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£84-5-0

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Per Hon. Treasurer:		
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TO-DAY'S CAUSE LIST

Before the Chief Justice
In Chambers No. 15 at 9.30 a.m.

C.C.: In the matter of Samuel Pelliter Ross and Dwa Plantations, Limited.

In Court No. 2 at 10 a.m.
For Hearing.

C.C.: O.S. N. A. Ross and Others vs. W. G. B. Ross and another.

Before Mr. Justice Webb
In Court No. 3 at 10 a.m.
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C.C.: O.S. Mohamed Moti and Sons vs. Tayab Ummar Majothi.

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Lord Bledisloe, formerly Governor-General of New Zealand, too, stressed this point. Millions of money, he said, were lying idle on deposit at British banks, while Overseas there were great potentialities waiting to be developed by such resources and promising a return of 6 to 8 per cent.

Another speaker urged that there should be established an adequately financed corporation, which would acquire control of large tracts of land suitable for settlement and which would not function for profit. Such a corporation, or series of sister corporations, working together in Britain and the Dominions would select, train, finance and establish new settlers, carry out such services as water conservation and transport facilities, and direct production into the best channels.

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ELDORET TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]
Eldoret, June 8.

Play for the tennis championships was completed on Sunday, June 7 and the finals were as follows:

Men's Singles — Blake beat Greathead 6—2, 6—1.

Ladies' Singles — Mrs. Schermbrucker beat Miss S. O'Shea 5—7, 6—3, 6—1.

Men's Doubles — Schermbrucker and Greathead beat Blake and Arnell 6—3, 6—4.

Ladies' Doubles — Mrs. Schermbrucker and Mrs. Crease beat Miss S. O'Shea and Miss du Preez 2—6, 6—1, 6—2.

Mixed Doubles — Schermbrucker and Mrs. Schermbrucker beat L. Mousley and Miss S. O'Shea 6—3, 6—4.

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Actually the title has been dormant more than once since it was created in 1337 but the last lapse was in the Hanoverian dynasty and immediately before the birth of King Edward VII in 1841.

It is officially stated that His Majesty, while owner of the Duchy of Cornwall, is not the Duke of Cornwall. The title of Duke of Cornwall is held exclusively by the eldest surviving son of the Sovereign, who inherits it at birth.

CORONER'S DEATH

Conducted Famous Murder Enquiries

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]
London.

Mr. Franklin George Lefroy, coroner for Bournemouth since 1908, has died suddenly from heart failure at the age of 74.

He practised as a solicitor in Bournemouth for nearly half a century, and nine years ago his wife, Mrs. Muriel Lefroy, joined him in the business. Her qualification as a solicitor enabled her to take part in what was then the only legal partnership of its kind in the country.

Mr. Lefroy, who was the son of a Blackheath lawyer and formerly a Lt.-Col. in the local Artillery Volunteers, belonged to an old Normandy family. One of his ancestors was standard bearer to William the Conqueror. Mr. Lefroy was a great nephew of Jane Austen and of John Franklin, the Polar explorer.

Two of his cases as coroner attracted wide attention. One was the Rattenbury case of last year; the other, 14 years ago, concerned the death of a nurse named Irene Wilkins who was lured to Bournemouth and murdered by a chauffeur (subsequently hanged) named Allaway.

Show Number of ★ Week-end Edition

Articles by Experts To-morrow

TO-MORROW'S edition of the "Week-End" is a Show Number.

Generously illustrated, the number includes special articles by experts on all the main classes at Nakuru and on all aspects of the Show from the work of the women to the lessons of the Government exhibits.

The complete Prize List is also published.

But the general reader has not been forgotten. The popular features such as Conversation Piece, They Say, the Indian and South African letters, Wireless Notes, two full pages of Social affairs, Leisure Hours (more this week about the best golf holes on country courses) and the Chess column, as usual.

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(continued from page 7)

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official members of Legislative Council representing African Interests. One sentence from his evidence reads: "It is questionable whether the interests of unlicensed producers are sufficiently protected by the clauses of the bill.

Indian Views

The Hon. J. B. Pandya is reported as having said: "The interests of Natives will be adversely affected." The Nyanza Indian Merchants Chamber stated that the income from milk in Nyanza was between Shs. 2,000 and Shs. [illegible] per month and from ghee Shs. [illegible] The Bill would reduce [illegible] and the spending [illegible] Native concerned [illegible] effects on the [illegible] town and producers trade. The Indian Merchants [illegible] that the bill [illegible] the African of a [illegible] part of his income.

At the close of the evidence [illegible] was given by Government officers in charge of Native areas. The Provincial Commissioner, Nyanza, for instance, declared that the bill was an attempt to force the Natives in when the industry was in a bad way, and said it was not right to force them into a doubtful concern. He foresaw the time when pressure would be applied to include ghee as well and that now the difference between the amount paid out to the producer and the amount realised by the Board would go into the pool and he feared it would be used in part at least to support the export price of butter in which the Native are not interested.

Obviously Unfair

The District Commissioner, Nyanza, expresses the view that the proposals appeared to be framed with the express purpose of ousting the small peasant producer in order to enhance the value of dairy products consumed locally. He considers it obviously unfair to compel the illiterate retail seller of good milk to take his milk to the depot.

The Chief Native Commissioner and the Provincial Commissioner, Nyanza, are quoted together as saying they feel sure that despite the safeguard included in the scheme in respect of unlicensed producers the Native producer and seller of milk in any proclaimed area would be forced out of business. "The European supplies would corner the market and Native-produced milk would be taken at the depot at butter-fat prices."

The Provincial Commissioner, Rift Valley, says that he cannot help feeling that in practice the scheme would operate entirely for the benefit of the European dairy farmers. It was unlikely that any Native would be able to reach the minimum standards for some time and would therefore only be able to sell to depots as an unlicensed producer and presumably receive a lower price. It might even happen that the depots would refuse to purchase milk on the ground that it was in excess of the quantity required. The effect of the bill, he continued, would be to debar the Native from entering into competition with the European as regards the more valuable dairy produce. The small producer would receive less and the consumer pay more [illegible] the proceeds would be [illegible]

the Kirinyaga industry and in the opinion of the District Commissioner, Fort Hall, the Native producers and sellers would be forced out of business.

Committee's Reply

The foregoing is the summary of the evidence on the important aspect of the bill heard by the Committee. The Committee's reply is that the majority of the criticisms are based on the supposition that the effects of the bill would be to exclude either by accident or by design the Native producer from the milk market. The chief concern the Committee goes on is the Native producer-retailer of milk who brings his small quantity by head-porterage or by bicycle or cart into the towns and sells it retail. It is alleged on the one hand that the enforcement of a minimum wholesale price would prevent his seeking a market by undercutting and would divert the trade to the European supplier whose milk was always be preferred at an equality of price. On the other hand it is supposed that the milk brought in to a depot by an unlicensed producer would go as "milk" of course be considered unfit for consumption as liquid milk and would be diverted to the butter-fat market to his detriment as a producer and with the complete confiscation of the retail side of the business.

Improved Position

The Committee continues: We think that the Native would be in a better balance be placed in a better position. The better handling of the produce which could be effected under depot conditions might easily widen the market for Native milk with its high butter fat content. At the same time the scheme provided for surplus milk in the form of butterfat would have the effect of making possible an indefinite expansion of production which without this would [illegible] [illegible] market.

It is no part of the scheme that milk which is not obviously unfit for human consumption or adulterated in any way should be diverted from the liquid milk market and we would point out that we have made special provision for dealing with Native supplies at the expense of the industry as a whole and not at the expense of the Native.

Proposed Alterations

In order to make their intentions clear the Committee suggest certain alterations in the draft bill. Section 40, which as at present drafted states that the Board with the approval of the Governor in Council may make rules generally relating to depots, should be altered, they suggest to "shall make rules." The sub-clause which states that the Board may make rules with regard to the purchase and sale of dairy produce by depots, including regulations of the quantities, should be altered, it is proposed, to "the purchase and sale of dairy produce by depots including the regulations of the quantities of produce which a depot shall (instead of may) purchase."

The Committee deprecates the tendency to look upon the Native as significant that in none of the criticisms regarding the Nairobi market has the retail price been quoted. In the past three years the wholesale price has fallen from Sh. 1 to as low as some cases as 60 or 70 cents but this reduction has not been passed on to the consumer. In Nairobi the prevailing price for high-class milk is still 25 cents a pint and that of Native milk and milk sold in the bazaar, 20 cents per whole pint, or 25 cents for best quality. The Committee believes that the application of control would provide poorer consumers with better milk at no higher price than at present.

Towards the end of the report the Committee examines the particular criticisms of particular [illegible] [illegible] agree that no advantage would accrue from control in areas where the supply of milk is mainly derived from squatters' stock and that where no depot was set up the unlicensed producers would be allowed to sell milk as at present. In regard to the composition of the Council Board it is urged that multiplication of members would be fatal to effective control and efficiency. The Committee say that they have deliberately avoided control of retail prices as far as possible because they do not want to interfere with the ordinary course of trade and under the scheme the producer-retailer would be in the same position as if he had to buy his milk through the board at the minimum wholesale price and sell it on the open market through the board.

It is realised that the bill as drafted requires amendment in order that producers in Uganda and Tanganyika will not be prevented from selling their dairy produce in Kenya should they wish to do so. But the Committee consider that in the interests of the Dairy Industry such restrictions should be required to operate under the scheme in Kenya.

Mombasa Market

[illegible] short [illegible] in [illegible] to the report dealing with the Mombasa milk market. In response to representations that the circumstances of the Mombasa milk trade differ materially from the Highlands the Committee paid a special visit to Mombasa where the witnesses representing European, Indian, the Mombasa Municipal Board and others were unanimous in expressing satisfaction with existing conditions and urging that the proposed control be not applied to the Mombasa milk trade.

The Committee feel bound to state however that the evidence they received with regard to prices was unsatisfactory and contradictory. On the facts finally elicited they conclude (a) that the principles underlying the scheme apply on the Coast as elsewhere; (b) that milk prices in Mombasa compare closely with Nairobi; (c) that production costs in Mombasa dairies are higher than up-country; (d) that control would not be a hardship but a benefit to the poor consumer; that at present he does not obtain milk at under Shs. 1/20 per gallon, and a large part of it is adulterated or has had the cream removed; (e) that the experience of the board in regard to the operation of a depot for [illegible]

was [illegible] that production might fall below internal require[illegible] [illegible] year of drought. While this step could be defended as being in the interests of producers and consumers alike the argument becomes very different when the levy is used, as it is being used at present to bolster up an uneconomic export beyond the mere selling of a marginal surplus."

The other criticisms recorded is by the Pioneer Dairy, which, having pointed out that two-thirds of the milk in Nairobi is consumed by Indians, declares that the price would be raised and consumption decreased by the scheme with ill effects on health.

The Committee then turn to an examination of the criticisms based on the view that *the proposed control scheme would be prejudicial to existing interests in the trade.*

On the non-*Native* side typical extracts from the evidence are given such as "Are we to be shelved and practically put out of business?" (Sands and Company). "The object of the bill is to fill the pockets of a few people and drive the milkman as we know him out of the market" (Sir Ali bin Salim). "The bill will mean the ruin of at least 30 small dairy farmers" (J. Boyes). "The scheme will cause severe loss to the Indian dairymen" (Pioneer Dairy). "The bill favours the big dairymen and rancher as against the small farmer" (J. H. Gray, Molo).

The Committee state in answer that reasons in support of the contentions have not been advanced. They presume that in the case of the small farmer it is the producer-retailer who is chiefly in mind. "We believe that our proposals while necessitating some reduction in the distributive margin will compensate for this by eliminating redundant and unreliable tradesmen and the intermittent entry of speculative elements. The evidence we have received is to the effect that the lowers prices received by farmers for milk to-day as compared with two or three years ago has not been passed on to consumers but has merely gone to swell the distributive margin."

Effect on Africans

Thereafter the Committee turn to the considerable volume of evidence regarding *the effect of the bill on the African*. This evidence is in the main provided by Provincial and District Commissioners throughout the country and by Indian interests. Only one European farmer is quoted in the summarised evidence. He is Mr. S. Carling who expressed the view that the greatest care would be necessary to avoid creating the impression that, by accident or design, the Native would be driven off the milk market as a producer.

The first witness quoted is the Hon. C. J. Wilson, one of the unofficial members. He said that Native milk in any proclaimed area would be forced out of business. The European supplies would corner the market and Native produced milk would be taken at the depot at butter-fat prices.

The Provincial Commissioner Rift Valley, says that he cannot help feeling that in practice the scheme would operate entirely for the benefit of the European dairy farmers. It was unlikely that any Native would be able to reach the minimum standards for some time and would therefore only be able to sell to depots as an unlicensed producer and presumably receive a lower price. It might even happen that the depots would refuse to purchase milk on the ground that it was in excess of the quantity required. The effect of the bill, he continued, would be to debar the Native from entering into competition with the European as regards the more valuable dairy produce. The small producer would receive less and the consumer pay more and the procedure would be so inconvenient that the small producer would give up producing on the grounds that it was not worth the trouble.

"Too Much Legislation"

The Officer in Charge, Masai, was of the opinion that the question of supporting the Dairy Industry had been confused with that of improvement of health conditions. With this duty assumed by European suppliers it was clearly expected that the Native producer should be put out of the milk market, and again: "This country is over-ridden with legislation. If this bill is applied the Native dairy industry will be bed-ridden in its infancy."

The District Commissioner, Digo declared there was a danger that surplus up-country milk might be diverted by the Board to Mombasa as it would be more profitable to sell even at the low price for low grade milk than to turn it into butter-fat. At present the poor producer was able to keep control of the market as he was at liberty to use freely the weapon of undercutting which by reason of his low costs of production and his closeness to the market brought him certain success in a price war. The District Commissioner does not think the proposals give sufficient safeguard to the Native producer in his district and adds that to turn the milk into ghee or butter fat would be no compensation.

The District Officer Malindi states that the terms on which, so far as he can remember, the Natives of Central Kavirondo were to be put "on the same basis as European producers" by the Creameries do no augur well for Native interests should the bill become law.

In the view of the District Officer, Kilifi, if the Bill became law it would sound the death knell of [illegible] and we would point out that we have made special provision for dealing with Native suppliers at the expense of the industry as a whole and not at the expense of the Native.

Proposed Alterations

In order to make their intentions clear the Committee suggest certain alterations in the draft bill. Section 10, which as at present drafted states that the Board with the approval of the Governor in Council may make rules generally relating to depots, should be altered, they suggest to "shall make rules." The sub-clause which states that the Board may make rules with regard to the purchase and sale of dairy produce by depots including regulations of the quantities should be altered, it is proposed, to "the purchase and sale of dairy produce by depots including the regulations of the quantities of produce which a depot shall (instead of may) purchase."

The Committee deprecates the tendency to look upon the Native and non-Native trade in dairy produce as separate entities and emphasises that their recommendations were framed with a view to the advancement of the industry as a whole. Entirely adequate safeguards have been included to ensure that progress will not be at the expense of any particular section.

The Keynote

"The keynote of our proposals is co-operation. Government has already accepted the principle of organised marketing of produce produced by Natives. Co-operation is generally of especial service to a small producer whose bargaining power is thereby increased and who is protected from uneconomic competition which arises among a large number of small producing units struggling for existence. Licensed Native producers will be able to continue as producer-retailers. Having regard to the proposed composition of the Board if for no other reason, we need hardly treat seriously the suggestion that the scheme would be operated in such a way as to further the interests of European dairy farmers at the expense of native suppliers but this committee has no objection to the inclusion in the bill of any further safeguards which may be devised and which do not otherwise prejudice the successful operation of the scheme as a whole."

Cheaper and Better

Subsequent portions of the report to which it is proposed to return later, meet the criticism that the scheme will raise prices to the consumer. It is stated that this criticism arises mainly from the failure to distinguish between wholesale and retail prices, and to assume that a given increase in wholesale prices must occasion an equal increase in prices to the consumer. The Committee regard i[illegible]

[illegible] the Mombasa Market [illegible] and there [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ing [illegible] and [illegible] the proposed control to [illegible] plied to the Mombasa milk trade.

The Committee feel bound to state however, that the evidence they received with regard to prices was unsatisfactory and contradictory. On the facts finally elicited they conclude (a) that the principles underlying the scheme apply on the Coast as elsewhere; (b) that milk prices in Mombasa compare closely with Nairobi; (c) that production costs in Mombasa dairies are higher than [illegible]; (d) that control would [illegible] a hardship but [illegible] benefit to the poor consumer; that at present he does not obtain milk at under Shs. 1/20 per gallon and a large part of it is adulterated or has had the cream removed; (e) that the [illegible] of the board in regard [illegible] the operation of a depot for milk from unlicensed producers [illegible] should influence them [illegible] whether or not to [illegible] Mombasa. If this the Mombasa market is affected [illegible] special geographical circumstances and [illegible] that in view of the special circumstances and higher cost of production there is a case for preferential treatment in regard to the contribution, if any, that could reasonably be expected to be made to the pool and that [illegible] of the investigations and findings of the Committee the Board should [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

To-Night's Films

Capitol Theatre

"Top Hat," the Astaire-Rogers success, comes to the Capitol Theatre this evening. It is a musical film, with lyrics and musical numbers written by Irving Berlin, of which the best are "Cheek to Cheek," "Top Hat," and "Isn't it a Lovely Day?" It is all about a roving American dancer in a London hotel who, by his step a-cing annoys a girl who has a suite below him. He sees the complaint which is Ginger Rogers, and follows her through London and across to the Lido in Venice. The first part of the film is amazingly alive, and Charles Butterworth provides an admirable comedy foil to Astaire's own genius. The story with his dry grin, nimble feet and dry humour is a refreshing change from the usual Hollywood human hero. And in the dancing seems to beat at a speedier rhythm than ever.

Empire Theatre

Three Nights Only, the film being screened at the Empire Theatre to-night, brings Claude Hulbert and Renee Houston, one of the famous Houston sisters of the London variety stage, together in a team. It is Renee Houston's first full-length film, and she appears as a Scottish lassie bent on seeing a notorious night club. Claude Hulbert is the member of the firm told off to go with her and in doing so he breaks a dinner engagement with his wife and her parents. The denouement is as the Aberdeen lassie calls the night club, conducted by Binnie Barnes. As a result of trying to explain to his mother-in-law, as soon as he can remember, of his night out, Hulbert gets mixed up with a gang of crooks who mistake him for the "mystery guider." Then the fun really begins. The cast includes Judy Kelly as Betty, Alastair McNaughton as Simpson, butler and very amateur detective.

Princes Theatre

"Lady Camber's Diaries," adapted from H. A. Vachell's "The Case of Lady Camber," is being shown at the Princes Theatre this evening. The cast, an unusually strong one, includes Sir Gerald du Maurier, Gertrude Lawrence, Benita Hume and Nigel Bruce.

The Naro Moru-Thego-Nyeri Station road has been closed on those sections which are paralleled or duplicated by cart or wagon tracks, to all vehicles other than bicycles, motorcycles, light carts carrying passengers only, and motor vehicles under three tons excluding those with metal tyres.

WIRELESS PROGRAMMES

EMPIRE STATION

7.45 p.m.—Big Ben. "Imperial Album," by H. V. Hodson. 8.02 p.m.—The B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 8.30 p.m.—The News and Announcements. 8.50 p.m.—Classical Orchestral Music. 9.13 p.m.—Agriculture in the British Isles: Horticulture," by Sir William Lobjoit. 9.30 p.m.—Romance in Rhythm. 10.00 p.m.—"A Lady Loved a Swan." 11.00 p.m.—A Pianoforte Recital by Ernest Lush. 11.10 p.m.—The News and Announcements. 11.25 p.m.—Programme from the Studio, especially devised by Ludovic Gilliam, leading up to the Cavalry Display at the Aldershot Tattoo. 11.41 p.m.—The Aldershot Tattoo: Cavalry Scenes, Pipes and Drums, The Musical Bands, From the Roehampton Arena, Aldershot. 12.11 a.m.—Reginald King and his Orchestra. 1.03 a.m.—The Aldershot Tattoo: The First Prince of Wales, Final and God Save the King, From the Roehampton Arena, Aldershot.

NAIROBI STATION

1.15—Lunch time programme. 4.00—Demonstration programme. 7.00—Selections. 7.15—News and Announcements. 7.30—Cockaby Suite (Keighley). 8.00—Drama in the Theatre. 8.30—Twelve Suite de Concert (Coleridge-Taylor). 9.00—Extracts from the News. 9.10—Concerto No. 1 in C Major for Piano and Orchestra (Beethoven). 9.40—Selections.

BIRMINGHAM AND LEWES RACE HANDICAP

"Pizarro" Scores for Lord Glanely

Mr. Maurice Rosenstein advises us the following results:—

Lewes Handicap 1½ Miles

Mr. W. Keep's SANDSTAR (Mr. Hulbert) 1
Mr. [illegible] HOLY TOWN (Mr. [illegible]) 2
Mr. [illegible] Barker's DEBRETT (Mr. H. [illegible]) 3
Winner trained by W. Hyde.

Bromford Handicap 6 Furlongs

Mr. [illegible] SANSTEAD (Mr. [illegible]) 1
Mr. [illegible] Wood's HOLSAN (Mr. [illegible]) 2
Lord Glanely's FOREBOUND (Mr. [illegible]) 3
Winner trained by J. Wood.

Midland Breers Plate 1½ Miles

Lord Glanely's PIZZARO (Lowrey) 1
Mr. M. Fields's SIGNATURE (P. Beasley) 2
Sir H. Cunliffe Owen's FELSETTA 3
Mr. G. Lambton's KINGS HIGHWAY (W. Rickaby) *
* Dead Heat.
Winner trained by Hogg.

Bull Ring Plate, 1½ Miles

Mr. P. Johnson's SHRUBHILL, 7.2 (Wing) 1
Mr. C. R. Howard's PHILIP, 7.12 (—) 2
Mr. H. O. Madden's BIRETTA, 7.8 (C. Richards) 3

Princes Theatre

Lord Camden's [illegible] "The Cage of Lady Comber," is being shown at the Princes Theatre this evening. The cast, an unusually strong one, includes Sir Gerald du Maurier, Gertrude Lawrence, Benita Hume and Nigel Bruce.

The Nairobi Motor Phoenix Station road has been closed on three occasions which are paralleled by cart or wagon tracks to all vehicles other than motorcycles, light carts carrying passengers only and motor vehicles under three tons including those with metal tyres.

Midland Rovers Handicap, 1 Mile

Lord [illegible] (Lowry) 1

Mr. M. [illegible] SIGNATURE (P. Beasley) 2

Sir H. Cunliffe Owen's ELF SETTA. [illegible]

Mr. G. Lambton's KINGS HIGHWAY. (W. Rickaby)

Dead Heat.

Winner trained by [illegible]

Bull Ring Plate, 1½ Miles

Mr. P. Johnson's SHELP HILL, 7.2 (Wing) 1

Mr. C. F. Howard's [illegible] 7.12 [illegible]

Mr. H. O. Meddle's [illegible] 7.8 (C. Richards) [illegible]

DAIRY I

Report by Committee of Enquiry

ANSWER TO CRITICISMS MADE ON BEHALF OF AFRICANS

No Price Increase Necessary

DECREASE IN WHOLESALE CHARGES NEVER PASSED ON TO CONSUMERS

The Dairy Industry Enquiry Committee's promised report upon the objections received to the Dairy Control Bill has been published.

The Committee examines in detail the criticisms under several headings such as general grounds, alleged prejudice to existing Native and non-Native trade interests, effect on price, details of the draft measure, the export trade and particular sections of the Bill.

Generally the Committee supports the principle of the scheme embodied in the Bill and maintains particularly that it will benefit both Native producers and consumers. It will provide for the African producer a market for every drop of milk produced, either in the form of milk, butter fat or ghee and will lead to an almost unlimited expansion of the industry in the Native Reserves.

From the consumers' point of view it is urged that the scheme will tend to give the native a better quality of milk without increasing the price.

On the subject of price the Committee can see no reason why there should be any increase to the public and point out that although milk has fallen from an average of 1/- per gallon wholesale to as low as 60 cents in some cases during the last three years there has been no reduction by the trade in the price charged to the consumer.

In so far as Mombasa is concerned the Committee maintain that the general principles of the scheme are applicable to the Coast but suggest leaving the question of a milk depot there over for consideration until experience in Nairobi is gained. There is a further suggestion that Mombasa's contribution, if any, to the pool should be subject to modification in view of the higher cost of production.

The Committee is prepared to accept any safeguards which may be proposed provided they do not unduly interfere with the main structure of the scheme.

Will Welcome Any Safeguards

The Kenya Department of Agriculture has issued two memoranda dealing with the criticisms of the Dairy Control Bill, one document setting out an abstract of the criticisms received and the other containing the comments by the Dairy Industry Enquiry Committee upon these criticisms.

The [illegible] for the Bill are [illegible] farmers' profit per pound of butter fat. The Committee recall that in their original report they expressly stated that for this very reason they had purposely left wide powers in the hands of the proposed Dairy Industry Control Board, so that changes might be made in the scheme according to the requirements of the industry [illegible] that th

In so far as Mombasa is concerned the Committee maintains that the general principles of the scheme are applicable to the Coast but suggest leaving the question of a milk depot there over for consideration until experience in Nairobi is gained. There is a further suggestion that Mombasa's contribution, if any, to the pool should be subject to modification in view of the higher cost of production.

The Committee is prepared to accept any safeguards which may be proposed provided they do not unduly interfere with the main structure of the scheme.

Will Welcome Any Safeguards

The Kenya Department of Agriculture has issued two memoranda dealing with the criticisms of the Dairy Control Bill, one document setting out an abstract of the criticisms received and the other containing the comments by the Dairy Industry Advisory Committee upon these criticisms.

The objections to the bill are made by witnesses, public bodies, Government officers, etc., etc., (a) on general grounds; (b) as prejudicial to existing Native and non-Native interests in the trade, (c) increased price to the consumer, (d) criticisms of detail and of the pay-out proposals; (e) overhead expenses; (f) " exports and (g) criticisms on particular sections of the Draft Bill.

The main criticisms of the Bill on general grounds have been classified by the committee and fall under eight headings. The first of these is that attention should not be confined to stimulating export but should embrace the stimulation of local consumption. This is a point of view put forward by the Indian Medical Union which urges a "Drink more milk" campaign.

The Engineer Committee's reply is that they visualise that every effort will be made to stimulate expansion in the local market and they point out that the Control Board proposed by the Bill is in a position to create a special fund for propaganda and is also able to direct collective action better than a mass of unorganised individuals.

The second general criticism is that *the assistance to exports which the Bill is intended to provide must in time become negligible owing to the limited local market and the Dairy Industry must then compete on world markets without assistance.*

Diminishing Aid

The Committee's answer to this—which was a criticism made by the Treasurer—was to recognise that the degree of financial assistance to the export trade which could be provided by the local market would diminish as the ratio of exports to local sales increased. But for some time to come, the Committee are of opinion, the possible assistance would be by no means negligible and might still remain large in relation to the farmers' profit per pound of butter fat. The Committee recall that in their original report they expressly stated that for this very reason they had purposely left wide powers in the hands of the proposed Dairy Industry Control Board so that changes might be made in the scheme according to the circumstances of the Industry.

It is emphasised that the scheme is intended primarily to bridge a transitional period—to provide a breathing space during which changes in the structure of the Dairy Industry may be brought about which will enable it to hold its own in world markets without assistance. It is pointed out that even now the Industry is not asking for financial assistance from Government but only for aid in effecting a reorganisation. One merit of the scheme is that it [illegible] capital expenditure and could therefore be abrogated as soon as the need had been outlived. The Committee think however that it would leave a legacy of economic organisation the effect of which would long survive the need for any redistribution of returns between the different sections.

The third general criticism is that *the scheme is unworkable.* This point of view was put forward by Indian commercial interests, by the Municipal Board of Mombasa and by a number of individuals including the Chief Native Commissioner and the Provincial Commissioner, Nyanza, both of whom said that if the proposals were applied to the whole colony the scheme would be unworkable.

The Committee's answer is that whether the scheme is workable or not must be largely a matter of opinion at this stage. The proposals are not novel and somewhat similar schemes are in operation in other countries. If had been said that the difficulties would be immensely greater where differing communities existed side by side. The Committee's comment on this argument is:— "So far as production is concerned we admit that to a small extent this is so and we have made special provision to meet the case of Native producers. So far as consumption and standards of living are concerned we cannot see that there is any fundamental difference between this Colony and other countries . . . . It is not a material fact that the lower income groups happen to be predominantly African and Asiatics.

The next criticism which is noted and which again was voiced mainly by Indian interests, was that *the proposed depots would be unworkable.*

The Committee's answer is that they see no particular difficulty and could in fact suggest several different methods all of which appear feasible.

Subsidy Better?

Then comes the suggestion made by some witnesses that *a straight subsidy would be preferable to the Control scheme.*

The Committee admit, in answer, that a subsidy would avoid operating costs and the "regimentation" of the industry but point out that in view of the present financial position of Kenya no good purpose would be served by considering the alternative.

[Continued on page 8]

16 95

C. O.

Mr. Greenwood. 29/6
Mr. Perkin 29/6
Mr. Flood 29.6
Sir C. Parkinson.
Sir G. Tomlinson.
Sir C. Bottomley 30.6
Sir J. Shuckburgh.
Permt. U.S. of S.
Parly. U.S. of S.
Secretary of State.

D.
30 JUN
D

Downing Street.

1936

3 JUL 1936

Sir,

I have etc. to acknowledge the

(14) receipt of your despatch No. 288 of the 5th of June transmitting a letter addressed to me by the Secretary to the Indian Elected Members' Organisation, and to invite reference

(13) to my despatch No. 401 of the 11th of June.

2. I take this opportunity of referring to the representations of the President of the East African Indian National Congress communicated to me in your telegram No. 128

(4) of the 18th of May that Indians might be permitted to participate in the defence scheme now being considered in the Colony. On this point I request that you will inform the President that I have noted his representations but that I have nothing to add to the replies ~~furnished~~

DRAFT.

KENYA.

NO. 470

GOVERNOR.

FURTHER ACTION.

C. O.

Mr. Bressmith. 29/6
Mr. Rankin 29/6
Mr. Flood 29.6
Sir C. Parkinson.
Sir G. Tomlinson.
Sir C. Bottomley 30.6
Sir J. Shuckburgh.
Parl. U.S. of S.
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~~furnished~~

~~furnished~~ by the Colonial Secretary to questions asked recently in the Legislative Council on this matter.

I have, etc.

(Signed) W. ORMSBY GORE.

BY AIR MAIL.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
KENYA,
EAST AFRICA.

13th June, 1936.

My dear Bottomley,

(11) I have received your letter No. 38039/36 of the 2nd June.

I think the enclosed will give you all the information you need. As regards answer (a), a similar reply was given in 1925.

The Indians have no real desire to join the Defence: it is purely a political move.

Yours sincerely,

H Grigg

SIR W. C. BOTTOMLEY, K.C.M.G., C.B., O.B.E.,
COLONIAL OFFICE,
DOWNING STREET, S.W.I.

Encls:

BY AIR MAIL.

15 (2) 86

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COLONIAL OFFICE,
DOWNING STREET, S.W.I.

Encloe:

COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

References:
D.Leg.Co.30/3/10.
A.S.P.26/3.

No. 18 - The Hon. Isher Dass to ask:

Will Government be pleased to state their reason for not appointing an Indian Member on the Kenya Defence Inquiry Committee?

(a) Is it the intention of Government to have local Defence Forces manned entirely by Europeans?

(b) Are the local Defence Forces solely intended for the protection of the European residents of this Colony?

(c) Is the safety and protection of the Indian residents of Kenya not the equal concern of the Government, and, if so, what are the reasons for deliberately excluding Indians from all activities connected with local defence?

(d) Are Government of the opinion that Indians are not fit for military service?

(e) Will Government be pleased to make a definite and unequivocal pronouncement on this question so that Indians in Kenya may know where they stand with reference to any future defence schemes?

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary

As the Defence Enquiry Committee was appointed for the purpose of considering the re-organization of the European Defence Force it was not thought necessary to appoint an Indian Member to that Committee.

(a) Non-Europeans are eligible for enrolment in the Kenya Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

As regards the Military Forces, when the revised scheme for the utilization of the European man power has been approved and brought into operation and its financial effect ascertained, the question of utilizing the non-European man power will receive consideration.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

(c) The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative and as regards the second part the position is made clear in the answer given to question (a).

(d) The answer is in the negative.

(e) In view of the answers to the previous questions an answer to this question would appear to be unnecessary.

38039

14

KENYA.

NO. 288

GOVERNMENT HOUSE
NAIROBI,
KENYA

6 JUNE, 1936.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to Sir Joseph Byrne's telegram No. 129 of the 19th May, 1936, and, in this connection, to forward a letter dated the 22nd May, 1936, from the Secretary to the Indian Elected Members' Organization in confirmation of its contents.

(5)

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

GOVERNOR'S DEPUTY.

Answer (16)

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

W. ORMSBY-GORE, P.C., M.P.,

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,

DOWNING STREET,

LONDON, S.W.1.

INDIAN ELECTED MEMBERS' ORGANIZATION

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, KENYA COLONY

Telephone No.

P.O. Box No. 2[illegible]
Nairobi
Kenya Colony

May 22nd, 1936

To,

The Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies,

Downing Street - London

Through: The Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary,

Secretariat - Nairobi

Sir,

I have the honour to confirm (as quoted hereunder) a cablegram despatched to you (through the local Government) on the 14th instant the subject matter of which is, I hope, receiving your careful attention:-

"Large mass meeting (of the) Indian community most emphatically dissociated itself (from the) recent activities of Lord Francis Scott and (his) colleagues [illegible] His mission (to) England (is) directly opposed (to) Indian (and) Native interests, particularly (his) advocacy of Bond Scheme, order in Council (for) White Highlands, European Defence Force, the latter having no military value for Defence but (is a) definite menace (to the) non-European population (and is) calculated to undermine [illegible] Government.

Indians [illegible] Organisation."

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

[illegible]

SECRETARY H.L.C.

C. O.

Mr. Grossmith. 6.6.36.
Mr. Hood 5.6.
Mr.
Sir C. Parkinson.
Sir G. Tomkinson.
Sir C. Bottomley. 6.6.
Sir J. Shuckburgh.
Parl. U.S. of S. 8.6
Party. U.S. of S. 9/6/36.
Secretary of State. WD 9.6.36

38039/36. Kenya.

C.D
10 JUN

To go by Air Mail.

Downing Street.

11 June, 1936.

DRAFT.

KENYA.
No. 401
GOVERNOR.

(No 401)

Sir,

I have etc. to acknowledge the receipt of your telegrams Nos. 128 and 129 of the 18th and 19th of May respectively containing messages of protest from the President of the East African Indian National Congress and the Indian Elected Members' Organization regarding Lord Francis Scott's ~~mission~~ visit to London.

2. I shall be obliged if you will ~~inform~~ cause the two organizations in question (to be informed) that their representations have been received, and ~~at the same time remind them that any representations they may wish to make regarding~~ that, although I am ready to ~~discuss matters~~ take the opportunity of talking informally with Lord Francis since he is here, any representations which he may wish to make will have to be sent through you as Governor.

FURTHER ACTION.

[illegible] Richard Fraser.

~~Another~~ ~~the various subjects mentioned in the telegram should be addressed to your~~

3. I take this opportunity to acknowledge the receipt of your unnumbered telegram from Mombasa dated the 27th of May.

(12)

I have, etc.

(Signed) W ORMSBY GORE.

Bekard Francis

~~Another~~

~~the various subjects mentioned in the~~

~~telegram should be addressed to~~

~~your~~

3. I take this opportunity to acknowledge the receipt of your unnumbered telegram from Mombasa dated the 27th of May.

(12)

I have, etc.

(Signed) W ORMSBY GORE.

38039/3692

12

Telegram from the Governor of Kenya (at Mombasa) to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Dated 27th May, 1936. Received 11.20.a.m. 27th May, 1936.

-----oOo-----

Unnumbered.

Deputation of Indian Congress headed by Mr. Pandya its Chairman interviewed me at Mombasa this morning. They are anxious that Indian interests should not be prejudiced by visit of Lord Francis Scott and if there was any possibility of this they requested me to inform you it was their intention immediately to send a deputation to London.

Answered (1)

W Flood has seen

Wart

27/5

38939/36

93

C. O.

Min. 28.5

Mr.

Mr.

Mr. Parkinson.

Mr. Tomlinson.

Sir C. Bottomley. 26.5

Sir J. Shuckburgh.

Parmt. U.S. of S.

Parly. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

DRAFT.

Sir Joseph Byrne G.C.M.G. K.A.B., C.B.

FURTHER ACTION.

Airmail

11

For Sir C. Bottomley's sig.

airmail 15

You have sent us two telegrams (Nos 128 & 129) with Indian protests about Lord Francis Scott's visit to London. The Elected Members' Organisation also sent a telegram direct - I enclose a copy - and sent it as well to the Swaraj League who have written asking for an interview with the S. of S. We have told them there is no need for an interview (Copy of corr.ce enclosed also). In addition the Swaraj League has written to the Prime Minister.

The Indian National Congress (your telegram No 128) is however apparently asking that Indians shall be included in the 'defence scheme' and we shall have to return some sort of a reply so we should like to have your views as to what can be said.

If they are afraid of the present Defence Force they should have no reason to fear a Territorial Force on the lines suggested for consideration as that would be under control

[illegible] I don't imagine they really want to
be drilled or to fight anyone. But still
we must return some sort of a reply.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) W. C. SCOTTOMLEY.

10
94

26th May, 1936.

Dear Speed,

Your letter of the 21st May enclosing one which the Prime Minister has received from the General Secretary of the Indian Swaraj League. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has had a similar communication, and I enclose a copy of a letter which was sent in answer to it.

We suggest that the Prime Minister's reply to the League might be that he understands that a similar communication has been addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and has been answered and that, in the circumstances, he sees no reason to intervene or to receive any deputation.

I return the letter from the General Secretary to the League.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) E. B. BOYD

E.B.B. Speed, Esq., M.C.

Telegrams—
NITRAHAUS, NORWEST LONDON

Telephone
MUSEUM 2486

NITRAHAUS, LONDON

INDIAN SWARAJ LEAGUE.

A political organisation of Indians in Great Britain. Aims and Objects: To support the Creed and Policy of the Indian National Congress and to carry out propaganda abroad.

President: Dr. S. SAEED MOHAMED.
President: S. D. PIRACHA.
Treasurer: Dr. C. B. VAKIL.
General Secretary: K. D. KUMRIA.

42 MORNINGTON CRESCENT
LONDON, N.W.1

30th May 1930.

Secretary of State for
the Colonies,

Whitehall,

S. W. 1.

[illegible] Colonial Secretary, I beg to inform you that I have received the enclosed special cable from the organisation of the Elected Indian Members of the Legislative Council of Kenya.

I am forwarding the same to you for your consideration.

On receiving further particulars, I hope to place the same in your hands and trust that you will be kind enough to receive a personal ~~consideration~~ representation on this matter.

I am dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

K.D. Kumria.
General Secretary.

K. D. Kumria

Betty, Intd. and to Kenya

Phone: Museum 2486.

42, Mornington Crescent,

London, N.W.1.

19th May, 1936.

Dear Sir,

The following is the copy of the special urgent cable received by me from the Organisation of Elected Indian members of the Legislative Council of Kenya Colony. I have pleasure in forwarding this for your information and consideration.

I remain,
Yours faithfully,

K.D. KUMRIA.

General Secretary.

"NAIROBI - 18 May - 5.58 p.m."

"Kumria - 42, Mornington Crescent, London. Large Mass Meeting Indian Community most emphatically dissociated itself recent activities Lord Francis Scott and colleagues. Stop. His mission England directly opposed Indian Native interests particularly advocacy Bond Scheme order council white highlands European defence Force latter having no military value defence but definite menace non European population calculated undermine established Government."
"Indian elected members organisation."

G.R.A.1.

INDIAN SWARAJ LEAGUE

Phone: Museum 2486.

42, Mornington Crescent,

London, N.W.1.

19th May, 1936.

Dear Sir,

The following is the copy of the special urgent cable received by me from the Organisation of Elected Indian members of the Legislative Council of Kenya Colony. I have pleasure in forwarding this for your information and consideration.

I remain,
Yours faithfully,

K.D. KUMRIA.

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"Indian elected members organisation."

COPY FOR REGISTRATION

Telegram from the Indian Elected Members Organisation, Kenya, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Dated 18th May 1936. Received 6.15 p.m., 18th May 1936.

Large mass meeting Indian community most emphatically dissociated itself recent activities Lord Francis Scott and colleagues. His mission England [illegible] Indian native interests particularly advocacy bond scheme order Council White Highlands European Defence force latter having no military value defence but definite menace non European population calculated undermine established government.

Copy to Kenya (46) (11)

COPY FOR REGISTRATION

98

5

Telegram from the Governor of Kenya to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Dated 19th May, 1936. Received 11-33 am, 19th May, 1936.

RECEIVED
19 MAY 1936
C.O. REGY

No. 129.

Following telegram has been sent at the request of the Indian Elected Members Organisation. Begins: Large mass meeting of the Indian community most emphatically dissociate itself recent activities of Lord Francis Scott and colleagues. His mission England directly opposed Indian Native interests particularly advocacy of bond scheme Order Council white Highlands Europeans Defence Force latter having no military value for defence but definite menace non-European population calculated undermine established Government. Ends.

Cancel (13)

COPY FOR REGISTRATION

99 4

Telegram from the Governor of Kenya to the Secretary of State for the Colonies

Dated 18th May 1936. Received at 5.36 pm.18th May 1936.

No.128 Following telegram is sent at the request of the President of the East African Indian National Congress begins. Lord Francis does not represent Indians. His mission evidently inspired by personal feeling against the Governor much deprecated all round. Sir Joseph(? ~~Francis~~) enjoyed peoples confidence due to his impartial(ly) fair attitude and administration with exceptional ability during great financial stress largely created by settler(s) politicians. Indians strong opposition to reservation of highlands by Order in Council expressed many times requesting impartial consideration of their view point. Indians desire earnestly participation in defence scheme now being considered request favourable early decision. Lord Francis' views about reorganisation of Government machinery denying share Indians and Bond scheme recently submitted strongly opposed request that Congress be given fullest opportunity for presentation of case before any scheme considered. Ends.

Council (J.S.)

Mr Perkins

59

E

Mandate Commission
15-5-36

Kenya and Abyssinia

The settlers of Kenya have sent Lord Francis Scott by airplane on an urgent visit to Mr Thomas. The settlers are making two substantial demands, one political and the other financial. They are demanding more effectual control over the Executive Council of the colony, and this with the object of reducing the number or expense, or both, of the Civil Service. They are also insisting that Downing Street shall somehow come to the aid of the colony in the matter of its loan services, the annual charges of which are a heavy burden upon the settler population of less than 3,000.

Lord Francis Scott, according to reports which have reached me from Nairobi, also wishes to discuss with Mr. Thomas the question of Kenya's security in view of the Italian invasion of Abyssinia. The Abyssinian Government was never any menace to the political security of Kenya, but the whole situation has now been changed. The native population in Kenya is only 3,000,000, compared with 10,000,000 in Abyssinia, and the fear lest the Duce should embark upon other schemes of conquest by using armies drawn from the warlike tribes of Abyssinia has given rise to a demand for the creation of strong defence forces and public works in Kenya Colony. It is being urged in Kenya that the burden of such defence services should at least be shared by the home Government and by the natives.

Manch. Guardian

more or less cribbed from the "Star"

Telegraphic Address
"Verdi, Dublin"
Telephone 60768 (3 lines)

Al. 6 Grafton Mansions
Dear Lady Gregory

Dublin Friday

Dear Hood

I was very shocked to see yesterday. Tomorrow Frances Scott was coming to London almost immediately. There is the garden which I thought they loved although I made towards returning to Ire. Co, but frankly I did not expect them to make it so

Alt. 6 Grafton Mansions
Dear Georgie

Dear Floodie

I was very shocked
on my birthday. Fancy that
Frances Scott was coming to
London almost immediately
then is the question which I
thought they turned altogether
in the towards returning to
Eng. C, but frankly I did not
expect them to make it so

soon. Salisbury's views may have had something to do with it. This may have to be an E.C. & has a good deal of influence with Francis Scott — in fact the trouble with the Cabe is that he has very little mind of his own & is pulled this ways & with Salisbury on the right wing more or less & Crewdson Bentinck on the other.

There is little doubt that the

good deal of the trouble is on may come back to E.C. The Bar matters mentioned on other offices which have been discussed to a Cabinet.

In regard to the Cons Court & E.C. there is a matter on which further action is necessary. There something said in Griggs time the Electoral Committee claim the right to nominate their two representatives on E.C. This of this has never been admitted by Govt always in practice the rule has been followed. Scott may ask to

soon. Schwatka's return they have had something to do with it. This only seems to be one E.C. & has a good deal of influence with Francis Scott — in fact the trouble with the latter is that he has very little mind of his own & is pulled hither & thither, with Schwatka on the right wing more or less & Cornwall Northcote on the other.

There is little doubt that the

point of the matter is as they come back to E.C. The three members mentioned are other officers who have been discussed to a friend.

In regard to the come back to E.C. there is a matter on which perhaps some is necessary. From something said in Griggs time the Elected members claim the right to nominate their two representatives on E.C. This I think has never been admitted by Govt though in practice the rule has been followed. Scott may ask to

of the right definitely recognized. If it is I will mean I consider the Gov will no longer have the power to select his unofficial advisers. Colony & Ex. Co. generally it is too unwieldy & the ex officio nominees [illegible] officials only who are no earthly use. My idea would be the only officials such as C.S. A.G. Treasurer & C.M.C should be ex-officio, such other officials as may be necessary to be nominated.

Things in Kenya are, I consider, satisfactory. There may be a good deal of talk & some obstruction at the next meeting of Leg. Co but that need not be taken too seriously. But we a nuisance & I can hold in any way. Yours ever T. Thomas

P.S.

get the right definitely recognized if it is it will mean I consider the Gov. will no longer have the power to select in an unofficial advisers. Delhi of Ex. Co. ordinarily it is too unwieldy & the ex officio arrangement [illegible] officials [illegible] no earthly use. My idea would be the only officials such as C.S. A.G. Treasurer & C.M.C should be ex-officio, such other officials as may be necessary to be nominated.

Things in Kenya are, I consider, satisfactory. There may be a good deal of talk & some obstruction at the next meeting of Leg. Co but that need not be taken too seriously. Keep me a wire if I can help in any way. In haste

Yours ever sincerely T. Fitzpatrick

Room 297	17/7
Room 309	7/5
Mr Paston	7
303	18/7
(1) C. D.	20/7
(2) " 299	20/7
297	
~~295~~	11/9
297	

C.D.F.
Organic
Eggs
Le Pelley

Dep. E/Gn Dep.
27.1.36

Colonial Register — 6.1.36 — 2

Submits application for grant of £1300 from the C.D.F. in connexion with an investigation regarding the Kenya Common Coffee Berry Borer. Trs. copy of questionnaire enclosed. A program that Dr. Le Pelley should undertake the investigation. For reasons stated requests that the matter may be dealt with as expeditiously as possible.

The £1300 grant asked for, is to provide for the expenses of Dr Le Pelley (Entomologist, Scott Agric. Laboratories, Kenya) over a 18 months' tour on Coffee Berry Borer research. He would visit the Philippines, Java, Malay, Ceylon & S. India. The £1300 includes an amount of £200 for the construction of a Quarantine laboratory, but does not include any part of Dr Le Pelley's salary.

The application can, I think, be held over for Mr Stockdale's return in about a fortnight's time. But in the meantime perhaps Eastern Dept would be good enough to state their views as regards the adequacy of a £1 a day allowance in the territories to be visited.

C.A.G. Grantham
24/1/36

F.E.D.

The qr is whether £1 a day is a reasonable subsistence allce for a Kenya officer when travelling in Ceylon, Malaya, Java, S. India & the Philippines

G.J. Pearson

C.D.F.
Nyasa
Eng.
Le Pelley

Dep. Eng. Dep.
21.1.36.

Colonial Register — 6.1.36 2

Submits application for grant of £1300- from the C.D.F. in connection with an investigation regarding the Nyasa Common Coffee Leaf Scale Bug. Trs. copy of questionnaire enclosed. Proposes that Dr. Le Pelley should undertake the investigation. For reasons stated requests that the matter may be dealt with as expeditiously as possible.

The £1300 grant asked for, is to provide for the expenses of Dr Le Pelley (Entomologist, Scott Agric. Laboratories, Nyasa) over a 18 months' tour on Coffee Leaf Bug research. He would visit the Philippines, Java, Malaya, Ceylon & S. India.

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The application can, I think, be held over for Mr Stockdale's return in about a fortnight's time. But in the meantime perhaps Eastern Dept would be good enough to state their views as regards the adequacy of a £1 a day allowance in the territories to be visited.

99a.

C.A. Gammidge
26/1/36

F.C.S.
The qr is whether £1 a day is a reasonable subsistence allce for a man on tour when travelling in Ceylon, Malaya, Java, S. India & the Philippines

99. Position
26/1

As regards Ceylon & Malaya the maximum rate of subsistence allowance for visiting officers in these dependencies are as follows

Ceylon — Rs. 12.
Malaya — $ 5.

£1 a day wd. therefore be a suitable rate for these countries, and I wd. launch that it is simple for the other places to be visited.

Mr. Jepson, of Manchester, who visited Java, Ceylon & the Philippines last year, was guaranteed the payment of all expenses incurred by the Manchester Sugar Industry Bounty Fund Committee.

(37 on 50105 CR)

Colchester
3/2/36

Cyfarthfa
4/2/36
Quite Ceylon £1 a day would do.
A Bevin 4/2/36

I am pretty sure that he wd. be considerably out of pocket in Malaya on $5 a day, or even 20/- a day, unless he receives a good deal of hospitality.

An officer of the Malayan Service has the alternative of receiving in lieu of subsistence allce. the actual cost of messing & lodging in a hotel or boarding house.

It might be fairer to give him this alternative, & to provide (for the purposes of the estimate) for a cost of 25/- (or $10) a day while in Malaya.

W. Grant.
4/2

! We might alter the estimate to the following
£50 a day for 18 months,
£70 a day for 6 months,
(18 months excluding 6 months travelling) — £4650.

for the purpose of allowing the inadequate pension for the C.D.C.

I have spoken to Mr Grant, who remembers that there was a slight misunderstanding of fact on this point, the inadequate pension being for Philippines or S. India. The only difficulty cannot arise in the case of Malaya, where the allowance is actually at the rate of 30/- a day for all places except Ceylon. In Ceylon this might be excessive, the pension which might be paid that the allowance will be £1 a day; but such, if the pension is inadequate — any pension — the pension up to this actual expense will be paid up to £1 a day, if supplemented by the contributory scheme. If — any of these conditions fail to apply, the pension allowance will be the equivalent.

I think we can accordingly accept the scheme as above proposed — the scheme for the C.D.C.

(An alternative would be to consider the pension allowance as 25/- for the C.D.C. and we have power to do so; the inadequate pension of £1 is the inadequate; in the figures and £1 is the equivalent). Perhaps worth about a provisional approval.

H. Stanley
8/2

Mr Stockdale

You should see this

(a) As to the proposal to have fixed and if possible introduce a permit to totally the nearly big. On the name this looks all right and Dr Marshall supports it, as I think we should also. (There is probably no danger of having later on to find another permit to control the existing permits) I understand that the existing is having good results in many places with other

(b) As to the proposed itinerary. This seems sound

(c) As to the secretary. Dr La Polley has been in this work and is I suppose eminently suitable.

(d) As to the rate of allowance. I don't think £1 a day would be near enough in Java or the Philippines or Malaya. It might do for Ceylon & S. India but I would urge 30/- a day in the other places and put up the application accordingly the by and £100. (This would provide 10/- a day extra for rather over 6 months)

(e) Above generally I should say the C.D.A.C. would welcome this scheme. It's the sort of thing they like

J.E.W. Kent
8/2/26

Mr Flood,

This scheme should certainly be strongly supported. It has the blessing of Pembroke Lyall which is the imperial centre for information regarding the intellectual contact of mixed peoples.

(b) The itinerary is sound and (c) Dr Polley is the best man to whom the work could be confided. This work in Eastern parts in days has been outstanding & in the strength of this work he was elected a Commonwealth Fellowship for special anthropological studies.

(d). In deciding the scale of subsistence expenses allowed to students the scale which was paid to the fellows of the Spa. Lyall Douglas during his visits to the Int. Anthropology Forum of Georgia Pacific Council) and to the Fellows of the Pacific Institute of Specialities (Coffee Specialist) was kept that in mind for a visit to South Africa & Java. I do

the difference of £100 is here

upon pol. this ratio allowed to Dr A. Pelly. It should not very much for those grades. Mr. Gilbert – who is an officer in the same Dept. of Agriculture as Dr A. Pelly.

J A Shuttleworth
19/2

Form 2830a/24 Range. Does this not suggest that the Gilbert file should show whether there was any variation in that amount. I believe that the Johore allowance in force on appointment is $1 per diem is adequate for Ceylon & South India but it would be insufficient for Malaya or Java. I do not know anything about cost of living in the Philippines, but it should not be overlooked that Dr A. Pelly's work will be mainly in the sparsely distributed areas where cost of living is usually lower than in the towns.

JRM
19/2

Sir C. Bottomley.

You will be interested I think to see this proposal for the control of one insect pest in Kenya by another. The proposal is blessed by everybody and I think we can proceed to put forward an application to the Colonial Development Fund for a grant of about £1600. Mr. Gilbert got £1.10.0 a day when he was in Java and we had a good deal of conversation and talk as to whether it was likely to be sufficient. Of course we know that Kenya looks askance on any kind of allowances, and if they are going to send officers abroad on special missions they have got to pay for it, and in this case we hope that they will not have to pay for it.

J. E. O. Flood

18.2.36.

Put forward. The usual supplement of £1.10.0 a day should be made under the head

Wood 17.2.36

To remind the Lady C.S. & H. by 4th March

2	C.O. Memo.	—	27.2.36
3	C.D.A.C. 1946 Circulating No. 2.	—	27.2.36
4	Col. Sec. - 3pp	—	6.1.36

Sent to L.S. Smith. Tro. Seven copies of questionnaire & memo. in (1)

Noted Pelly C.A. Rosmith 4/3/36

No. 3. Reply R. Sec. on 17th March

Mr. Larkin.

Mr. Jones of the Treasury, 'phoned today about the Kenya application in connection with the control of the Kenya Common Coffee Marketing Board.

They do not raise any objection to the rate of subsistence allowance proposed for the agricultural officer, but they consider it desirable to point out that they have a regulation under which subsistence rates are subject to a deduction of 20% after the first month, in cases where the visit of an officer exceeds a month in any one place.

Mr. Jones told me that they do not feel very strongly about this, and they do not propose to write, but I promised to pass on the information.

L.Smith 6/3/36.

5. C.D.A.C. No.C.D.A.C.1953. 24th, March, 1936.

"recommends free grant of £1,800 for this scheme.

? Write to Treasury
as in Mr Greenwood
C.A. Tomlinson
25/3/36.

6 Sir G. Marshall — 24/3/36

(as to whether steps shd. be taken to point Sir Pelham's visit to Java etc.)

7. To Sir G. Marshall (No 6 and) — 27/3/36.

The Treas. have telephoned to Mr. J. S. Smith to ascertain that, when writing to them for approval of this grant, we shd. deal with the Sir mentioned in Mr Smith's minute of 6/3 ending. Otherwise they will have to raise the matter officially — hence reply.

Regulation No 319.

In Kenya an officer travelling on duty may only draw the full nightly allowance during 7 days stay in one place; thereafter the allowance for a further 14 days; & nothing after 21 days, without special authority from the Col. Sec.

G.R. No 85, 86. & 88.

In the F.M.S. the regulations are rather complicated.

An officer sleeping away from his H.Q. — a Govt. rest house gets the full allowance for a month, whether the rest house may be declared to be his H.Q. & such allowance fixed as the Resident may think fit.

If an officer occupies a furnished Government house & Govt. will charge the allowance is payable.

G.R. 86.

An officer not entitled to sleep in a Govt. rest house may receive the full subsistence allce + actual cost of lodging (but not board) subject to specified maxima.

G.R. 88

If accommodation in a Govt. rest house is not available, the officer may receive the actual cost of board & lodging, — less of subsistence allce.

It is clearly impossible to attempt to regulate Sir Pelham's allowances in accordance with the Regulations in force in the various Colonies he will have to visit, & I very much doubt whether we can — a priori — to say that it will be reasonable to abate his allowance by 20% after a month in any one place, as suggested by the Treasury.

On the other hand, it seems to be generally agreed that the 30/- a night wh. has been allowed — the actual cost is more than is required in India & Ceylon.

No one proposed to give him more than 20/- in India & Ceylon. J.

In the circs. the fair and sensible thing will probably be to allow him the actual cost of his board & lodging, whenever he may be, subject to a maximum of £1.10.0 a night monthly (i.e. allowing savings in India to be set off against possible excess — Java — expenditure).

But if we do this I think

[illegible] ought to expect that he will not be required to submit detailed accounts of his own and pick of his expenses [illegible] should be accepted. Otherwise he will spend his time devising devices instead of limiting bags.

J.J. Paisley
26/3

As regards No 6. it will probably be advisable to ask F.O. to ask the Govts. concerned to afford such facilities as may be proper.

Certainly and we must tell the F.O. & ask Kenya to tell Ceylon. J.

J.J. Paisley
26/3.

Mr Stockdale

It all depends on what is "one place". Dr. le Pelley will I think be travelling around and will probably not be in any one place for much over a month. He may be of course.

In any case it is really absurd to gauge allowances in such a case with Treasury practice. The idea I suppose is that a man who goes to Cardiff will take rooms & live cheaper if he has to stay over a month. This won't hold in India Ceylon etc.

If you agree to X it may save trouble.

J.E.W. Flood
26.

Dr le Pelley is unlikely to be in any one place for a month or over, but it is quite possible that if he finds a possible [illegible] he wants to stay down to settling it - a sort of [illegible] collection. [illegible]

following the Treasury rule - which is also common in other colonies - and to provide that if Dr le Pelley does find it necessary to stay in any one town, village or other [illegible] for more than a month continuously his subsistence allowance should be reduced by 20%.

Incidentally I find that the scales of temporary officers are allowed 25/- per night in Indian ports and 15 guineas when in Rome.

P. Stockdale
26/3.

H/S

S.J. Treasy. — cons — 4 APR 1926

No travelling
R.29 travelling

9. Treasury S.34609/0392. 17th.April,19

No.8 amd. Approve free grant of £1,400 in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee, and agree with the arrangements proposed for the payment of subsistence allowances.

Letter. Action as at X on prev. page. Other letter cert. to (other as not above)

Mr Stockdale to write as to subsistence rates

Mr. Stockdale.

Accounts Department.

In the despatch of the 6th of January the Governor said that it was proposed that Dr. le Pelley should take up the necessary investigation forthwith. We have now got approval for the grant of £1,400 to provide for his expenses, and I think that all that is required is that we should now inform Kenya and ask them to claim the money in due course. We should

should call attention to the conditions governing the payment of travelling allowance explaining that the provision for abatement is in accordance with Standing Rules. We must also ask the Foreign Office and India Office for necessary facilities. Drafts herewith.

J.E.G. Hall 20.4.

Mann 23/4 Robinson 23/4 Fitzpatrick 23/4

By air mail 28/4/36 10 To Kenya 265 (m/c's. 2, 5, 8 & 9) 23 APR 1936
1 Cascud

11 To F.O. — } — 24.4.36
12 To I.O. —

Offer to Treas. & Colonies To Treas. 7. } m/c. 10 & 10 encls. } 30 APR 1936
Also to Treas. 2 copies 10 To G.S.R.C.

10. Weight (6)
298 Weight (7)
Weight to be as restriction Rules.

9

13. India Office.----------29th. April, 1936.
Transmits copy of letter to the Govt of India requesting that every assistance be given to Dr. Le Pelley in his research.

DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE

Action as at 14

16. Foreign Office. L2707/ /405.---------- 6.5.36.
Ref. No. 11; transmits copies of despatches sent to Batavia and Manila regarding facilities for Dr. Pelly, & requests that he be instructed to call on the Consuls immediately on his arrival.

Copy Wired to Mr. Kenya
Air Mail. — Draft herewith
C.R. Ransome
11/5/36

To ask for copy of B. Draft

By air mail 14/5/36 To Kenya. 321 (m/c 16) 14 MAY 1936

DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE

R 295 Letter in Mr. Pelly's file

Mr Grant back initialed

Mr King Jones

17. India Office — 16 July, 1936.
Ref. 12: the copy of letter from Govt of India regarding arrangements for facilities for Dr Le Pelley

Copy wired to Mr. Kenya.
Air Mail L.J. Ref. 7.
C.R. Ransome
7.7.36

DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE

J.J. Paxman 17.7

DUP

16

In any further communication on this subject, please quote No. L 3707/3707/405.

and address—

not to any person by name

but to—

The Under-Secretary of State,
Foreign Office,
London, S.W.1.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

S.W.1.

6th May, 1936.

(11)

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 38049/36 of the 24th ultimo relative to the forthcoming visit of Dr. R.H. Le Pelley to Java and the Philippine Islands for the purpose of investigating the natural parasites of the Coffee Mealy Bug, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Eden to transmit to you herewith, to be laid before the Secretary of State for the Colonies, copies of despatches which have been addressed to the Acting British Consul-General at Batavia and Manila asking them to endeavour to obtain from the Governments concerned such facilities as may properly be granted to Dr. Le Pelley during his visits to Java and the Philippine Islands, respectively.

2. I am to request that Dr. Le Pelley may be instructed to call on or communicate with His Majesty's Consular Officers immediately upon his arrival in the respective territories.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant.

Stephen Gaselee

Copy to Kemp (17)

The Under Secretary of State,

Colonial Office.

COPY

No. 42.

No. 37.

(L 2707/2707/405)

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

4th May, 1936.

Sir,

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Eden to transmit to you herewith a copy of a Colonial Office letter No. 38049/36 of the 24th ultimo relative to the forthcoming visit to (1) Java (2) the Philippine Islands of Dr. R H. Le Pelley, an entomologist in the service of the Government of Kenya, for the natural parasites of the Coffee Mealy Bug.

(11)

2. I am to request that, as desired by Mr. Secretary Thomas, you will approach the (1) Netherlands East Indies (2) Government of the Philippine Islands Government with a view to obtaining such facilities as may properly be granted to Dr. Le Pelley, who is being instructed to call on or communicate with you immediately upon his arrival in (1) Java. (2) the Islands.

3. A copy of this despatch is being sent to (1) His Majesty's Minister at The Hague (2) His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington for his information.

I am, etc.,

(1) H.F.C. Walsh, Esq.,

Acting British Consul General,

Batavia.

(2) L.H. Foulds, Esq.,

Acting British Consul General,

Manila.

38049/36. Kenya.

12

C. O.

Mr. Flood. 20/4/36.
Mr. Stoddart
Mr.
Sir C. Parkinson
Sir G. Thomson
Sir C. Bottomley
Sir J. Shuckburgh
Permt. U.S. of S.
Pmnt. U.S. of S.
Secretary of State.

Downing Street.

24 April, 1936.

DRAFT.

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE,
INDIA OFFICE.

Sir,

I am etc. to request you to inform the Marquess of Zetland that a proposal has recently been approved that Dr. R. H. le Pelley, an Entomologist in the service of the Government of Kenya, should proceed to the East Indies to ~~make an exploration investigation of & conduct research into~~ the Coffee Mealy Bug with a view especially to ~~obtaining~~ ~~investigating~~ its natural parasites and to their ultimate introduction into Kenya for the control of the pest in that colony. It is proposed that Dr. le Pelley should visit the Philippine Islands, Java, Malaya, and Ceylon and also spend at least four months in Southern India ~~engaged in~~ during his investigations. Mr. Thomas would be glad if the Government of India would be invited

FURTHER ACTION.

invited to afford such assistance as may be possible to Dr. le Pelley in his research.

2. I am to add that Dr. le Pelley will commence his journey some time after the end of June this year but Mr. Thomas is not yet aware of his exact itinerary.

I am, etc.

(Signed) J. E. W. FLOOD

[illegible] Kenya

15

11

Downing Street.

24 April, 1936.

and 16

Sir,

I am etc. to request you to inform Mr. Secretary Eden that it is proposed that Dr. R. H. le Pelley, an Entomologist in the service of the Government of Kenya, should visit ~~Java and the Philippine Islands~~ the East Indies in the pursuance of research work into the Coffee Mealy Bug which causes damage to the coffee crops in Kenya, with the special object of investigating its natural parasites in order that they may afterwards be introduced into Kenya.

It is proposed that Dr. le Pelley should spend about four months in the Philippine Islands and should also visit Java, and I am to request that, if

if Mr. Eden has no objection, a communication might be addressed to the Governments of those territories asking them to afford such facilities as may properly be granted to Dr. le Pelley. Mr. Thomas is not yet in a position to say exactly when Dr. le Pelley's visit will take place, but it is proposed that he should start on his journey at [illegible] the end of June. [illegible] to visit Cyprus, Malaya, and possibly India in addition to Java and the Philippine Islands, but the exact itinerary has not yet been decided.

I am, &c.

[illegible]

25040/36. Kenya.

AIRMAIL

Downing Street.

25 April, 1936.

C.O. 25 APR

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 2 of the 6th of January, and to inform you that the Colonial Development Advisory Committee has recommended the free grant from the Colonial Development Fund of a sum of £9,400 to provide for the proposed research in connection with the Kenya Coffee Mealy Bug.

2. I enclose for your information a copy of the application submitted to the Colonial Development Advisory Committee, of a letter from the Secretary to the Colonial Development Advisory Committee, and of correspondence with the Treasury. You will observe that the rates of salaries have been

been fixed at twenty shillings a day in Ceylon and Southern India and thirty shillings a day in Malaya, Java, and the Philippine Islands, with the proviso that if Dr. le Pelley has to remain in any one place for more than a month the rate of allowance should be reduced by one-fifth after the first month. This provision is in accordance with the general rules governing the grant of travelling allowances which are in force in this country.

3. You will no doubt ~~inform me in due course when it is desired that payment should be made of the grant in question~~ [illegible] this scheme in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] relating to Colonial Development Fund Scheme.

4. I have caused the India Office and the Foreign Office to be informed of Dr. le Pelley's proposed journey, with requests that the Governments of India, Java, and the Philippine Islands may be invited to afford facilities to Dr. le Pelley, and I presume that you will communicate direct with the Governments of Ceylon, Malaya regarding his visit

I have, etc.

(Sig[illegible]) THOMAS

C. O.

Mr.
Mr.
Mr.
Sir C. Parkinson.
Sir G. Tomlinson.
Sir C. Bottomley.
Sir J. Shuckburgh.
Parl. U.S. of S.
Perm. U.S. of S.
Secretary of State.

DRAFT.

FURTHER ACTION.

Telephone No. WHITEHALL 1234

Any reply to this letter should be addressed to
THE SECRETARY
TREASURY
WHITEHALL, LONDON, S.W.1
and the following number quoted
S.34609/0392.

TREASURY CHAMBERS.

April, 1936.

Sir,

I have laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury Mr. Flood's letter of the 4th instant (38049/36) signifying Mr. Thomas' concurrence in the recommendation of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee, conveyed in the Secretary's letter of the 24th March 1936 that a free grant of £1,400 should be made from the Colonial Development Fund to the Government of Kenya to provide for the expenses of conducting research work in connexion with the control of the Kenya Coffee Mealy Bug.

2. My Lords note that the grant is mainly for the purpose of providing the travelling expenses and subsistence allowance for the entomological officer whom it is proposed to detail for the purpose of the enquiry and it is thought that an allowance at the rate of 20s. a day should prove sufficient in Ceylon and South India, but that in Malaya, Java, and the Philippine Islands an allowance

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

Telephone No. Whitehall 1234

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The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

allowance at a higher rate is advisable and 30s. a day is suggested as suitable. Should the officer concerned have to remain in one place for any length of time Mr. Thomas proposes to adopt the rule that the amount of his allowance should be reduced by 20 per cent after the first month.

3. In reply I am now to request you to inform the Secretary of State that My Lords sanction a free grant of £1,400 from the Colonial Development Fund in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee. Further, They agree with the arrangements proposed for the payment of subsistence allowances.

A copy of this letter has been sent to the Secretary of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

R. V. Nind Asst Secy

allowance at a higher rate is advisable and 30s. a day is suggested as suitable. Should the officer concerned have to remain in one place for any length of time Mr. Thomas proposes to adopt the rule that the amount of his allowance should be reduced by 20 per cent after the first month.

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I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

R. V. Nind Asst Sec.

38049/36.

C. O.

Mr. Flood.
Mr.
Mr.
Sir C. Parkinson.
Sir G. Tomlinson.
Sir C. Bottomley.
Sir J. Shuckburgh.
Permt. U.S. of S.
Parly. U.S. of S.
Secretary of State.

O.D.
R 5 MAR
D

DOWNING STREET.

4 APR 1936

March, 1936.

Ans d

Sir,

I am etc. to refer to the letter from the Colonial Development Advisory Committee of the 24th March (C.D.A.C. No. 1953) recommending the gra to the Government of Kenya of a sum of £1400 to provide for the expenses of conducting a research work in connection wit the control of the Kenya Coffee Mealy Bug, and to request that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury may be moved to signify their approval of the grant in question from the Colonial Development Fund.

2. Their Lordships will observe that the grant is mainly for the purpose of providing the travelling expenses and subsistence allowance for the entomological officer whom it is propose to detail for the purpose. It is difficult to estimate the exact amount

DRAFT.

THE SECRETARY,
TREASURY.

COPY CIRCULATED TO CABINET.

Why 25 Kenya (10)

FURTHER ACTION.

38049/36.

C. O.

Mr. Flood. 27/3.
Mr.
Mr.
Sir C. Parkinson.
Sir G. Kemball.
Sir C. Bottomley.
Sir J. Shuckburgh.
Permt. U.S. of S.
Parly. U.S. of S.
Secretary of State.

DRAFT.

THE SECRETARY,
TREASURY.

O.D.
R 31 MAR
D 26

DOWNING STREET.

- 1 APR 1936

March, 1936.

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(COPY CIRCULATED TO COUNCIL OF DEVELOPMENT.)

Copy to Kenya (10)

FURTHER ACTION.

that will be required, or to say exactly what would be an appropriate rate of subsistence allowance in the different countries which Dr. le Pelley will have to visit. Mr. Thomas is advised, however, that an allowance at the rate of 20s. a day should prove ~~amply~~ sufficient in Ceylon and South India, but that in Malaya, Java and the Philippine Islands an allowance at a higher rate is advisable and ~~suggests~~ 30s. a day is suggested as ~~an appropriate rate~~ suitable. It is not probable that Dr. le Pelley will remain in any one place for ~~any~~ prolonged period, but it is possible that, if he discovers a suitable parasite, he will have to stay in one place to observe it and to make ~~colonisations~~ collections. In ~~such a case~~ that event, Mr. Thomas would propose to adopt the rule that if he remains in one place for more than one month the amount of his allowance shall be reduced by 20 per cent after the first month, and he will be glad to learn whether this arrangement will be regarded as satisfactory.

I am, etc.

(Signed) J. E. W. FLOOD

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I am, etc.

(Signed) J. E. W. FLOOD

7 18

8, Richmond Terrace,
Whitehall. S.W.1.

29th March, 1935.

Dear Marshall,

Thank you for your letter of March 24th. We will, of course, do all we can to ensure a smooth passage for Mr Polley in Java. I certainly do not understand the difficulties reported by Wolfe in regard to Gillett, as an officer of the Rangoon Agricultural Department has recently been through the Netherland East Indies and he reported that he received every assistance. Similarly, officers from Malaya have never had any difficulties whatever.

The coolness, if there was in fact any, in regard to Gillett's visit may be due in part to the fact that the Netherland East Indies coffee industry is at present going through a rather difficult time.

I am,

Yours sincerely,

CALE.

Sir Cyril J. Marshall, C.M.G., Defence, S.S.

2, Richmond Terrace,
Whitehall. S.W.1.

29th March, 1938.

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I am,

Yours sincerely.

LE.

Sir Guy A.K. Marshall, C.M.G., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Imperial Institute of Entomology

6

19

Director:
SIR GUY A. K. MARSHALL, C.M.G., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Assistant Directors:
S. A. NEAVE, O.B.E., D.Sc.
W. R. THOMPSON, Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Head Office at—
BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY),
CROMWELL ROAD, LONDON, S.W.7.

24th March, 1936.

Dear Stockdale,

In connection with the proposed visit of Le Pelley to the East to search for parasites of the Coffee Mealy Bug, Wolfe in a recent letter writes as follows:

> "It would be as well to bear in mind that Le Pelley may require several letters of introduction, a passport and some financial assistance from the Colonial Office to facilitate his work. Gillett, who received a grant for a year to India, Java, etc. to study coffee investigational methods, had a very difficult time in Java; he tells me that his visit was not at all well received by the Dutch authorities."

I cannot understand his reference to Gillett not being well received in Java. So far as the entomologists are concerned we have always found the people there most hospitable and helpful. We have, of course, in the Institute done a great deal to assist them with identification, and perhaps this may account for their being so ready to help our entomologists.

Yours sincerely,

Guy A. K. Marshall

F. A. Stockdale, Esq., C.M.G., C.B.E.,
Colonial Office,
2, Richmond Terrace,
Whitehall,
S.W.1.

Ans 6

and 5

3

C.D.A.C.1946.

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Kenya. | Control of the Kenya Common Coffee Mealy Bug.

I circulate, for the consideration of the Committee, an application from the Government of Kenya for a grant from the Colonial Development Fund to provide for the cost of research [illegible] connection with the control of the Kenya Common [illegible] Bug.

A Colonial Office memo[illegible] [illegible] financial summary are prefixed.

L.S.SMITH.

Secretary to the Committee.

COLONIAL OFFICE,

27th February,1936.

F I N A N C I A L S U M M A R Y.

1.	**Dependency.**	Kenya.
2.	**Description of scheme.**	Research in connection with the control of the Kenya Common Coffee Mealy Bug. (Involving a visit of an officer of the Kenya Agricultural Department to the Philippines, Java, Malaya, Ceylon and Southern India.)
3.	Date of commencement.	June, 1936.
4.	Period of scheme.	Eighteen months.
5.	Total Cost.	£1,400.
6.	Allocation of cost.	Nearly all expenditure will be local.
7.	Assistance desired.	Free grant of £1,400.
8.	Suggested terms of loan.	-
9.	Probable yearly amounts required.	1936/37 £800 1937/38 £600.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

Dependency.	Kenya.
Description of Scheme.	Research in connection with the control of the Kenya Common Coffee Mealy Bug. (Involving a visit of an officer of the Kenya Agricultural Department to the Philippines, Java, Malaya, Ceylon and Southern India.)
Date of commencement.	June, 1936.
Period of scheme.	Eighteen months.
Total Cost.	£1,400.
Allocation of cost.	Nearly all expenditure will be local.
Assistance desired.	Free grant of £1,400.
Suggested terms of loan.	-
Probable yearly amounts required.	1936/37 £800 1937/38 £600.

COLONIAL OFFICE MEMORANDUM.

The Governor of Kenya applies for a free grant of £1,300 from the Colonial Development Fund to provide for the cost of research in connection with the control of the Kenya Common Coffee Mealy Bug. The research will involve the visit of an officer of the Kenya Agricultural Department (Dr.Le Pelley) to the Philippines Java, Malaya, Ceylon and Southern India, and it is proposed that the grant should be utilised for the payment of his travelling expenses.

Details of the expenditure are shown in the questionnaire accompanying the Governor's application, from which it will be seen that the rate of subsistence allowance proposed is 20/- a day. It is considered, however, that an allowance at that rate would not be adequate in Java, the Philippines, or Malaya, and the Secretary of State suggests that the total amount applied for should be increased to £1400, so as to provide for the payment of an allowance at the rate of 30/- a day during the officer's stay in the three above named countries.

The Secretary of State is advised that the itinerary proposed is sound, and that Dr.Le Pelley is the most suitable officer to whom the work could be entrusted. The research is strongly recommended by the Superintendent of the Farnham House Laboratories, Buckinghamshire, the Imperial centre for information regarding the biological control of insect pests. The Secretary of State has no hesitation therefore

in

in recommending the application for the favourable consideration of the Committee.

The financial position of Kenya is such that, without the desired assistance from the Colonial Development Fund, this important research would have to be further postponed.

COLONIAL OFFICE,

27th February, 1936.

KENYA.

No.8.

Government House,
Nairobi,
Kenya.

6th January, 1936.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward an application for assistance from the Colonial Development Fund in connection with the control of the Kenya Common Coffee Mealy Bug.

2. A direct grant of £1,300 is desired in order to pay the expenses of an officer in a search for the original home of the Kenya Common Coffee Mealy Bug and in an investigation of its natural specific parasites with a view to their introduction into Kenya for the biological control of this pest.

The case is fully presented in the attached questionnaire and accompanying memorandum.

3. If this application is approved it is proposed that the investigation should be undertaken by Dr. Le Pelley of the Department of Agriculture of this Colony at the conclusion of his Commonwealth Fellowship in June, 1936, since his research in America will be of considerable assistance in connection with this project. The choice of this officer has the approval of Sir Guy Marshall, Director of the Imperial Institute of Entomology.

4. You will note from paragraph (f) of the questionnaire that subsistence allowance is shown at the usual rate of Shs.20/- per diem excluding the period

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE,
J.H.THOMAS, P.C., M.P.,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
DOWNING STREET,
LONDON, S.W.1.

4.

period spent in travelling by sea. If you are of the opinion that this rate should be increased in respect of any of the countries to be visited, I shall be glad if you will make the necessary alterations to the details in the questionnaire.

5. I would observe that, while success cannot be guaranteed, if a successful introduction of parasites is made and they thrive in this Colony the results will be invaluable. The Coffee Board of Kenya is most anxious for this investigation to be undertaken as is the Director of Agriculture, and I concur in the view that the project is to be strongly recommended.

In the circumstances I trust that the scheme will have your warm support and obtain the necessary sanction.

6. In view of the fact that Dr.Le Pelley's Fellowship comes to an end in June,1936, I shall be glad if the matter may be dealt with as expeditiously as possible in order that in the event of the grant being sanctioned, he may proceed to undertake the necessary investigation forthwith.

7. The remaining copies of the questionnaire and memorandum are being forwarded by sea mail.

I have,etc,

(sgd) J.Byrne.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL
GOVERNOR.

MEMORANDUM.

The Governor of Kenya applies for a free grant of £1500 from the Colonial Development Fund to provide for the cost of research in connection with the control of the Kenya Common Coffee Mealy Bug. The research will involve the visit of an officer of the Kenya Agricultural Department (Dr Le Pelley) to the Philippines, Java, Malaya, Ceylon and Southern India, and it is ~~desired~~ proposed that the grant should be utilized for the payment of his travelling expenses.

Details of the expenditure are shown in the questionnaire accompanying the Governor's application, from which it will be seen that the rate of subsistence allowance proposed is ~~Shs.20~~ 20/- a day. It is considered, however, that an allowance at that rate would not be adequate in Java, the Philippines, or Malaya and the Secretary of State suggests that the total amount applied for should be increased to £1400, so as to provide for the payment of an allowance at the rate of ~~Shs.30~~ 30/- a day during the officer's stay in the three above named countries.

Particulars regarding the importance of coffee in the economical life of the Colony were furnished in a previous application (C.D.A.C.16/31).

The Secretary of State is advised that the itinerary proposed is sound and that Dr.Le Pelley is the most suitable officer to whom the work could be entrusted. ~~He is also influenced by the information that~~ The research is strongly recommended by the Superintendent of the Farnham House Laboratories, Buckinghamshire, the Imperial centre for information regarding the biological control of insect pests. The Secretary of State has no hesitation therefore in recommending the application for the favourable consideration

consideration of the Committee.

The financial position of Kenya is such that, without the desired assistance from the Colonial Development Fund, this important research would have to be further postponed.

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STATEMENT SHOWING IMPORTS INTO AND DOMESTIC EXPORTS FROM KENYA OF COFFEE FOR THE YEARS 1930-1934.

Year	(a) Imports of Coffee*	(b) Total Imports retained in Kenya	(c) Percentage of (a) of (b)	(d) Total Domestic Exports of Coffee	(e) Total Domestic Exports of Kenya	(f) Percentage of (d) of (e)
	£	£	%	£	£	%
1930	289,497	5,309,501	5.45	1,426,869	3,422,571	41.69
1931	180,198	3,783,300	4.86	986,429	2,343,674	42.09
1932	387,515	3,392,642	11.42	1,213,715	2,280,982	53.21
1933	343,209	3,382,808	10.15	831,197	2,246,999	36.99
1934	427,346	2,471,506	17.29	491,759	1,909,871	25.75

* Mainly from Tanganyika Territory, and imported for re-export.

AIR MAIL

KENYA
No. 2

30

GOVERNMENT HOUSE
NAIROBI
KENYA

6 JANUARY, 1936.

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2. A direct grant of £1,300 is desired in order to pay the expenses of an officer in a search for the original home of the Kenya Common Coffee Mealy Bug and in an investigation of its natural specific parasites with a view to their introduction into Kenya for the biological control of this pest.

The case is fully presented in the attached questionnaire and accompanying memorandum.

3. If this application is approved it is proposed that the investigation should be undertaken by Dr. Le Pelley of the Department of Agriculture of this Colony at the conclusion of his Commonwealth Fellowship in June, 1936, since his research in America will be of considerable assistance in connexion with this project. The choice of this officer has the approval of Sir Guy Marshall, Director of the Imperial Institute of Entomology.

4. You will note from paragraph (5) of the questionnaire that subsistence allowance is shown at the usual rate of Shs. 20/- per diem excluding the period spent in travelling by sea. If you are of the opinion that this rate should be increased in respect of any of the countries to be visited, I shall be glad if you will make the necessary alterations to

the/.....

Amend (10)

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE,
J. H. THOMAS, P.C., M.P.,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
DOWNING STREET,
LONDON, S. W. 1.

the details in the questionnaire.

5. I would observe that, while success cannot be guaranteed, if a successful introduction of parasites is made and they thrive in this colony the results will be invaluable. The Coffee Board of Kenya is most anxious for this investigation to be undertaken as is the Director of Agriculture, and I concur in the view that the project is to be strongly recommended.

In the circumstances I trust that the scheme will have your warm support and obtain the necessary sanction.

6. In view of the fact that Dr. Le Pelley's fellowship comes to an end in June, 1936, I shall be glad if the matter may be dealt with as expeditiously as possible in order that in the event of the grant being sanctioned, he may proceed to undertake the necessary investigation forthwith.

7. The remaining copies of the questionnaire and memorandum are being forwarded by sea mail.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

BRIGADIER-GENERAL
G O V E R N O R

APPLICATION FOR ASSISTANCE FROM
THE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND.

QUESTIONNAIRE IN FORM REQUIRED IN SECTION A
OF ENCLOSURE TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S CIRCULAR DESPATCH OF THE 13th MARCH, 1934:

(1) Colony. Kenya.

(2) Description of Scheme

The object of the scheme is to search for the original home of the Kenya Common Coffee Mealy bug, and to investigate its natural specific parasites with a view to their introduction to Kenya for the biological control of this pest. A fuller description of the scheme is contained in the enclosed memorandum.

The financial assistance asked for is to be utilised in paying the expenses of an officer in connection with a search in various localities where P. lilacinus, Ckll. (the nearest relative to P. kenyae) is found for parasites of P. lilacinus and P. kenyae should the latter be discovered. P. lilacinus is known to be present in Formosa, Philippines, Java, Malay, Ceylon, and Southern India, and it is expected that P. kenyae will be found in one or more of these localities, either unrecorded or erroneously recorded as P. lilacinus.

The precise itinerary and time to be spent in each locality can only be determined as the work progresses, but the following is suggested tentatively for modification as further information is gained:-

Philippines ...	Not less than 4 months
Java, Malay and Ceylon ...	3 months
South India ...	Not less than 4 months
Travelling, total about ...	3 months

The total time involved is therefore not less than 14 months, but it is considered that a maximum of 18 months should be allowed for the purpose. Every effort will of course be made to complete the work in the minimum possible time.

(3) Date of commencement.

The officer, De. Le Fellay, is at present in California completing his period of fellowship under the Commonwealth Fund and would be ready to commence the project in June 1936.

(4) Approximate period of Scheme - Eighteen months.

(5) Total cost.

(a) The total estimated cost of the scheme is (approximately) £1,300, arrived at as follows:-

	£
Steamer and rail fares ...	200

	£
Brought Forward.....	200
Local transport in the various countries visited...	150
Subsistence allowance at the rate of Shs. 20/- a day for 15 months (18 months excluding 3 months travelling)	450
Laboratory fees, equipment, labour, transport of parasites, etc.....	300
Construction of quarantine laboratory.....	200
	£1,300

These estimates are based on 18 months work being involved, and corresponding reductions in items may be possible as the work proceeds. As it is not proposed to replace the officer selected on the establishment of Entomologists during this work, no extra expenditure will be incurred on that account.

Expenditure in the financial year ending the 31st March 1937:-

Construction of quarantine laboratory and one half other items: £200 plus £550 = £750

Expenditure in the financial year ending the 31st March, 1938:-

One half of items other than quarantine laboratory, viz: £550

(b) The estimate for the only construction work, the quarantine laboratory, is based on the technical advice of the Public Works Department.

(6) Allocation of cost.

(a) Local Expenditure: £1,300 (i.e. Kenya and countries specified in (2) above).

(b) Expenditure in Great Britain: Nil

(7) Cause of delay in placing work in hand)

Until now research on this subject had not reached a sufficiently advanced stage for the project to be recommended.

(8) Terms of Loan.

Not applicable.

(9) Advantages of Scheme) and Estimated Revenue)

The successful introduction of a specific parasite would relieve the Coffee industry of a heavy annual overhead charge in palliative measures against the mealy bug, estimated at £25,000 per annum, and prevent a recurrent loss of crop due to mealy bug, estimated at [illegible]er £25,000 per annum. It is also a serious pest on native food crops in the Central Province. Fuller details are given in the enclosed memorandum referred to in (1) above. An increase in the Colony's revenue is not an immediate objective, though a substantial addition thereto should automatically follow any reduction in the incidence of mealy bug. This pest is also a

a menace to the native coffee industry in the Central Province, now commencing.

(10) Form of assistance. — A direct grant from the Fund is required.

(11) Security. — Not applicable.

(12) Documents. — Copies of the Colony's Estimates for 1936 have already been furnished.

CONTROL OF THE COFFEE MEALY BUG.

Coffee mealy bug is the most serious insect pest affecting coffee in Kenya today. It affects the most important coffee-growing area in the Colony, namely, the Kaimbu-Ruiru-Thika districts. These districts produce about seventy-five per cent of the coffee crop of the Colony. The measures so far devised by this Department, namely, banding against the attendant ant, are only partially effective, in that they are a palliative rather than a cure. Banding cannot prevent an outbreak, but it does shorten its duration, lessen its intensity and thus greatly reduce its effect.

2. A serious objection to the banding method of control, however, is its recurrent cost. The bands have to be removed at least once a year and a conservative estimate of the annual cost to the coffee industry, based on sales of banding materials, is £25,000. To this should be added a loss from mealy bug attack, despite banding, which is more difficult to estimate in figures and which varies from year to year, though it is probably not less than another £25,000 a year. These losses are large, but, were it not for banding, coffee-growing in large areas of these districts would be impossible.

3. The presence of mealy bug throughout the Central Province, where it is already present on a number of host plants, is one of the major practical objections to the encouragement of native coffee-growing. The enforcement of banding measures would present difficulties but, even if successful, the losses to the native industry would be comparable to those now experienced by the European industry.

4. The common coffee mealy bug also does considerable damage amongst native food crops such as yams, pigeon pea and sweet potatoes; it is not however possible to give any estimate of this damage. No preventative or remedial measures for the pest in these crops is possible.

5. The evidence is that the common coffee mealy bug is an introduced pest and it has been shown to be almost completely free from internal parasites. In similar cases in various parts of the world, notably in the case of the citrophilous mealy bug in California, practically complete control of the pest has been effected by introducing from its original home the internal parasites which, whilst they controlled it there, were not introduced with the pest into its new habitat.

6. Since the common coffee mealy bug was shown to be an introduced insect attempts have been made to introduce parasites of closely related species of mealy bug in the hope that some of these might find the common coffee mealy bug a suitable host. Consignments of parasitised mealy bugs have been received from California (from [illegible] and [illegible] citri) and from Somaliland (from [illegible]), but no success has been attained. Further consignments are awaited from both these places and from South Africa.

7. The position in Bukoba and Uganda, where the Kenya common coffee mealy bug is known to be present, has also been investigated. In Bukoba, Mr. Ritchie has discovered a predatorial Coccinellid feeding below and within mealy bug colonies, a habit which provides a measure of protection for the larvae against ants attending the mealy bug. Two hymenopterous parasites were

also obtained in Bukoba by Mr. Ritchie, and these two parasites, as well as several others, were found again in Uganda by Mr. Bailey. None of these parasites, however, were having any appreciable influence on the pest status of mealy bug in Uganda. All while efforts to breed them in Kenya are being made, it is believed that they are not specific parasites of P. kenyae but are enabled to breed in it owing to a permanent weakness of constitution in the mealy bug resulting from the unfavourable climatic conditions for it in Bukoba and Uganda. The Coccidomyid is breeding slowly in Kenya but it seems that the drier conditions of the mealy bug areas are likely to affect adversely such a delicate insect accustomed to more humid conditions.

8. All evidence on the identity of the common coffee mealy bug strongly suggests that a search in certain places between Southern India and the Phippippines would reveal the original home of this mealy bug, and consequently of its parasites. The successful introduction of these parasites into Kenya is likely to reduce materially both the intensity of infestation and also the area affected by the mealy bug. It is even possible that the pest will be reduced to negligible proportions.

9. Dr. W.R. Thompson, Superintendent of the Farnham House Laboratories, Buckinghamshire, the acknowledged English authority on these matters, recommends that this search should be undertaken, and writes as follows:-

"I am delighted to hear that the Department has now decided to apply for funds to take up the mealy bug work in the East. Professor Smith of California, who is certainly one of the foremost authorities in the world for the control of mealy bugs, has very strongly advised this course, and I do not think the Department could do better than follow his advice."

10. Recent taxonomic studies by Dr. Le Pelley under the guidance of the American authorities have revealed morphological differences which appear to justify the raising of our common coffee mealy bug to specific rank and this mealy bug has now been determined as Pseudococcus kenyae nsp. This is some quarters is said to affect the question of the introduction of specific parasites and in consequence immediate steps were taken to obtain the views of the authorities in England. The following is the reply received from Sir Guy Marshall, Director of the Imperial Institute of Entomology in England:-

"I do not agree that this will necessarily affect the problem of the introduction of specific parasites because the mealy bug which attacks coffee in South India is probably not Lilacinus but your Kenya species. I do not think, in the circumstances, that I should alter any plans for an attempt at introducing parasites for your mealy bug. I have consulted Dr. Thompson on the matter and his views coincide with mine."

11. Cultural [illegible] are proceeding locally for control of the ant (Pheidole [illegible]) without whose assistance the mealy bug [illegible] but no success can be hoped for without [illegible] of cost on the grower which, while likely to be substantially less than the present cost of palliative measures, would nevertheless remain an appreciable factor of the kind which biological control would remove.

Nairobi,
31.12.36.