incidentally, it would not necessarily be correct to assume that in any one year the balance of African cotton which remains in Bombay after deducting exports from imports, is accounted for by deliveries to local spinners. Hurl tells me that Bombay's stocks of cotton for export amount to about half a million bales and the African balance of any one year may easily have gone to swell this reserve. Over a long period however, the aggregate of the yearly balances must have been accounted for locally.

Yours sincerely,

H.A. Lindsay

The variety of...

27/6