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E. AFRICA
W. AFRICA

31588

DATE

11th JAN 1925

COLONIAL OFFICE

REGISTRATION

671

CIVIL RESEARCH COMMITTEE
TSETSE FLY SUB-COMMITTEE.

Minutes of 1st Meeting.

Previous Paper

MINI

W. G. ...
17/1/25
P.L. 137

See especially paras
8, 9, 10(2) on which
action has been taken
separately.

EA Dept
(Hoffner)

40/1/25

You have now acted
of the Com's suggestions
on Accommodation at
Entebbe.

W. G. ...
17/1/25
W. G. ...
17/1/25
G. C. Dept.

Para 5 has been taken
up separately on *17/1/25*

W. G. ...
17/1/25

(Para 8)

Subsequent Paper

6035890

Registered for record

11.7.25

1. At the request of the Chairman, MR. JOHNS read the Terms of Reference to the Sub-Committee.
2. THE CHAIRMAN said that he understood that in order to continue the work began last year in the Tanganyika territory, MR. SWYNNERTON would be obliged to leave this country early in JULY; it was important, therefore, if the Sub-Committee were to make any recommendations supporting his work, that this question should be approached early, and he proposed to call upon MR. SWYNNERTON to make a statement to the Sub-Committee on the subject. The work going on in Tanganyika was of peculiar importance, both because Tanganyika was a mandated territory and because it was, to a large extent, dominated by the white man; but it would be necessary to take account of other aspects of the problem before any recommendations were made to the Sub-Committee. He instanced two other territories where it would fall to the Sub-Committee to consider:
 - (a) The programme of the work to be undertaken in the Entebbe during the period covered by the visit of the Commission of the League of Nations, which had recently been appointed to study the malaria problem in the period which would end in 1926, and also of the work to be carried on in Uganda after the Commission's visit. In this connection he alluded to the recommendations in the report of the East Africa Commission that investigation into the medical side of the tsetse fly problem should be concentrated in East Africa.
 - (b) The problem was also serious in West Africa. In this connection he read to the Committee an extract from an address delivered by Sir Hugh Clifford, the Governor of Nigeria, to the Legislative Council of that Colony in February of this year.

In his view there were four sides to the tsetse fly problem; the entomological, on which an immense amount of work had already been done through the Imperial Bureau of Entomology, and as to which the Sub-Committee would look to Dr. Marshall for suggestions; the medical, in connection with which he drew attention to Dr. Dudgeon's work and also the reports presented to the Health Committee of the League of Nations by Dr. Sallenay and other experts; the veterinary side, which had hitherto received little attention; and the administrative, in connection with which he suggested for consideration the desirability and practicability of setting up special tsetse Departments in the various territories, and the question how far the civil administrations should be brought into the work of tsetse control.

The Committee would from the start have to keep in mind considerations of finance in connection with any proposals which might be made.

SIR W. FLETCHER, while of the opinion that it would be for the experts on the subject to submit proposals for future work, suggested that there might be some emergency questions which the Committee would have to consider apart from their logical order in any comprehensive scheme. He instanced the visit of the League of Nations Commission to Entebbe, and enquired whether the existing accommodation and equipment would be sufficient, or whether special arrangements would have to be made.

DR. MARSHALL enquired whether it would be possible for the Sub-Committee to accept from the beginning the principle that any fund which might be raised, as a result of their recommendations, should be applied for

the provision of scientific personnel and equipment; local expenses, such as clearing transport, etc., being borne by the local Governments.

At the request of the Chairman, MR. SWINERTON described the work which was being undertaken in Tanganyika, and outlined his proposals as to the staff necessary to carry on the work on a proper scale. In Tanganyika a definite attack upon the tsetse fly had been begun. The organisation now approved comprised, in addition to himself, four Reclamation Officers and an Assistant, but the work done up to the present date had been accomplished before the addition of these Reclamation Officers had been sanctioned. In addition to the Reclamation Officers, it was essential that scientific staff should be provided, that the best men possible should be obtained, if necessary on loan from other organisations and territories, that sufficient subordinate staff should be appointed to ensure uninterrupted investigation, and finally that the investigation should be commenced with whatever staff was available by September or October this year.

The additional staff apart from himself which he considered necessary was as follows:-

- (a) An Entomologist, with an Assistant Entomologist who would be able to travel round the fly districts, and a second Assistant Entomologist for work at headquarters.
- (b) A Botanist who would survey the areas to be attacked, study the types of woodland in which the different species of fly were found and experiment on

the construction of wood planes. The Scientist
would require, in addition, an Assistant Scientist,
who should be a Forester by training.

... for the study of wood ...
... and a ...

... scientific officer ...
... in ...

... primary research.

... necessary.

... should be

... biological

... work of a

... naturally on the

... work of a

... outside the scope of

... asked if it was intended that the

... should carry out precipitation tests on the

... elements of the tsetse fly. Mr. ...
... replied in the affirmative.

SIR EDWARD GRIGG observed that these proposals were
entirely for work to be undertaken in Tanganyika, and
asked whether the question of co-ordination had been lost
sight of. With co-ordination it would be possible
to undertake work of a wider scope.

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DR. MARSHALL, while agreeing that the medical work and perhaps the veterinary work could be done on a central basis, considered that work such as that of Mr. Swynnerton's could not necessarily be undertaken on the same lines in different territories. The aspects of the problem were different in different countries, even with the same species of fly.

SIR GEORGE BARSTOW observed that the necessity for co-ordination was implied in the Sub-Committee's Terms of Reference.

4. DR. DURE then spoke on the question of laboratory accommodation and equipment at Entebbe, which he considered inadequate at present for the reception of the League of Nations Commission. He considered that steps should be taken immediately in this matter, and THE CHAIRMAN suggested that he should submit proposals to the Colonial Office as to the action necessary.

The extra staff which DR. DURE considered necessary during the visit of the Commission was as follows:-

One Entomologist, one Biological Chemist and one European Laboratory Assistant.

He would like to see another qualified Assistant Bacteriologist added to the staff of the Department permanently, and he considered that two additional Laboratory Assistants were also permanently necessary as well as a properly trained clerk for clerical work. In reply to a question from the Chairman, he estimated the probable cost of the extra staff required for the Commission's visit at between 23,000 and 24,000 a year. Accommodation was available, but the question of housing the Commission presented local difficulty.

He instanced as the first difficulty which was likely to be introduced the question of providing trained staff. He thought that this Sub-Committee should be powerful enough to secure some progress in the provision of properly trained staff.

7. SIR F. LITTLEMAN also spoke of Colonel Biggs' work in the Sudan, where a considerable body of well-trained men, largely Syrian, had been got together and much success had been obtained in the practical control of the disease amongst natives. He hoped that Colonel Biggs would be able to describe his work himself to the Sub-Committee at a later date.

8. THE CHAIRMAN referred to work which was already going on in Southern Rhodesia and read an extract from the Transvaal Times of May 12 in this connection. He feared that there was little to hope for as regards co-operation from the territories of the Union of South Africa, where a policy of game destruction was being followed.

SIR EDWARD BRIDGE suggested that it would be useful if a plan of campaign could be sketched out showing what research work could be done centrally, and what work it would be necessary to leave to local investigation, and showing also in each case what has already been done.

9. It was recognised that some emergency decision would be required in regard to Mr. Swynnerton's request for more staff. It was made clear that the cost of any addition to the staff would have to be borne by the Government of the Territory, which received a grant-in-aid from the Imperial Government.

DAN.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

STAFF REQUIREMENTS.

SIR GEORGE HASTON pointed out in this connection that it was desirable that any decision which might be taken as to this staff on the ground of urgency, should not prejudice requirements in other directions which might be recommended by the sub-committee.

MISSIONS.

(1) That Mr. Swynnerton should have a conference with Dr. Balkar, Mr. Marshall and Mr. ... a memorandum ... which the ... would be most usefully ...

(2) That Mr. Swynnerton should see Mr. Green of the Tanganyika Department of the Colonial Office and that together with Mr. Marshall they should ... with Sir George Haston the ... Mr. Swynnerton, with a view to further ... by the committee at the next ...

(3) That the next meeting be held on Thursday, July 2nd

2 Whitehall Gardens, S.W.1,
25th June, 1925.

Memorandum by Mr. C. J. ...

A definite attack on the tsetse has been initiated in Tanganyika and it is intended, given the means, to explore and utilise every practicable method of controlling it. District Reclamation Officers are being employed by the Territory itself. They will look after native settlements connected with the tsetse scheme and supervise all actual measures. This active control work would guide and be guided by concurrent research.

As regards the latter, an Entomologist, Botanist and Zoologist-microscopist have already been suggested. They are very necessary in aid of the measures in progress but would be inadequate for really thorough-going investigation (although they would attempt it), for much of their time would be taken up in mere expert survey, seasonal and otherwise, and expert examination of ground before and after the application of measures.

By supplying each with one or more assistants this difficulty would be overcome. It would mean also that understudies would be getting trained to take the place of any Seniors who had only been lent temporarily, or to start work elsewhere, and, with duplication, absences on leave would not interfere with continuity of research. Also "the multiplication of workers is the multiplication of the chances" of success (Lord Desart's Report).

There should also be a European in the Office, to deal with the very considerable office work, reports and collections that will be coming in.

It is suggested that:

(a) That amongst the earlier stations for tsetse research and control that Tanganyika should be especially fully equipped. In this Territory there are many tsetse species, many sets of conditions and an organisation already in existence that merely needs reinforcement.

(b) That for the more expert posts the best possible men should be obtained, if necessary on very temporary loan from other organisations and territories (if the investigation is regarded as on the lines of a Commission), in order that the work and the junior men start off with all the advantage possible in the way of experience and knowledge.

(c) That sufficient subordinate staff should be supplied to ensure thorough-going and uninterrupted investigation.

(d) That the investigation should start this year with as much of the staff as can be collected by September or October and should last (as a special investigation) for five years. Much of the suggested junior staff should be immediately available and an early start is advisable in order to gain a flowering season, to start in the dry season with the grass short, definitely to get the junior men who are in view before they slip through our fingers and to fit in a course of instruction under the best conditions in Shinyanga.

At the end of the five years it could be decided whether the investigation should continue as such or, whether, and how much of, the personnel should be absorbed into the Territory's staff.

The tsetses are *G. palpalis*, *G. morsitans*, *G. Swynnertoni*, *G. pallidipes*, *G. austeni*, *G. brevipalpis*, *G. Longipennis* and (alleged) *G. fusca*. The first four are of very special economic importance.

DIRECTOR to direct and co-ordinate. Both the
Research Staff and the Government Research Staff
and liaison with the Heads of Departments
and the Commission.

1. ENTOMOLOGIST

2. Two Assistant Entomologists.

3.

4. BOTANIST.

5. Assistant Botanist (with Forestry training)

6. ZOOLOGIST

7. Assistant Zoologist.

8. Officer i/c. Game Experiment.

(VETERINARY PATHOLOGIST, perhaps)

9. Microscopist who would probably work in the
laboratory to the same work but be under the
supervision of a Veterinary
Pathologist if the latter should figure in the team.
Perhaps possible work with one of the Zoologists.

10. WORK OF SURVEYOR in charge of office and
collections, assisted by one, or two, Indian clerks.

NOTES.

Work of ENTOMOLOGIST - 1 Taptse-ly Survey, Seasonal
surveys, special surveys before and after measures, visits
in emergency situations, and, especially, a most thorough-
going investigation of the habits of each species under
different conditions, and experimentation, including,
probably, the breeding of parasites.

Among the points still needing investigation a
letter has been issued by the Imperial Bureau of Entomology
and may be seen in the SUMMARY of the PROCEEDINGS between
the Colonial Office and the Representatives of the Rocke-
feller Foundation, pp. 14-15. Two mobile men and one more
stationary man, near Kilosa, are needed, the latter
especially for parasite work.

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SECRET.

COMMITTEE OF CIVIL RESEARCH.

(T.F.) 2nd

TRUSTEELY SUB-COMMITTEE.

MINUTE CONF.

MINUTES of the Second Meeting of the
Sub-Committee held at 2 Whitehall Gardens,
S.W.1. on Thursday, 2nd July, 1925, at
11 a.m.

P R E S E N T :-

The Hon. W. Omsby Gore, M.P.,
Parliamentary Under-Secretary
of State, Colonial Office. (in the Chair).

General Sir E. Leishman, K.C.B.,
C.M.G., Director-General of
Medical Services.

Sir Walter Fitcher, K.B.E.,
Secretary, Medical Research
Council.

Andrew Salfour, C.B., C.M.G.,
Director, London School of Hygiene
and Tropical Medicine.

Dr. G.A.K. Marshall,
Director, Imperial Bureau of
Entomology.

Mr. J. Swynnerton, Director
of Game Preservation, Tanganyika
Territory.

THE FOLLOWING WERE ALSO PRESENT :-

Mr. Edward Grigg, R.C.V.C., C.M.G.,
D.S.O., Governor, Kenya Colony.

Lieutenant Colonel B. Biggar,
R.A.M.C., Principal Medical
Officer, Sudan Defence Force.

Mr. Thomas Jones, Secretary to
the Committee of Civil Research.

Mr. C.L. Stocks, Assistant
Secretary, Treasury.

Mr. A. G. Bagshawe, Director, Tropical Diseases Bureau.

Joint Secretaries.

Mr. G. F. Seel, Colonial Office.

1. The Minutes of the previous meeting were APPROVED. 689

2. The Committee considered the report of a meeting which had been held at the Treasury on the 30th of June in accordance with Conc. (2) meeting of 25th June. A copy of the report was sent with the minutes.

3. The Committee considered the report of the year-end meeting which was on the 1st of June for the Africa Department.

3. LIEUTENANT COLONEL B. BIGGAR, R.A.M.C., then made a statement regarding the Tsetse Fly problem in the Sudan, and the work being done to combat the disease conveyed by the fly. (A copy of Colonel Biggar's statement is annexed).
with regard to the desirability of similar measures throughout the Tropical African Dependencies

SECRET.

COMMITTEE OF CIVIL RESEARCH.

2nd
Meeting.

WEDNESDAY 25th JULY 1945.

FINAL COPY.

Minutes of the 25th Meeting of the
Sub-Committee held at 2, Whitehall Gardens,
S.W.1. on Thursday, 2nd July, 1945, at
11 a.m.

PRESENT:-

The Hon. W. Ormsby Gore, M.P.
Parliamentary Under-Secretary
of State, Colonial Office (in the

General Sir W. Leishman, K.C.B.,
C.M.G., Director-General of
Medical Services.

Sir Walter Fletcher,
Secretary, Medical
Council.

Dr. Andrew Holford, C.B., C.M.G.,
Director, London School of Hygiene
and Tropical Medicine.

Dr. G.A.K. Lee
Director, Institute
of Entomology.

Mr. C.F. Swynerton, Director
of Game Preservation, Tanganyika
Territory.

THE FOLLOWING WERE ALSO PRESENT:

Mr. Edward Grigg, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.,
C.S.O., Governor, Kenya Colony.

Major-General Colonel E. Sigbee,
R.A.M.C., Principal Medical
Officer, 1st Airborne Division

Mr. T. Jones, Secretary to
the Committee of Civil Research.

Mr. J. L. ... Assistant
Secretary.

Mr. A. G. Bagshaw, Director, Tropical Diseases Bureau

Joint
Secretaries

Mr. G. F. Seal, Colonial Office.

1. The Minutes of the previous Meeting were approved.

2. The Committee considered the report of a Meeting which had been held at the Treasury on the 25th June. A copy of the Report had been circulated with the Agenda (Paper No. C.C. (T.F.) 4).

In reply to the Chairman, MR. SWYNNERTON expressed himself as satisfied with the report, but he urged the desirability of an early decision being given on the subject of the provision of a central fund, and also on to the selection of qualified officers for the work. In connection with the consideration of the question of permanent appointments also be considered. The permanent appointments were a great help in attracting a stable staff.

DR. MARSHALL supported Mr. Swynnerton's views as to the desirability of a decision on the central fund.

THE CHAIRMAN suggested that this question would be for discussion with the consideration of the proposed plan in the Agenda for the Meeting.

3. LIEUTENANT COLONEL

a statement regarding the Sudan, and the statement conveyed by the Hon. Colonel Biggs's statement is annexed.

With regard to the desirability of similar measures throughout the Tropical African Dependencies

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which Colonel Biggar urged in his statement.
DR. MARSHALL observed that this would be a matter of
some difficulty. In the Sudan *Glossina palpalis* was
on the limits of its range, but in Nigeria, for
instance, it was spread over much wider areas, and
the adoption of the methods employed in the Sudan
would involve in Nigeria the surveillance of the whole
native population. He agreed that similar measures
might be adopted in Uganda as in the Sudan.

In reply to a question by Sir W. Leishman,
COLONEL BIGGAR said that natives were not employed in
the work except in menial capacities, and that, as far
as could be foreseen, there was no possibility of
their being trained for this work.

THE CHAIRMAN remarked that the question which
appeared from Colonel Biggar's statement to be most
important was that of frontier control and co-ordination
of methods between neighbouring territories.

4. SIR W. LEISHMAN said that the Sub-Committee,
composed of Dr. Balfour, Dr. Marshall, Dr. Bagshawe, and
himself, had met in accordance with the instructions of
the Committee, and had reviewed the principal aspects
of the tsetse fly problems which appeared to require
consideration. On the medical and veterinary sides
a summaryⁿ had been prepared, which he handed to the
Chairman; on the entomological side a statement had
also been prepared by Dr. Marshall, which would be read
to the Sub-Committee.

With regard to the question of medical research,
it was felt that the work of the Commission and the
International Conference on Sleeping Sickness had
just recommended should be set up would cover much
of what was necessary.

available for work and where they were required, this would greatly assist the spread of knowledge amongst those engaged in the problem.

THE CHAIRMAN observed that at present the only place in Tropical Africa where any research establishments existed apart from governmental activities was at Freetown, Sierra Leone, but Mr. B. Ifeanyi explained that there was no provision for the training of research officers at present.

MR. SWYNNERTON urged the importance of affording encouragement to suitable candidates to take part in the entomological studies.

(6) MR. MARSHALL then gave the Sub-Committee a general survey on the tsetse fly position in the Dependencies in Tropical Africa. (Appendix B).

Arising out of this survey Sir Edward Grieg urged the importance of concerted action to be taken by the Governments of Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, and Kenya, with regard to the tsetse fly around Lake Victoria where, apparently, work was at present being conducted by Uganda only. Mr. Swynnerton mentioned that similar work would probably also be necessary shortly on the shores of Lake Tanganyika.

(7) With regard to the veterinary aspect of the problem the Chairman referred to the difficulty of finding a qualified veterinarian who could speak with knowledge on the tsetse fly from the veterinary point of view. It was suggested that Mr. E. Hutchins, late Veterinary Officer in Uganda, would be able to afford useful information to the Committee, and Sir W. Leishman also undertook to enquire of Sir Stewart Blackman whether he could suggest the name of an expert to the Committee.

The Committee then discussed the question of financial provision for the work to be undertaken. The Chairman reviewed the various territories in Tropical Africa, and observed that Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia were subject to the financial control of the Treasury. Any contributions which they were able to make would depend on Treasury consent. As regards Uganda, it was proposed that the Government should place the services of Dr. Duke at the disposal of the International Commission. And he noted that after the Commission had left the Protectorate Government would have to support Dr. Duke adequately. The Government by way of the many other directions in which it would be required, would find it difficult to make a substantial contribution to a general fund. On the other hand, he did not anticipate that they would have any difficulty in contributing to the provision of Imperial assistance involving

- (a) Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia and Uganda funds in respect of financial aid
- (b) contribution to a general fund to provide a general scheme of research proposed for the International Commission for research services and to be provided with the suggestion made by Sir W. G. S. ...

The view was held in certain quarters that the funds should be raised partly by appeal to the public. On this point Mr. Swynnerton said that he thought that people interested in the development of Africa, such as the shipping companies and owners of estates there, might

be interested in the scheme sufficiently to respond to an appeal for funds for the research work.

Sir W. Fletcher suggested that before discussing the methods by which funds could be raised it would be better to obtain some idea as to the magnitude of the financial amount involved.

Mr. Stocks said that he thought the Treasury view with regard to the central fund would be that the cost of research work should be borne by funds provided partly by the Governments of the Dependencies and partly by the Imperial Government, supplemented by any sums received from private sources, and that the cost of local work should be borne by the Dependencies concerned. The contributions by local Governments would, of course, have to be considered in detail on their merits, in the light of the financial circumstances of each Dependency. It was not clear to the Treasury at present whether, and if so how far, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Kenya would require additional assistance to enable them to contribute their share.

Sir Edward Grigg said that it would be useful to have an idea of the proportion in which the Imperial Government and the local Governments should contribute. If the local Governments were to be required to make substantial contributions to the central fund in addition to paying for local work, the project would naturally tend to become unpopular with the Colonial Governments.

Sir Edward Grigg further suggested that the organization of the Dependencies into local areas, such as East Africa, and West Africa, in which the tsetse fly problem would be in the hands of a single co-ordinate authority, should be considered.

9. After further discussion the Committee agreed:-

RECOMMENDATIONS.

(a) That Sir William Leishman, Dr. Balfour, Dr. Marshall and Dr. Hoggshawk should

(1) draw up, in the light of the discussion, an ideal plan of campaign against trypanosomiasis in Africa, differentiating the requirements in the eastern and western territories and considering the needs of the African man and in domestic animals

(11) Express an opinion whether activities should be charged to the territories or to the central fund

(12) Recommend the appointment of a committee to study the problem of trypanosomiasis in the territories

(13) Recommend the appointment of a committee to study the problem of trypanosomiasis in the territories of advising a special trypanosomiasis service

(14) That the next meeting should be in London, the 10th of July, 1925, at 2 Whitehall Gardens, S.W.1.

2 Whitehall Gardens, S.W.1.

2nd July, 1925.

Statement by Lt. Col. B. Biggar, R.A.M.C.

X X X X X

The Tsetse fly problem in the Southern Sudan is largely that of human trypanosomiasis, many of the people in the South are not cattle owning and cattle trypanosomiasis is not the menace there that it is in other African territories.

Sleeping Sickness, however, is an important problem. The Sudan is fully alive to the fact that it may spread unless kept well under control, just as it has been spreading to other parts of Africa.

Sickness has been present in the south of the Province since 1906 and in Tombura region of the West Nile General province since 1910. The infection entered the Sudan from Uganda and the Belgian and French Congo.

The Sudan at present has 12 medical officers (10 of whom are British and 2 Syrian) employed on sleeping sickness work and spends £17,000 a year on the campaign. No other country spends so much in proportion or has so large a staff for so small an infected area. In the opinion of the writer the Sudan is far ahead of any other African administration in the efficiency of its control of sleeping sickness in the field.

It must be remembered, however, that the Sudan is more favourably situated than either the Congo or Uganda and that its main infected areas are comparatively small, and so lend themselves to more efficient control. If, however, full allowance is made for this favourable factor the Sudan with its fourteen medical officers employed on sleeping sickness work would seem to bear very favourable comparison with Uganda with only two sleeping sickness medical officers to control a larger infected area.

The methods adopted in the Sudan may be thus summarized:

(1) All the population living in infected areas is medically inspected several times a year. These inspections are carried out monthly in the most heavily infected areas and every two or three months in the more lightly infected areas. The doctors are constantly touring their areas to carry out these inspections in the villages.

(2) All cases of sleeping sickness are diagnosed actual finding of the trypanosome microscopically, and merely by clinical examination. All cases so diagnosed removed from their villages and sent with their relatives to a treatment camp or settlement where they remain for several years (at present the course of treatment lasts for 6 years). The Sudan is the only country where these camps are used to treat cases. The Belgians tried this but their patients deserted. Dr. Carpenter of Uganda states (in referring to their possible adoption in Uganda) that "it is very doubtful whether the Madi and the Akur tribes could be kept in the camps by anything short of an armed guard".

In the Sudan, however, we have found that by settling out among the natives, the natives are very happy and we have very few desertions and when anfit are so happy in the settlements that they are ready when due for discharge.

I attach to a very great importance to this segregation of all infected people until cured. It will be obvious that by this means we are depriving the tsetse of infected blood, and so preventing it from infecting other people.

(3) While in camp all cases undergo prolonged treatment by atoxyl.

(4) All people living in infected areas are made to live on well made roads in villages to facilitate medical inspection and administration.

(5) Villages are sited 400 yards away from streams and all watering places and fords are well cleared of bush so that the tsetse fly may have no favorable habitat.

(6) Migration of natives to or from infected areas is forbidden.

(7) The general well-being of the population is considered for as they are made to grow sufficient crops to support them in times of scarcity; as the well-fed native is less susceptible to infection.

The results obtained in the Sudan for the control of sleeping sickness are noted in the figures attached hereto. In the Yellow Nile River district in 1911 268 new cases were found. In 1912 progressive diminution of the disease was found; in 1913 only 11 cases, and in 1914 no cases. In this area we can now say we have reached a stage when we can progressively remove the restrictions on traffic and the movement of natives which are a vital part of our sleeping sickness regulations.

In my opinion, the Sudan can readily deal with sleeping sickness as it finds it within its own boundaries but there is at present no effort in sight to our work in the boundaries of Uganda, the Belgian Congo and French Equatorial Africa, lie many infected areas not so rigidly controlled, and from these there is always the possibility of reinfection of the Sudan tsetse by stray migratory natives. It would be of incalculable benefit to the whole sleeping sickness campaign if uniform methods could be adopted by all African Administrations, and this would not seem to be impossible, at any rate for those Administrations which are under British control.

The method of tsetse fly control referred to on page 77 of the East African Report, which is advocated by Mr. Gwynne, is not suitable for use against Glossina palpalis, which is the chief infecting fly in Sudan sleeping sickness.

Postscript: There are at present over 2,000 cases of sleeping sickness under treatment in the various camps in the Sudan, and the population of the infected areas is over 200,000.

APPENDIX B.

METHODS EMPLOYED IN THE CONTROL OF TRY PANOSOMIASIS

A. Medical.

B. Veterinary.

1. Administrative

Intercommunication across frontiers.

There is a great lack, especially in the

of communication between territories, e.g. between

French and Belgian Congo respec-

tively and those between French and Belgian

territories would be good.

Communication plans between Medical Officers

of frontiers but conferences personal

are exceptional. Such conferences should be

held in accordance with agreements on matters affecting the two

countries concerned. There is no direct correspondence

in trypanosomiasis between neighbouring Central Adminis-

trations, much less between the Colonies on the East and

West sides of Africa. There is need for liaison arrange-

ments on the Ovumba frontier, i.e. between Cameroonian

territory and Portuguese East Africa.

(2) Control of movements of persons.

Passports.

Used by French and Belgians but system has never been developed on British territory but where it is feasible should be put in force. It must be combined with medical examinations.

Provision of adequate medical and health services, especially near frontiers.

Provision of adequate administrative staff, especially near frontiers.

Medical officers armed with merial authority where necessary.

Establishment of uninhabited belts on both sides of frontiers.

Here shall to be mentioned the uniform recording of statistics and preparation of maps.

Measures for control of the disease.

Clearance measures, i.e. removal of scrub forest:
the fly's existence, around human settlements and roads, ferries, waterfalls, and other places and like; and the maintenance of...

Removal of population from areas as found in Uganda); siting of villages behind virus belts, which are inimical to fly.

Control of fishing, canoe traffic and markets.

Sterilization of carriers by drug treatment (precise value unknown; life history type of the vertebrate host insufficiently studied).

Sequestration camps; combined with sterilization treatment and treatment of the disease. In the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and a system of leave on...

Systematic examination of population in fly areas for evidence of infection.

Mechanical protection (e.g. protection of river craft, and of drivers of motor vehicles.

Amelioration of living conditions of natives, especially as regards clothing, housing and diet.

Development of country in such a manner as to rid settlements of fly.

These measures are chiefly suited for the palpalis-carried malarial disease, less so for the mosquito-carried

rhodesiense disease. The form (probably gambiense) carried by G. taeniorhynchus has been little studied.

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2. Diagnosis -

- General inspection - Glands enlarged except at the later stages).
- Gland palpation (withdrawing of trypanosomes containing fluid).
- Blood examination, direct or after centrifugation.
- Lumbar puncture and examination - cerebrospinal fluid for trypanosomes in constitution.
- Animal inoculation, especially

Cases are diagnosed in Belgian Congo by gland palpation, but detection of the parasite trustworthy method. The therapeutic value of (as a drug) may or may not be... has been used with... of... The...

... commonly used are - (under this or other names), antimony and "Bayer 205" and tryparsamide. These are given by the skin or into the veins. Other drugs reported (probably the same as Bayer 205), and given by mouth. At present atoxyl and Bayer 205 are used in early cases, and tryparsamide in late cases. The central nervous system has been invaded. ... and ... trypansocid which could be given by the mouth ... ld be most valuable in the treatment of natives.

... measures to improve the health of the native are as necessary as trypanocides; this has been recognized by the French who have proposed the importation of dried meat from the Argentine. There is room for

experiment in this regard.

703

B. Natatory.

1. Administrative - on broad lines the same as in the human disease. Tsetse areas must be located and animals not driven through except at night when tsetse as a rule are quiescent.

2. Diagnosis - chiefly blood examination. Testicular puncture has been employed in some forms. The fermol test has its applications.

3. Treatment - as in man. Bismuth salts also have been tried and radium. Little has been published of late years on the treatment of domestic animals infected with trypanosomes.

703

yet been properly examined. There is a small cattle industry in the northern half of the northern Territories, but elsewhere cattle can only be kept in more or less isolated patches. The cattle needed for the meat supply of the coastal towns are mostly driven down from French territory, and it has been estimated that over 80% of the cattle slaughtered in Accra are infected with trypanosomes. No action has been taken against tsetse since the War. A Medical Entomologist is shortly to be appointed, and work on tsetse-flies will apparently form only a minor part of his duties. Nothing is being done in connection with the cattle tsetse.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

The conditions here are very similar to those in the north. The numbers of tsetse-flies are equally numerous, and no action is being taken against them.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

On a rough estimate probably one-third of this Province is infested by tsetse, but the N.E. and N.W. corners have not been properly investigated. The most important flies are tachinoides, palpalis and morsitans. Losses of cattle and horses are admittedly heavy; these are mainly due to tachinoides, because morsitans areas are avoided, and large stretches of first-rate grazing are thus wasted. Since 1921 special investigations have been carried on by Dr. L. Lloyd (in collaboration for 2 1/2 years with Dr. W.B. Johnson) into the habits, food and infectivity of the various species, and very valuable information has been obtained.

Dr. Lloyd is now planning an attack on an important fly-belt 30 miles long and 10 miles wide; but he is at present single-handed. It is suggested that Dr. Johnson should be re-appointed for tsetse work, with an assistant for protozoological work, and that an assistant entomologist should be given to Dr. Lloyd.

The existent tsetse vote of £5,000 is not all being expended at present, and it is estimated that the additional staff recommended, together with the additional cost of labour for clearing measures, etc. would not amount to more than £2,000 or 40% of that vote. It is now recommended that an additional £1000 should be made available for special parasite work against G. tachinoides.

According to the rapid survey made by Mr. H.A. Kibira in the districts of the Southern Sudan, are fairly heavily infested with palpalis and mosquitoes. Apart from small local clearings against palpalis no work has been done against tsetse-flies.

UGANDA.

G. Palpalis is the most important fly in the vicinity of Lake Victoria and considerable reclamation work has been carried out for some years on the islands by Mr. W.F. Fiske. Local clearing measures for palpalis have been carried out in various places along the Lake shore.

In the drier parts to the west and north there are belts of cattle tsetse (mosquitoes and ballidipes), and in some localities these have been advancing. But the position does not appear to be regarded as serious locally, and no measures have been taken against the insects.

This Colony is more fortunately situated as regards tsetse than any other in Tropical Africa. The important fly areas occur for the most part along the southern border palpalis near the Lake (S. Kavirondo) and pallidipes thence eastwards right to the coast. Despite the occurrence of an epidemic of sleeping sickness in Kavirondo no measures have been taken against tsetse flies. A medical Entomologist has recently been appointed, but although he visited the palpalis area during his first two months he has since been transferred to plague work elsewhere.

UWAMBAZIKA.

The tsetse position in the Territory has been fully explained in Mr. Swynnerton's publications. The country is particularly well adapted for an experimental attack upon the cattle tsetse (swynnertoni, mcintansi and pallidipes) on a large scale.

The organisation suggested includes, apart from Reclamation Officers, the appointment of nine additional Europeans for various special investigations. The following is an approximate estimate of the cost for a five year period:-

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE.

Salaries	£5000
Increments (Seniors £50 Juniors £25)	600
Local allowances	830
Travelling allowances	750
Ocean passages (one way each year)	720
Special native labour and porters.	2000
	<u>£9,900</u>

Non-recurrent Expenditure

Scientific equipment	£1,000
Camp equipment	500
	<u>£1,500</u>

Headquarters laboratory to be at Kilosa, where there is adequate accommodation. Housing for the staff is supplied by the Territory.

Nyasaland.

Glossina morsitans is the only important fly. Infestation may be roughly estimated at about 1000 per acre of the country. There seems to be no doubt that the fly is advancing south of the Rhodesian border.

Although a certain amount of work has been done on a small scale, no systematic work has been attempted. An entomologist, who is a first rate entomologist, has been provided in the last few years by the provision of staff.

It is understood that certain measures for control are not known, and it is difficult to estimate the cost of an effective work of this kind. It is estimated that £3000 to £4000 a year would be recommended in this case.

NORTHERN RHODESIA.

The position in this Colony is very similar to that in Nyasaland. There are large stretches of fine grazing and agricultural land, but more than half the country is dominated by G. morsitans and the population is very sparse. Nothing is being done to cope with the problem.

Current Expenditure

Salary	(Local) Allowance	Grades	Post-recurrent Expenditure
£300 (50)	£110	40	£5000
500 (25)	90	44	600
400 (25)	85	45	500
500 (50)	110	46	750
400 (25)	90	50	750
500 (50)	110	50	800
400 (25)	85	50	5000
500 (25)	90	50	5000
400 (25)	80	50	5000
£5000	£330	£720	

- Entomologist
- Assistant Entomologist
- Assistant Entomologist
- Botanist
- Assistant Botanist
- Zoologist
- Assistant Zoologist
- Microscopist
- Curator

Salaries 25000
 Instruments 600
 Special Allotments 500
 Travelling Allotments 750
 Other Postage 750
 Specialities Lecturer and Co. 5000
 Postage 5000
 Scientific Equipment 25000
 Grants do 500
 25000

approach) explaining the
position. As to the procedure,
what we say will depend on the
decision on an issue before which
I have just met Mr. [?]
that the J. D. [?], the
first conference, to be held at
[?] next January, that
~~the~~ the conference should be
our future meetings, & [?]
Gov. of the [?] in which the
meeting is held shall have the
Chair

C. S. [?]
6. 8. 25

17/11/25
6. 8. 25

[The Crosby-Gore's name
below]

Mr. Stoddard
Dr. S. Wilson.

712

... of ...
... House ...

... behind ...
... Griff's views.

important points,

... respected, ...
after ... Griff's talk with the

I ... will apparently need
further ... revision, and

I suggest a discussion.

I do not think it will help

Dr. E. Griff in his ... of

the other ... part that
... of ...

...
... Oct 1882

...
...
...
...
1882

WESTRY

Mr. J. L. C. ...
at ...
at ...

The Sigs' letter speaks for itself.

The various points can be embodied in the proposed despatch to all the East African powers.

As the Leg Co at Nairobi ... Today I hope the telegram about Fort House ... already gone ... if not, it should go at ... (need to see it).

... maintain some ... I ... in the private ... which may be helpful ... Dept ... of other ... I presume the ...

(187)
... 25

the only power
 in the extra-territorial
 sense. That is the only
 accepted point for
 my body. But it
 is not a test and
 experiment of itself, my
 will will be much
 weaker. The conference
 must have an appropriate
 idea and a location.



to for me then
these will be
no objection on the
part of

Forgive an awful
error. I am sure
of to which this
only traces at

830

Downing Street,

723

22nd July, 1925.

Sir Cameron,

I feel very regretful in not having answered
very quickly your private letter of the 17th and
the 18th of July. I have been quite busy with
the Government.

It is about a week from now that we will no-
assemble again until the middle of November
we shall have time to look round. We are
confronted with a considerable number of things
which may mean

other versions.
I had a long talk with Mr. Desborough and
reported to you our conversations. He is
going to the East African Board and
will be a member of that body.

Sir Samuel Wilson takes over from Chamber-
lain in August and as he will be freed also other
/free

Yours faithfully,
C. G. C.

From all Robinson questions I hope he will
 have time to think of some of the
 problems. Among them may be the
 of establishing a ~~...~~
 the Colonial Office. The ~~...~~ Chief
 Medical Officer ~~...~~ in the Department to
 advise and ~~...~~ the medical and
 sanitary work in this department. ~~...~~
 It is ~~...~~ is ~~...~~
 and that ~~...~~ reports
 will, under ~~...~~ receive ~~...~~
 thorough ~~...~~ and assistance.

Medical Staff for Kenya the first week
 in September and has been discussion with us the
 idea of holding the first conference of all the
 African Governors at Nairobi in January 1926.
 The idea is that you, ~~...~~, Stanley, Bowring
 and Hollis should all be his guests at Nairobi
 for about three weeks in January to exchange
 information and ideas. The subjects he parti-
 cularly wants to discuss are:-

mail. They want, for instance, to know how
 the money will be required and when the
 various instalments will be required. It is
 known that the whole of the money will not be
 paid at the first go off. It will be the
 responsibility under the agreement and we should
 to know as soon as possible that your
 period of time or on the railway project
 led to by the works, and then and in what
 period of time they can be carried out, and in
 number of years. It is late making a great
 banking for the projects, from auditors
 in this vicinity, generally from the
 side, and the proposals in the Committee
 are rather too general in their
 and we want now to get down to concrete
 details. To look to you, Joseph, to
 particularly to put up these concrete
 details to us.

Enclose a copy of the Journal of the
 Society of Arts as in the case of the
 paper I read to them and the discussion
 was upon it. There is nothing

very new in it but it
I want to
to present this
was all quite straight
Report was appreciated
Lillard and see
the contents of the
very interesting - he
which the Government
the Kenya and
individuals, regarding
next year when the
ation of
to Gen
interested them
the, as looking
for
the possibilities of the
At present
to go
did not attempt to

interested in you
of the
letter to
ation

hope that the interim department reports
will all be printed and published.

I was glad to learn from your report
that you had found it difficult to discuss
of Kirby. When I was in Tanganyika I received
from officials and unofficials many criticisms
and suggestions regarding the way I may have
been inclined to lay the blame for the
blame on the British.

We have been having a lot of reactions of
the Education Committee lately. Fraser is home
and is in charge and so most of the
attention has been directed to him. Clifford
and Eric are also here and we have had to
discuss the question of education in New
Zealand and have agreed the latter very

seriously since you left. The late Director
of Education has resigned and that Grier
of the Education Department will tell you
the subject of Teacher Education
has to get on with it.

The question and the new... Commission...
Civil Research has appointed a sub-Committee
of which I am Chairman, to pursue an active
campaign against the... throughout
Among the many proposals I hope that
possibilities not only to reinforce...
some good scientific...
but also to release...
routine work on...
a really good...
connection with the...

There was a
for land in the...
Tukuyu country. The... have their...
it and so have some of the Kenya people, also
Sir Alfred Sharpe who was formerly in Nyasaland,
and a Harley Street doctor named Sir Wilson Hoar,
who has already got an... property at
Arusha wants to... to Tukuyu with a view
to acquiring some land near Tukuyu and sending
out some young men. Naturally we are tempering
proceeding further information about the district

and will deserve promotion.

Report
1.

Governor Keating: "An exceptionally able
officer, hardworking, thoroughly trustworthy and
painstaking." 735

D.A.G. Stubbs: "Has the reputation of being
an excellent Secretariat Officer."

Governor Keating: "One of the officers of the
best type of servant. Propose to retire on the
ground that the age of 50, but would welcome an
appointment in a temporary capacity. He is still
active, both mentally and physically and can be
strongly recommended for any further appointment."

RETIRED. Born April 1874

married; 3 children; Bar (Lancaster's Inn),
1890; served in Treasury, British Guiana, 1892-1894
Home and Post Office, Malabar, 1894; Prev.
Collector, Malabar, 1894; Senior Assistant Colonial
Secretary, 1897; Controller of Malabar, 1901;
retired on pension, 1901. No further
employment.

(1900) file 2220 - by allowance on
retirement

Report
1911

Governor Keating: "Mr. [Name] is an officer of unbounded energy and
capacity for work. He looks at things from a
large point of view, but is sometimes inclined to
be too ambitious and to go on schemes which he
has not really thought out. A very good officer."

Governor Keating: "Mr. [Name]'s
report is very just and accurate. This officer
has during his year got through an amazing amount
of work as Receiver. He does not always show

good

has made a study of the customary practice existing in South Africa and other British-governed colonies.

Mr. [Name] is a well-known and experienced administrator.

738

Mr. [Name] has been in the service of the Government for many years and has had considerable experience in the administration of Native Affairs.

and

for

abolition

further

Mr. [Name], Deputy Administrator, has gained him a wide experience in the Administration of Native Affairs and can be depended upon for fair judgment and high probity. Though his main work has been in connection with Native Affairs, he has had experience, as a Magistrate, where European affairs have been of importance.

He has also taken a great interest in promoting improvements in social and health conditions of the European community and particularly in the welfare and happiness of the European children in "Livingstone".

High Commissioner (Private Secretary of Government): "I regard Mr. [Name] as a valuable officer."

officer, who combines sympathy with wide
experience in his handling of native questions,
and I have pleasure in recommending him
with a view to your interest & favourable consideration.

Lord Roberts was also known to
Commander [Name] and both of them, not only thought
very highly of his ability but was inclined to
advise that his special services were of a high
class and a good many officers in the [Name]
Army were well acquainted.

During the course of an interview, [Name] made a
very good impression.

~~Available~~ Service April, 1888;

born [Name]; educated at [Name]
School & [Name], Wellington School (Boarding) and
[Name] School of Science, [Name]; received
commission in [Name] 1888 and served in [Name];
was Adjutant of his Battalion [Name] 1890 and
acted on the [Name] staff; [Name] [Name]
Nov. 1891. Appointed Clerk of [Name] of
[Name] 1892. [Name] [Name] in the
Judicial Office.

[Name] [Name] 1887 and
[Name]. [Name] [Name].

rising to a high position in the [Name]
[Name] and [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name]
[Name] the [Name] the appointment of [Name]
[Name] Secretary elsewhere.

Governor [Name]: "has now gained much
experience"

His powers of giving a decision and the universal respect in which he is held by all classes, even those with whom he has not always been eye to eye, convince me that he is admirably suited to the Governorship of a Colony and for this I recommend that his name be noted. 712

It is true that his health when he came here showed signs of the effects of his residence in tropical climates, but he has improved each year and therefore he is not so dependent as he was on only obtaining a Governorship in a temperate climate, though doubtless such would still be best for him, if the full value of his abilities and characteristics is to be obtained for the Empire.

Governor Moore:- "He represents a very valuable type of official and I have to acknowledge the work he has rendered me since my arrival.

I regard him as eminently fitted in a professional sense to be the Governor of a Colony. He possesses a clear, lucid mind and, in addition, an infinite good temper and patience".

Major Orr was medically examined by Mr. J. S. ... who reports that he has no signs of neuritis or of any nervous system. In view of the time that has elapsed since he suffered from this affection or from neuritis, and his present good health, I am of the opinion that he might be considered for transfer to a Tropical Colony".

Governor Moore:- "Mr. Orr has rendered admirable work as Colonial Secretary at Gibraltar during my term of office. He is an able and painstaking administrator, his work is characterized by good sense and judgment. He possesses

Natural history of summer which has
of but only a few very popular
of the... I regard the...
of the... whether the...
of the... of government.

~~1880-1881~~... carried
the children; educated at...
1880-81... of the...
South African War, 1900-03; in...
in Gold Coast Regiment, 1904-05; Frontier
1906-10; appointed...
1910; District...
Senior Assistant...
of Council, 1921; Deputy Provincial
Commissioner, 1921; Provincial...
retired on pension (medically...
in West Africa, 1923;...
for employment.

(£1200 plus £200...
retirement pension...)

Report...
...:- "A very zealous...
officer. Has...
to look after, a...
the town of...
his work and...
decidedly val...
of Secretary...
Report... "A very able officer
with a very...
in whom he invariably inspired confidence. Has
done in Tanganyika a good deal of work, e.g. the

preparation

preparation of the Annual Estimates in
collaboration with the local Treasurer - which are
not strictly speaking, belong to him as a District
Political Officer at Mombasa; and I
personally regard him as having supplied no small
share of the brains which his occupation
Administration has possessed during the past 41
years. His annual Reports have been very
thoughtful and informative.

RICHARD H. BELFIELD

December

1871; married; 2 children; went
to night college; articles as
an architect, 1889-92. Appointed
Audit Branch, 1893; Uganda Railway
Board, 1898; 1899; Consul,
Secretary, 1914; British Resident
1914.

Net Salary £200 + £50
£250 per year
Total per year £1700

Resident P.O. -
the highest qualifications.
knowledge of Kisumu which he has
placed at my disposal. especially
"provision".

1917/18
number.

Resident Pearce (on returning from
"has administered the Protectorate in a
able manner during the eight months of his
tenure."

1917
1918

Sir H. Belfield, in conversation
Office, describes him as one of the
he has ever come across. "Could be
Resident of Zanzibar. Capable
and more important functions."

Report
1918

Resident Pearce: - "possesse

administrative and other qualifications".

Resident Surgeon:- "I desire to draw attention to this deserving officer, and beg to refer to my previous reports regarding his qualification for promotion".

WALKER, COLONEL R. G. (B.A. (Oxford)
AKK.) Born 1882; married; one child; Camberley staff college, 1910-12. Staff officer in India and Mesopotamia, 1914-18 Assistant Secretary to the Committee of Imperial Defence, 1923.

RURALE Sir H. Grigg (Governor designate of Kenya) in a private letter to Mr. Grigg says:- "I think he has good organizing ability, and will get things done. I was told also that he was tactful and gets on very well with everyone. He seems to be capable of taking a big view and getting things done, but I don't think he has much constructive imagination himself. (Perhaps that may be a good thing). He has had a good training - five years under Denker - and knows how to run the Secretariat to a Conference.

On the whole I am for him - though I have some doubts - a considerable one - his health. He got fired balls in the war, and whether he can face the Africa with safety depends on the climate. You can tell me more about that than I can. I think it would suit him alright, but I should like confirmation from someone who knows the climate of that land.

For the post I feel he would be efficient.

...and not reliable*.

Mr. ~~Granger-Gore~~ (is a white): "Sir 7450

...Mr. ~~Granger-Gore~~ has a high opinion of his
secretarial work. He struck me as capable,
intelligent and tactful. He is still a
regular soldier (full Colonel) and if he is
considered for the East African appointment the
question regarding pay and pension will have to
be examined*.

7/27/19
1920-21
officer; a very good native commissioner, who also gets on well with European settlers; has constructive ideas of his own and is very helpful to the Government. He is still young and should go far".

Port: Governor Northey :- "Should be car-marked for special promotion. Basically capable of administering a native tribe, like the Masai, a white, settled or mixed area".

Stanley 7-2-25
copy 8/2/25

EA

738

CONFIDENTIAL

I have the honour to invite your attention to the recommendation made on page 9 of the Report of the East Africa Commission that there be regular triennial conferences of the *East African Governors* and also of the responsible officials of the various Governments. It is an much desired that the desirability of frequent communication between the Governors and their respective departments, and to propose that the first Governors' Conference which I consider will be most conveniently held

at

copy
at 11:15
copy 19 8 25

for
O.A.C.
Act.H. C.
RHODESIA.

4-25-25
4-25-25
4-25-25
4-25-25

copy
copy

of the statistical work, the importance of which has been urged by the African Commission.

5. The point of first importance is the selection of a first rate officer as Conference Secretary. It is not I think possible to withdraw from the staff of any of the East African Dependencies, an officer already serving, as such an officer could not well be spared, while the fact that the arrangement cannot be regarded as permanent and that therefore pension prospects cannot be held out, would make such an arrangement difficult. In addition it will probably be found better that the Secretary should not in any way be identified with a particular Dependency.

6. It has been suggested to me that an admirable officer for this work would be Colonel C. E. G. Walker, D.S.O., who after a distinguished military

Lake Nyasa The Commission 738
Recommendation as to the development
of harbor facilities at Manda
Nyaya and Karonga and, Dornia
Bay are connected
by a branch
of
railway from
to Manda.

as to

Para 2. a.

(No 24735/46)

no doubt include some sort of investigation
into the port (Manda) on Lake Nyasa
to which the railway leads. But as
nothing stands with regard to the
railway at present I think it is
premature to ask for a report (or for a committee)

State Transport

Kigoma is not specially mentioned
by the Commission. Special transport
improvements have been suggested by
the Treasury in 1924 as part of a
general development scheme. But there
has been much delay locally and
we have recently started for it

(C. 100/10)

2/10/24

All we need do is to get a very short delay
to the D. C. in order to get the report
done soon on the subject of the Report that
the existing facilities are not sufficient for the needs of commerce

Army 24/8

Harling 24/8

10/23900/25

754



25 August 1940

DRAFT

Sir,

I have the 15

write you

attest in 15

No. 4886

on page 17

Gov

the suggestion

of the Report

Commission

has now
finished
draft

with 2002

conclusion

structure after

Bank

with

of some details

and

signed

you

with

signed

As regards the estimate for 1911
to be made under will be required
from the start. The surveyors must
base their estimates and estimates
on a common standard, and it will
be best that the same surveyors should
do the work throughout.

I think it is a matter for the
Governors' Conference, & I venture
to suggest, the Governors should be
asked to give their joint views on
the proposal. It is 1260 miles or
so & may well cost £3,000,000, without
any direct return in revenue.

W. C. S. 1911
18/25
J. H. G.
C. S. 4. 8

Very sensible for the
Conference -

I don't contemplate any heavy
like so large an expenditure
as Mr. Battersby suggests. The
"Corydon" road should be suitable
for motor transport in dry weather
i.e. bridges are required over the
permanent streams & vias &
the drifts grading, other
work & a number of the road exists.
Containing a matter for the Conference
at once 18/25/11

RECEIVED
18

757

N.B.

Not to be taken
as a precedent
for the future
work of the
Survey Department

DOWNING STREET.

27 August 1922

MINUTES

desirability of
proposals on a common
staff of surveyors be
throughout.

13. I therefore request that this
question may be placed on the Agenda for the
proposed Government conference. A copy of
this despatch is being sent to the O.A.G. of
Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland and Northern
Rhodesia for their information.

(Signed) L. S. AMERY

CO. 503

Handwritten notes and signatures:
Kitchener
Dunn
Grindle
Fisher
Mason Smith
Amery
Thompson
copy to Richard
Nyasa
Uganda

Des to O.A.G. of
Uganda
Tanganyika
Nyasaland
Rhodesia

19/Sept/22