

THE EAST AFRICAN STANDARD (MAGAZINE SECTION)

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1928

Sealed! to protect Buick performance

Buick's Chassis is sealed. Iron and steel housings protect the operation of all driving parts—seal them in to safeguard Buick performance. A striking triumph of Buick engineering.

Some cars have some of this protection, but only Buick has a wall of defense continuous from fan hub to rear axle against road dirt, stones, water and loss of lubricant. Only Buick's close cooperation of driving units and Buick's torque tube drive make possible this important improvement.

Come in and see why Buick performance is so consistently good. Why Buick parts so seldom need replacement. And why Buick owners are saved so many of the ordinary repair and lubricating annoyances.

Here are the vital points at which Buick engineering provides this extra protection:

- 1 Fan Hub—Fan bearing totally enclosed—lubricated by its own gear oil.
- 2 Motor—Steel cover keeps water from short circuiting spark plug wires. Steel cover over valves-in-head mechanism keeps dust out, oil in.
- 3 Gear-shifter—Delicately housed and strengthened, completely housed in single housing. Starting gear housed with fly wheel.
- 4 Fly Wheel—Completely housed and sealed, protected from road damage and accumulation of mud and dirt.
- 5 Clutch—Multiple disc—completely housed.
- 6 Transmission—completely protected. Shifting mechanism housed sealed.
- 7 Universal Joint—Completely enclosed at both ends of front end of torque tube—isolated automatically from transmission.
- 8 Propeller Shaft—Buick's tough member drive, which is a torque tube. It completely encloses the propeller shaft. It is impossible for road dirt to work up the shaft into the universal joint or rear axle.
- 9 Rear Axle—Plating type, totally enclosed in rear axle housing.

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Motor	8 h.p. S.E.P.	7 passengers	Touring	... £490.
Motor	10 h.p.	7 passengers	Touring	... £520.

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Members of the associations were under the impression that, having regard to its source, it conformed to the provisions of the Ordinance.

The Acting Colonial Secretary said he was not very clear in regard to the composition of supplementary questions because Mr. Conway Harvey was reading an over-ready prepared question. He did not wish to stop information reaching members but he asked whether a supplementary question should be so obviously prepared beforehand in anticipation of the reply to the

The suggestion that the development of the Colony is being retarded for lack of funds is entirely erroneous. As is well known, the Colony has floated a public Loan of £50,000,000 which was issued at 2% and now stands at £112, and has obtained in addition a Loan of £5,000,000 from the Imperial Government, repayable in 42 years and authority to expand a further three millions in anticipation of a further loan. In addition to the foregoing proposals have after approval been submitted by the Hon. Council been put before the Secretary of State, authorizing a considerable loan and sanction to expend a first instalment of £46,500 has been obtained from these authorities.

The answer to the Hon. Member's question will no doubt be published in the usual way and it is not proposed to take any further steps in the matter.

Arising out of the answer, Lord Delamere asked if Government would instruct the Publicity Office, as soon as it was established, to take up such questions at once so that they would not have to come out here and then go back again. The facts were quite within the knowledge of the officer selected to be in charge of the office.

His Excellency remarked that the suggestion was quite a good one. He suggested to the Kenya Press that in dealing with the question and answer they might perhaps see that it was communicated to the African World.

THE "AFRICAN WORLD."

The Rt. Hon. Lord Delamere (Rid Valley) asked:—

Whether the attention of the Honourable Treasurer has been drawn to an article in the *African World* on "Kenya's New Government and Problems to be faced," of which the following are two extracts and whether in his opinion those statements are an accurate representation of the financial position of Kenya.

EXTRACTS.

1. "Leaving for the moment the vexed question of internal politics, there is little doubt that one of the first matters which must engage his attention is the financial condition of the Colony. Kenya's position in this respect is far from satisfactory and as all, or practically all, steps taken depend upon the state of her Exchequer, it will be necessary first to set the Colony firmly on her feet in this respect."

2. "Turning to other domestic issues, such as for example as the agricultural development still improved transport facilities, these are so completely wrapped up in the Colony's financial position that to some extent they are inseparable from it. At present Kenya is handicapped, as has been mentioned, by the inevitable results accruing to her lack of surplus balances and low revenue resources and her new Administrator than, however, he will be at least have some breathing space before being called upon to formulate a policy. If, on the other hand, an Imperial Grant-in-Aid should eventuate before he takes office, the Governor will be compelled to plan his line of action in development fifthly and this for any; no man familiar with the needs of the country may prove by no means the least of his problems."

The Hon. Treasurer replied:

The Hon. the Treasurer has seen the article in question. The 1924 accounts have now been closed, and the surplus on the year's working was found to be £100,000, which means that the saving debt of £10,000 which existed at the commencement of 1924 has been eliminated during the year and a surplus of £80,000 created. This remarkable achievement is itself sufficiently to reduce the influence in the article to the Colony's low revenue resources. When, in addition to this financial achievement in the year 1924, it is realized that in the year 1925 there would have been a surplus on that year's working of £120,000, but for the fact that a number of non-recurrent and quite extraordinary payments in respect of long outstanding military claims and Railways of payments, consequent on the separation of the Native Affairs from those of the Colony, had to be met, the influence of the article to the Colony's economy shown in the article, referred to in

some detail in the presence of the Governor and the Colonial Secretary, the Chief Native Commissioner and Lord Delamere, how ever, which militated against the kind of appointment of such a Committee at the present moment. This was the case, as yet, a matter for departmental action. It, as soon as a charge was made against the administration of any particular department, a Committee of the Council was to be appointed, such a line of action would immediately destroy any confidence which Government departments and Government servants would have in Government, discipline would be endangered and the sense of responsibility which at the present moment was a very strong feature in the service would be thought undermined.

THE NATIVE MIND.

There was also the point of view of the natives to be taken into consideration. The native, it was naturally expected and wished, by his senior officer to enquire into the matters which concerned his welfare and interests and the effect upon them of a Committee of the Council suddenly demanding and enquiring into these allegations could not be favourable at the moment; neither should the mind of the native be confused by any such course of action, but, marising, the Acting Colonial Secretary said the reasons why the motion should not be accepted were that the case was not ripe for enquiry by members of the Council. Any such action might seriously affect the sense of responsibility and discipline in the service and such a line must tend to confuse and upset the native mind.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE.

The Acting Colonial Secretary said the debate had been adjourned on the previous day in order that Government might consider what steps they should take in regard to the motion. Very close attention had been given to the subject and to the statements made by the mover. There was no question but allegations had been made on the previous day which required close investigation. If the allegations were true, a state of affairs existed, or had existed, which must necessarily have affected the free flow of labour but there were many points which were not yet cleared up.

The course of action adopted in bringing the matter to the attention of the Council through a motion which called for a Committee of members was not one which he felt should become a precedent. The matter at the moment affected a department of the Government and was for the time being, he concluded, one for administrative investigation and report to His Excellency. The allegations made on Tuesday had come to the notice of Government for the first time and until this enquiry had been checked and until the facts which led to whatever grounds existed for the allegations were known, it was not possible, and he contended it was not proper that a Committee of the Council should be appointed to investigate.

He could give an assurance to the Council that a very close enquiry would be made into the general question of the free flow of labour in the Nyanza Province by Government and if the statements were without foundation so as to require no further action, a statement in the Council would perhaps dispose of the subject. He did not say that that was necessarily the result but it would be one possible outcome.

If there were strong grounds for believing that a state of affairs existed in Kavirondo which required amendment and action by Government, it was only by the findings of the enquiry that the Government could be guided. There was in existence at the moment a subcommittee of the Economic and Finance Committee dealing with labour and it had presented an interim report. He could undertake that whatever the results of the investigation were, they would be laid before that sub-committee, which in its members included the mover of the motion and Lord Delamere for their information, and would enable the Committee to place the matter on a proper basis.

THE PROPER COURSE.

He thought the proper course at the moment — and he thought there could be no real doubt in the minds of members — was for Government to instruct the Senior Commissioner, Nyanza, to enquire not only into the affairs which had been revealed to the House, but into the whole matter of the free flow of labour and to present a full report to His Excellency. He suggested that the proposal at the moment to appoint a Committee of the House was unworthy of the matter as it stood. All they had to go on at the moment were corroborative evidence from these statements made by native uneducated men.

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The Principal Medical Officer said that in making the remarks he proposed to make he hoped he would not be misunderstood by any of the honourable elected members. When he said "honourable," he was not using that term in the sense of mere politeness, in debate, it meant rather more than that. He would like to thank His Excellency for the decision which he understood had been taken, that a Committee of the Council would not be appointed. It seemed to him that there had tended to be recently, a good deal of confusion as to the exact functions of the Council. He was not so foolish as to wish, in any way to curtail the business or scope of the Council or to wish to hamper in any way with its privileges. He thought that on matters of policy the Council had the absolute right to have the fullest information.

Lord Delamere asked if the P.M.O. was interpreting the constitution but the enquiry was ruled out of order by the Chairman.

Continuing, the P.M.O. said he agreed that Government should obtain the advice not only of official members but of the unofficial members of the Council but he thought that the present motion put the Legislative Council in the position of checking the actions of officers of the Government. It appeared to him that Government's policy in regard to labour was perfectly well-known by the Council and by the other sections of the community in the country. Therefore it followed that if there had been any interference with the free flow of labour from Nyanza, someone was at fault, an administrative officer, a chief, or someone. But it seemed to him that it was essentially a matter for enquiry by Government and to be dealt with by Government.

If it was suggested that it was not a matter to be dealt with by Government, then he submitted that a great deal of confusion would arise in the minds of all the officers of the Government as to where they stood. The correct position was that plain initiative and other officials looked to the Government for direction as to policy to a pursued, they looked to Government for correction and reproof when they acted wrongly in the conduct of their functions and they looked to Government for protection. Therefore he thought he had made it quite clear that an enquiry of the kind suggested in the motion should not be granted.

OFFICIALS DEFENDED.

While on the subject, he thought there was another point germane to the general position. It seemed to him that in the last few days

there were other reasons, however, he had had occasions of every

kind but

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