

EAST AFR. PROT  
45008

C.O  
45008  
Recd  
30 SEP 15

Governor  
Belfield Conf  
82

TURKANA OPERATIONS

1915  
10th August  
Last previous Paper.

The Reports States as to distribution of captured stock. Encloses corres. with Uganda as to future administration of the tribe. Proposes to confer with Sir F. Jackson later. Expresses appreciation of work of Col. Edwards and his officers and men, also of Mr Crampton, Political Officer.

44632

Shoot tent 16 Oct 15  
Copy R.D. Albany 17 May 16 3pm  
Report by Lt. Turkana Column to W.O. from 28 May 16  
W.O. rejoined 24 April 17 3pm  
at (Admin) points  
gathered  
p. 9. of 16 Enc: Note fine marching performance  
under very trying conditions

my father

I annex a general sketch of the operations. The sketch shows the route of the expedition had been recognized to be a suitable opportunity.

The expeditionary force was under the orders of General Tople. The matter is rather one for the CO. There are however a few points to which attention might be

Next subsequent Paper.  
38622  
16  
220/11

p. 10. Good work of Capt. Keiby's column.

I will ask S. Traugott privately whether he can throw any light on the mysterious disease

p. 17. It is satisfactory to note that rifles are not reaching the Turkhans from Afghanistan.

3.22 Note the ~~number~~<sup>quantity</sup> of stock handled by the force & native levies

2nd June 1844 Lieut Genl says nothing

and Mr. Crompton's suggestion that a fund sh<sup>d</sup> be formed from the sale of captured stock for the develop<sup>t</sup> & improvement of the Turkhans country. It will be seen that this was done in the case of the Kisi & that the money was gradually spent in building bridges &c. I think that we sh<sup>d</sup> impress upon the Genl the desirability of adopting a similar course in the present instance. Otherwise the natives will only regard us as a superior kind of cattle-lifter.

p. 16. The Turkhans seem to be good fighting material & it is to be hoped that we shall be able to recruit some of them for the K. A. R.

pp. 17+18. I have no doubt that the views expressed by Mr. Crompton in the last para: are quite sound.

yfs  
Ur

p. p. 19 + 20 Remission of hut-tax.

The fr<sup>y</sup> makes no refer<sup>ce</sup> to this, & I think that we might say that, so far as the S. J. S. can judge, it would be advisable to remit the tax as suggested by Mr. C.

439

p. 21 Note the evils of spasmodic admin<sup>n</sup>.

p. 26. Mr. C. pays a well-deserved tribute to Col. Edwards' work.

Enc: 3. Mr. Crampton's letter impresses me favourably. He seems to be a humane & capable officer. He takes an interest in the Tankhans & will probably win their confidence & save any serious trouble in the future.

Let two enc:. We shall hear further from the fr<sup>y</sup> regarding the future admin<sup>n</sup> of the country.

Governor's despatch

para: 2. approval of his actions.

para: 5. Lt. Col. Edwards with some <sup>essentially</sup> defensible police carried through another difficult expedition some 7 or 8 years ago in the country north of Lake Kropf.

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para: 5 Lt. Col: Edwards with some <sup>successfully</sup> defenda police carried through another difficult expedition some 7 or 8 years ago in the country north of Lake Superior.

say that the S. J. S.  
Shere's the <sup>for</sup> satisfaction at the  
through manner of

para 6. Endorse the command<sup>er</sup> of  
Mr C.

Put 9<sup>th</sup> Sept to put good  
marks against both officers?  
Write to the <sup>for</sup> as suggested  
above?

Noted  
L.H.

H. J. R.

6/5/15

The Gov has already issued instructions for  
the disposal of the stock (including the price  
of the fund of £2000 for a date) and I  
w<sup>d</sup> not write last point. Otherwise as  
proposed.

Oct. 7. 10.15

U. 7.10.15

Mr Bonus Law

As proposed.

(You will find the marching a  
very fine performance).

As. 12. 7. 10.

AMM 8.10

Send duplicate of despatch & envelope to  
Admiralty Intelligence Division for  
perusal. 3 pr.

Oct. 16. 5. 16 atone

See 3/20's attached

440

Now ask W.O. 3/20. if they can now  
return the report.

Was 19.4.17 at once

Again ask W.O. for the report, 3/20.

Was 28.7.17  
at once

I have discussed this question with Sir Henry Belfield. Political Officers of Uganda and the East Africa Protectorate have come to a certain measure of agreement as to the boundary between the Turkhana District and Uganda, but certain differences of opinion still remain as to the inclusion of a portion of the Suk Tribe and as to the allocation of Kacheliba, which has hitherto been the headquarters of the East Africa Protectorate Administration of the District. Sir Henry agrees that the best prospect of a settlement is for him and Sir Frederick Jackson to discuss the question personally here when Sir Frederick arrives in this country. The paper should be noted and brought up on Sir Frederick's arrival.

JLB

4.7.17

at once

Wanted copy of D.R. Co. report  
on literature of latter (sent after consulting  
W. Read) within

74, ELM PARK MANSIONS,

FULHAM ROAD, S.W.

W.R.S., 6/5/16

May 15 1916

H. J. Read Esq. C.B. C.M.A.  
Deublin

441

Can you kindly spare  
me a few minutes - I am the  
father of Dudley Russell Crampton  
District Commissioner

Turkana & Suk. dist

Nairobi

B. C. Africa

A few months ago he carried out  
an expedition acting as Political  
and Intelligence Officer

Very truly yours,

Russell Crampton

approximately as set.

16. 5. 16

Dear Sir,

442

I have looked up the papers about the Turkhana operations of last year, which you mentioned to me yesterday.

The operations were carried out under the orders of the G. O. C. and <sup>there have</sup> been ~~no~~ <sup>no</sup> records in the G. O. C. office, ~~who~~ <sup>who</sup> a full report of ~~to~~ <sup>to</sup> the G. O. C. at the time & we feel that it is a matter in which we have no voice. ~~From~~ <sup>on the subject</sup>

Further, as papers are confidential and it would be contrary to our practice to ~~transmit~~ <sup>transmit</sup> them to anyone not specially concerned.



Approximately as sent.

16. 5. 16

Dear Sir,

442

I have looked up the papers about the Turkhana operations of last year, which you mentioned to me yesterday.

The operations were carried out under the orders of the G. O. C. and then <sup>been</sup> under the G. O. C. I received a full report of ~~the G. O. C.~~ at the time & we feel that it is a matter in which we have no voice. ~~First~~ <sup>a subject</sup>

Further, as papers are confidential & it would be contrary to our practice to let them to anyone not specially concerned.

In the circle I fear that  
will not be possible to let you  
have a copy of Mr. D.R.  
Compton's report. [If he  
able to send you a copy himself  
it would be] a matter for his  
judgment & responsibility  
to do so or not, but as ~~the~~  
~~matter stands~~ we ~~do not~~  
we must adhere to our ordinary  
~~that~~  
practice in these matters.

I am sorry not to be able to do

Your wishes

Yours faithfully  
W.C.S.

You told me that if he had been  
he would have sent you a copy  
that would have been

In the vic: I fear that  
will not be possible to let you  
have a copy of Mr. D.R.  
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~~matter stands~~ we ~~can~~  
we must adhere to our ordinary  
~~that~~  
practice without ~~altering~~.

I am sorry not to be able to do  
Your wife,

Yours faithfully  
(S.C.)

Jim told me that if he had been  
he would have sent you a copy  
that would have been

443

C. O.  
45003  
REC'D  
Rfd: 30 SEP 15

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
NAIROBI,  
BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

AFRICA PROTECTORATE.  
CONFIDENTIAL No 82.

18th August 1915.

Sir,

*4*  
*208*

In continuation of my telegram No 238 of the 6th ulto respecting the satisfactory conclusion of operations in the Turkana country, I have the honour to transmit herewith comprehensive reports by the Officer Commanding the Column, Lieutenant Colonel W.F.S. Edwards, D.S.O. and the Political and Intelligence Officer, Mr Crampton, District Commissioner, Maerich.

C. Turkana Col  
Col: Off: Report.

2. As regards the captured stock I have issued instructions that they should be distributed as follows:-

- (a) as compensation to the Samburu for losses previously sustained at the hands of the Turkana.
- (b) 1,000 donkeys for military transport;
- (c) 1,000 donkeys for Naivasha Province;
- (d) 500 donkeys for the Northern Frontier District Transport;

(e)

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

ANDREW BONAR LAW, P.C., M.P.,  
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,  
DOWNING STREET,  
LONDON, S.W.

5/.

- (e) settlement of a small claim by Effendi Ibrahim, Aden, consisting of 17 camels and 8 cows;
- (f) the return to the Samburu of certain stock commandeered by Government;
- (g) distribution of camels amongst the Northern Frontier District tribes who have been subjected to heavy Government requisitions recently;
- (h) the return of a certain proportion of stock to the Turkana in cases where the District Commissioner considers that any section has been reduced to a necessitous condition;
- (i) sale of stock to provide the £2,000 necessary for the administration of the district sanctioned in your telegram of the 8th ultimo.

*See  
20867*

3. I attach a memorandum by the District Commissioner Maerich shewing how the sum mentioned in (i) is arrived at. This memo also explains the provisional arrangements made for the distribution of the available staff throughout the tribal area.

4. I also enclose copies of correspondence with the Governor of Uganda respecting the future administration of the Turkana tribe. I propose to confer with Sir Frederick Jackson on this subject at a later date, when experience has determined the strength and disposition of the necessary staff.

5. As a full report upon the military aspect of the recently concluded operations has been submitted by the General Officer Commanding to the Secretary of State for War, it does not appear to be in my province to comment in detail upon the work performed. I desire however to place on record my sense of satisfaction at the thorough manner in which the subjection of the tribe has been effected and my high appreciation of the strenuous and sustained efforts made by Colonel Edwards and the officers and men under his command, under most trying conditions of country and climate.

6. The work done by Mr Crampton as Political Officer is also deserving of commendation. He has succeeded in getting into closer touch with the members of the tribe than has hitherto been possible, and it is largely due to his tactful attitude that the people are gradually commencing to realise that the Government is there to stay, and is desirous of cultivating friendly relations with all.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your humble obedient servant,

*Alonsoy Bejeed.*

GOVERNOR.

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I have the honour to be,

Sir, y

Your humble obedient servant,

*H. Mansay Bcejica*

GOVERNOR.

*Conf* INCLOSURE  
In Dispatch No. 82 of 18/10/15

446

C. O.  
45008  
REC<sup>d</sup>  
REC<sup>d</sup> 30 SEP 15

R E P O R T

By the Political and Intelligence Officer  
dealing with the operations of the Turkana  
Expeditionary Force in East Africa and  
Uganda in 1915 and some suggestions regard-  
ing the future administration of the Turkana  
tribe under the new conditions brought into  
being as a result of the punitive operations.

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## I N D E X .

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The Turkana Expeditionary Force consisting of 300 rank and file of the Police Service Battalion under Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. S. Edwards, D. S. O. arrived at Marich on January 28th 1915.

2. OBJECTS OF THE EXPEDITION

The objects of the Expedition were as follows:-

- (a) To punish the Turkana for raids on the SARBURG and to return stolen stock to the latter.
- (b) To effect the surrender of Chief EBE, who was mainly responsible for the unrest in Turkana.
- (c) To obtain the surrender of all rifles and ammunition in possession of the Turkana.
- (d) To punish the Turkana for the attitude of hostility adopted by them towards Government and to induce them to a state where pacific administration can be undertaken.

### 3. ATTITUDE OF THE VARIOUS SECTIONS BEFORE THE COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES.

The Turkana are divided into four main Section:

BELLAI	Chief	AIZIGWA
NYISIRR	"	AKENU
NGAMATAK	"	AKALES
NESNETO	"	ERE.

Of these all the BELLAI and NESNETO were known to be hostile and to have taken part in raids against the SAMBURU. The majority of the NYISIRR and NGAMATAK were friendly, but some sub-sections of both were undoubtedly concerned in the raids and had adopted an attitude of passive resistance towards Government.

Before the commencement of hostilities all the sections, believed to be friendly, were told to remain quietly in their respective areas and were particularly warned against harbouring any natives or stock from hostile sections. As will be seen later this was not always done, partly I believe, because it was almost too much to expect that the friendly Turkana would not, where possible, succour their friends and relations; and partly owing to their total inability to prevent hostile Turkana from entering their areas, even if they desired to do so.

friendly warned  
not to harbour  
hostile sections.

4. MILITARY OPERATIONS.

I propose to deal very briefly with the operations carried out as the Officer Commanding the Expedition will naturally report fully in this connection.

The operations were divided into three distinct phases.

(a) Phase 1 dealt with the BELLAI Section and such other hostile sections found on both sides of the KERIO River as far North as NANANEGENA PATROL Post.

(b) Phase 2 dealt with the hostile sections on both sides of the TURKWEIL River between NGABOTOK and Lake RUDOLF and also in the area between NANANEGENA and Lake RUDOLF. These areas included the NGAMATAK, NESETO and some few sections of NYISIRR and BELLAI.

(c) Phase 3 dealt with all Turkana North and West of the TURKWEIL and included in the Uganda Protectorate. Practically all these Turkana belong to the NYISIRR and NGAMATAK Sections.

L E V I E S

During the course of the operations numbers of natives from Friendly tribes were employed to drive and herd the captured stock. These included BUK, NJEMPS and KARAGJA. For a short period the SAMBUR and RENDILI brought from ELBATA by Mr. Deck, District Commissioner, Northern Frontier District, were also utilized. Speaking generally these levies behaved well and their services could not have been dispensed with in dealing with the enormous flocks and herds captured.

Phase 1.

operations divided into three Phases.

Conduct and duties of levies.

E. H. A. E. E. I.

The Expeditionary Force Having been divided into three columns, as under, punitive operations were begun.

Column No.1 operated along the SOGOTA Valley.

Column No.2 along the KERIO River.

Column No.3 along the TURKWELL River with the object of holding the lower TURKWELL against any natives fleeing from Columns 1 and 2.

The Political Officer accompanied No.2 Column which was the main body, throughout the Expedition.

This phase of the operations finished on March 23rd when Columns Nos. 1 and 2 joined up at NANANEGENA Patrol Post. The result showed that these sections proceeded against had been very severely punished. In particular the BELLAI people, known to be by far the richest section of the Turkana, suffered very heavily. The total capture made were as follows:-

Cattle .....	10,453.
Camels .....	1,926.
Donkeys .....	2,981.
Sheep and goats .....	49,390.

One hundred and twenty Turkana were reported killed and forty four wounded. Our casualties consisted of one askari and two porters killed, two askaris missing and five levies wounded.

In the course of these operations some of the hostile sections were followed to the neighbourhood of NGABOTOCK, where they has taken refuge with the friendly Nyisirr people under chief AKINU.

Force divided into three columns.

Stock captured.

Casualties.

Hostile sections take refuge with friendly.

As a consequence owing to the impossibility of distinguishing between the stock of friendly and hostile people, the Ngabotok Turkana lost a certain amount of property. I consider that this was unavoidable and that the friendly Turkana can only blame themselves. If they were not in a position to stop the incursions of hostile natives they could have covered themselves by reporting the presence of unfriendly sections in their country, in which case it would have been possible to make arrangements for exercising discrimination when rounding up the stock.

friendly Turkana  
lost stock through  
their own fault.

Kenya instructed to  
collect friendly  
at Ngabotok.

Owing to the above incident and also to the fact that other hostile sections were reported to have taken refuge in AKENU'S country, it was decided to instruct the latter to collect all his people friendly to Government close to the old NGABOTOK Station. This was done and on our arrival there to begin the second phase of operations AKENU had collected a large number of people with their stock close to the Station. Before leaving Ngabotok I issued to each of these Elders a small letter stating his tribe etc., that he was immune from punishment by the troops. All these people were then moved back to an area South of NGABOTOK in order that they should not unwittingly again come within the scope of punitive operations.

friendly removed  
on the area of  
pure hostilities.

lack of transport  
by Ngamatok.

Shortly previous to this the transport of stores to NAPASS in NGAMATAK was on two occasions interfered with by Turkana while in NGAMATAK country and one SUK levy and one porter were killed. In addition to this an askari accompanying Lieut. Anderson was speared in camp at night in the

Coming to hostile  
via punishment of  
ngamatak decided on.

NGAMATAK area. Although AKALES, the chief of the NGAMATAK with a few of his people had preserved friendly relations towards us up to this time, there could be little doubt that some of his people were concerned in the above mentioned hostile acts. As a consequence it was decided to regard the NGAMATAK Section as hostile with the exception of such people as voluntarily came in to NAPASS and attached themselves to AKALES. A bush-knife belonging to the askari killed was shortly afterwards found in an NGAMATAK manyatta, which proved beyond doubt that these people were concerned in the askari's death.

P H A S E II.

The operations were begun on April 4th, the main body of No.2 column moving down the TURKWELL with small parties operating on either side, while columns Nos. 1 and 3 operated on the lower KERIO and TURKWELL and in the area between. The total stock taken by all three columns during this phase was:-

Cattle .....	2,532.
Camels .....	2,970.
Donkeys .....	1,467.
Sheep & goats .....	43,255.

Stock captured.

Casualties.

One hundred and fifty eight Turkana were reported killed and twenty three wounded. Our casualties consisted of two askaris, three levies and two porters killed and four askaris and five levies wounded.

East



Sections punished.

Most of the stock taken was from the NESETO and NGAMATAK and a small amount from NYISIRI people who had previously escaped and taken refuge in the hills between the TURKWELL and KERIO and in some cases on the Western side of the TURKWELL North of NGABOTOK.

At this time of the year nearly all the NGAMATAK are to be found West of the TURKWELL in Uganda. On our arrival at Napass, near the NGAMATAK HILLS, a large number of this section came in to Chief AKALES and were settled on the West side of the TURKWELL about a mile from our camp. As the majority of these natives had previously refused to obey AKALES and only came in on the arrival of the troops it was considered only just, that those who had acted in this way should be called upon to pay a fine. In imposing this fine the hostile acts of the Ngamatak referred to above were also taken into consideration.

Fine imposed on Ngamatak.

Before leaving here I issued a small letter of immunity to each of the above Elders and removed them to an area South of NAPASS and out of the sphere of future hostilities.

Fugitives removed to neutral area.

In the meantime the rest of the NGAMATAK together with fugitives from other sections were collected in the neighbourhood of MUCOSOGAA Hill about thirty miles West of NAPASS, and if reports were true, sent defiant messages that they were going to fight. These people were dealt with in the 3rd Phase of the operations.

Attitude of the rest of the Ngamatak.

PHASE III.

On April 24th the Expedition was joined by Major Fairbairn from MORONGOLE Post in Uganda with sixty rank and file of the 9th Sudanese Battalion. On April 25th operations started, Column No.1 being detailed to hold the Turkwell River, Column No.2 with the Sudanese detachment to proceed North to Palegech and LAPURR Mountains and Column No.3 to operate in the MUROSOGAA Hills and in TARASH. Operations finished on May 30th and all columns joined up at NGABOTOK. During this phase the NGAMATAK and NYISIRI living in Uganda were severely punished as were a few NENETO living just North of the TURKWELL River near lake KUDU. ~~Stock belonging to chief~~ and the Medicine man LOKWEL was captured but it was not found possible to effect the surrender of either of these men.

The total captures made were as follows:-

Cattle .....	6,418.
Camels .....	3,366.
Donkeys .....	2,420.
Sheep and goats	30,648.

One hundred and twenty nine Turkana were reported killed and nineteen wounded. Our casualties consisted of one askari died of disease and four levies and two porters wounded.

Sections punished.

Stock captured.

Casualties.

5. MEETING WITH CHIEFS & ELDERS AT NGABOTOK.

On June 7th. I held a meeting of Chiefs, Headmen and Elders at Ngabotok. A fair number of people attended but the meeting was by no means representative. This was not caused by the fact that all sections were not willing to come in and submit, but owing to the shortness of the time and to the fact that the people of various locations are very much scattered and consequently the news that punitive operations had ceased would take a considerable time to come to the knowledge of the more distant sections. Before leaving Ngabotok I received news of various chiefs with their ~~followers~~ being on their way in and I accordingly instructed Mr. Bruce to continue to hold meetings with all who arrived after my departure. It will probably take a month before all the outlying natives come in.

At the meeting which I held, consisting almost entirely of the NYISIRI section in East Africa all the Elders expressed their willingness to obey the Government in future and apparently fully realized the futility of their past attitude. I informed the Elders briefly as follows:-

(a) That they must cease from raiding their neighbours and must obey the orders of Government and use their influence to make the young men do likewise.

(b) That they should return to their former locations and that so long as they behaved themselves they had nothing to fear from Government who only desired to promote their welfare.

(c) That when visited by an officer they

should

Instructions given  
Chiefs & Elders.

should refrain from running away at his approach and should come to his camp to hear what he had to tell them.

(d) That Government had no intention of abandoning Turkana country and that those who assisted us in maintaining order etc., would receive proper protection.

Instructions  
regarding EBE.

As regards Chief EBE I told the Elders to make it known as widely as possible that if he voluntarily came in and submitted his life would be spared and Government would consider his case. If he did not surrender he would be regarded as an ~~outlaw~~ and treated as such.

There is not the slightest doubt in my mind that the great majority of Turkana are heartily pleased that the punitive operations are finished and are now willing as far as in them lies, to submit to the orders of Government in the future.

6. SETTLEMENT OF SAMBURU CLAIM.

The total Samburu claim allowed was:-

Cattle .....	11,450.
Camels .....	200.
Donkeys .....	1,750.
Sheep & goats .....	21,900.

Up to date the following stock has been returned to Samburu:-

	Cattle.	Camels.	Donkeys.	Sheep & Goat.
Taken by Mr. Deck.	2,421.	-	1,870.	18,000.
Captured by Mr. Athill before the Expedition.	1,200.	475.	271.	4,375.
	<u>3,621.</u>	<u>475.</u>	<u>2,141.</u>	<u>22,375.</u>

It will be noted that 391 donkeys and 215 camels have been handed over in excess of the number allowed. These have been reckoned as equal to an equivalent number of cattle and thus makes the total of cattle handed over 4,227. There thus remains owing only 7,223 cattle.

I am sending at once to Samburu a further 5,500 cattle, which with the stock captured by Mr. Eliot, District Commissioner, Northern Frontier District and taken by him to Samburu should more than complete the compensation awarded.

7. REGARDING THE RETURN OF PART OF CAPTURED  
STOCK TO THE TURKANA.

At the beginning of the operations I handed to the O/C the Expedition a memorandum, a copy of which is attached to this report, dealing with the question of returning to the Turkana 30% of the stock captured in cases where any section appeared to have been so badly hit as to be in danger of being reduced to absolute poverty. The O/C was quite in accord with the proposals made. It was originally my intention to return stock immediately after any particular section had submitted but this in practice proved to be totally impossible. Now that the whole Turkana tribe has submitted, I hope that I may be allowed to carry out my original intentions and utilize a portion of the captured stock in the manner proposed. I would suggest that the camels and a few of the female denkeys now at Ngabotok and which are being sent to be herded at BARTA should be utilized for this purpose.

3. TURKANA CAPTURED STOCK FUND.

I venture to suggest that out of the total amount realized by the sale of captured Turkana Stock a sum of five thousand pounds should be set aside in a fund to be used exclusively for the development and improvement of Turkana country in such a manner as to most benefit the inhabitants. I do not propose to make any suggestions now as to how this money might best be expended as it will be a matter for mature consideration. Our object will no doubt be best attained if the spending of the money is spread over several years. '

9. DISPOSAL OF CAPTURED STOCK.

During the course of operations the following total of stock was captured:-

Cattle .....	19,405.
Camels .....	8,262.
Donkeys .....	6,868.
Sheep & Goats .....	125,273.

This stock has been disposed of as follows and the figures given are those supplied to me by the Officer Commanding the Expedition (See attached Schedule).

An account will be rendered later of pay and rewards to levies and as regards the final disposal of the stock handed over to me.



## Statement showing Stock captured by the Turkana Expeditionary Force 1915 disposed of.

Period of Capture	Cattle, Donkeys, Camels Sheep & Goats.	How disposed of	Cattle	Donkeys	Camels	Sheep & Goats.			
1st Phase from 8.4.15 to 23.5.15	10453	2951	1526	49390	Placed at Stock Base Baringo	2300	1028	551	19042
2nd Phase from 1.4.15 to 16.4.15	2582	1467	2970	43235	Placed at Stock Base Turkwell Bona	2204	918	332	5122
3rd Phase from 21.4.15 to 25.5.15	6418	2430	3366	30648	do.	1540	-	-	3240
					In part satisfaction Samburu Claims	2421	1870	-	18000
					With D.C. Samburu	-	-	2755	-
					At Kerangole, Uda.	554	51	11	4800
					With D.C. Macarish	5581	2755	4195	24745
					With Lt. Anderson for rationing troops left in Turkana.	70	50	10	2000
					Returned to Turkana in course of operations.	446	326	211	7056
					Issued to troops followers etc., as rations.	215	-	30	11162
					Died	3042	159	132	22693
Total captures	19,403	6868	8262	123,273	Total issues.	19,403	6868	8262	123,273

10. FIGHTING QUALITIES OF THE TURKANA. 464

Judging by native standards the Turkana may be considered a war-like and courageous race. They have undoubtedly established an ascendancy over their immediate neighbours and with the possible exception of the Karamoja, have levied toll with impunity on the stock of surrounding tribes. When opposed by rifles it has been proved on many occasions that the Turkana would not stand or take the offensive. At the same time, when striving to escape, they frequently hung on to their stock with considerable tenacity and it was under these circumstances that most of the casualties occurred. There have been no indications that the Turkana have at any time collected in large numbers for offence or defence. Usually it has been every man for himself or at least each village for itself. Towards the latter part of the operations small parties of not more than five to ten warriors succeeded in cutting off an occasional straggler and on two occasions threw spears at night into "bomas" occupied by small bodies of Police with some success. This kind of warfare is quite in accord with native traditions of fighting as they will seldom expose themselves to danger unless in defence of their stock. Raids are usually carried out by surprise and in numbers sufficient to make any opposition useless by the manyattas attacked. Should anything like an equal opposing force be met with the raid would undoubtedly be postponed until a more favourable opportunity arose.

11. GENERAL RESULTS.

It can be confidently stated that the general objects of the Expedition have been attained in a highly satisfactory manner. It is true that Ebe has not been captured, but he is a fugitive and his influence and power have gone. It would undoubtedly have been better, if it had been possible, to effect the surrender of Ebe in order to remove him from Turkana, at the same time the punishment received by his former adherents should be amply sufficient to bring home to them and to others their folly in listening to him in the past and to dissuade them from throwing in their lot with him in the future. It will be the task of the Administration in the future to make it impossible for Ebe ever to regain his former influence and power.

It has been definitely proven that the reports with regard to the possession of rifles by the Turkana have been very largely exaggerated. On no occasion was a shot fired at the troops and it is exceedingly doubtful if any rifles were even seen in the hands of the enemy. I am personally of the opinion, that the possession of fire-arms by the Turkana was confined to perhaps fifteen to twenty rifles belonging to natives living North of the Turkwell R.

Generally speaking while it is probable that a few small sections may have escaped wholly or partially it can be said with certainty that practically all the hostile Turkana have received very severe punishment. There is therefore every reason to hope, that if adequate measures are at

once taken to administer the area pacified, a peaceful state of affairs will prevail. If this is not done it is more than probable that the Turkana will regard the recent operations as a well organized raid on a large scale and will, as opportunity offers, endeavour to recoup themselves for their losses by raiding their weaker neighbours among the surrounding tribes.

12. ORGANIZATION AND HUT TAX.

There is no tribal organisation among the Turkana worthy of the name, and adding to this the nomad habits of the tribe and the enormous area over which they are scattered make them a very difficult people to administer. In order to get into touch with this widely diffused population entails a great deal of travelling and will only be accomplished by the efforts of an adequate staff of Officers working for a considerable period. It has unfortunately been the practice to collect revenue from the Turkana before they were in anyway organized or had been able to realize that Government had any benefits in returning to offer them. Owing to the size of the District, it has consequently happened, that the natives have seldom, if ever, seen a Government Officer unless he has come to demand something from them, either in the shape of Hut Tax or transport animals etc. With a nomad people, who seldom stay more than a few weeks (and frequently only a few days) in one place, it has not unnaturally been their aim to move away on the approach of an officer in order to escape his demands. Having regard to the characteristics of the Turkana who are of a particularly independent character and little amenable to discipline, it will take a long time to overcome this tendency. I am therefore proposing, for your consideration, that in the future efforts should be made to gain the confidence of the people and to give them a certain measure of organization before endeavouring to collect any revenue. I would therefore suggest that Hut Tax be entirely remitted for the next two years i.e. for 1915-16 and 1916-17. If by that time it can be reported that the tribe

mission of  
at Tax  
reposed.

tribe

tribe is in a condition to make the collection of  
Hut Tax a reasonable proposition, the Tax could be  
re-imposed.

In any case I would most strongly deprecate  
any attempt to collect the tax during the present  
financial year.

13. GENERAL SUGGESTIONS REGARDING THE FUTURE ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZATION OF TURKANA AND SURROUNDING TRIBES.

I venture to outline briefly the measures which I consider should be taken if the Turkana are to be administered efficiently and peace and order are to take the place of the present chaos.

In order to make the position clear I would first state, as concisely as possible, the condition of affairs before the present military operations.

The District known as Turkana and Suk comprises roughly 10,000 square miles with a population of about forty to fifty thousand people. This enormous area, inhabited by a nomad population, is controlled and as far as possible administered by one Officer stationed in the Suk Hills about 50 miles from the nearest Turkana. There was formerly a Station at NGABOTOK on the Turkwell River in place of the present Station in Suk. Ngabotok was abandoned in October 1913 owing to sickness among the troops and native staff.

There is absolutely no doubt in my mind that the unrest in Turkana, which culminated with various big raids on the Samburu and general hostility towards Government dated from the removal of the Administrative Officer from Turkana country. I have, in fact, heard it stated, that this removal to the Suk Hills was looked on by the Turkana as a sign of weakness and as a forerunner to the total abandonment of Turkana country.

In addition to the Turkana living in East Africa, there are also on the West and North of the Turkwell in Uganda numbers of Turkana belonging to the same sections as those in East Africa. It consequently happens, that as the Turkwell River is only a paper boundary

conditions prevailing previous to expedition.

Ngabotok abandoned.

removal to Suk regarded by Turkana as a sign of weakness

Turkana in Uganda.

boundary and signifies nothing to the natives large numbers of Turkana cross and re-cross from East Africa to Uganda according to the season. It will be obvious to everybody that it is impossible to administer or control natives under these circumstances.

For the reasons stated above, I would urge as strongly as possible that the following suggestions may be considered and if adopted put into practice as soon as possible.

(a) That the whole Turkana tribe both in East Africa and Uganda be placed under one authority.

(b) That three stations be established with the necessary staff in Turkana country.

(c) That the Suk at present administered with the Turkana be included in a separate District.

With regard to (c) I would point out that there are a number of Suk on the West side of the Turkwell R. who should certainly be included with the East Africa Suk. At present they are entirely untouched by the Uganda authorities and, as with the Turkana, can and do cross from one Protectorate to the other in order to evade obligations imposed either by their tribe or by Government. In this connection it is of importance to bear in mind that Hut Tax is collected from the Turkana and Suk in East Africa but not in Uganda. In the event of the Uganda Turkana and Suk

being taken over by this Protectorate there is a natural boundary in the form of an escarpment which divides them from their neighbours, the Karasoja and Dadosi. The area to be taken over would be roughly 6,000 square miles.

If my suggestions are adopted in full it will mean that these new Districts will be a very long way from Headquarters. It is rather outside the scope of

this

Suggestions for future administration.

Suk in Uganda.

Hut-tax not collected from Uganda Suk and Turkana.

Natural boundary of Suk and Turkana.

*Uganda  
Turkana  
H. J. H.*



this report, but I nevertheless venture to suggest (having regard to the proposed separation of white and native areas) that possibly the time has come to include all the Turkana, Suk, Kamasia, Maraquet and Elgeyo in one native area under an Officer-in-Charge resident in a central position. This would entail certain alterations in the boundaries between Districts. In any case, particularly as regards the Suk, this is necessary in order that the tribe may be brought, as far as possible, under one authority.

At the present time, for example, there are Suk in my District and in Maraquet and Kabarnet Districts as well as in Uganda. Having regard to the fact that the Suk are largely a nomad people and that boundaries between Districts are vague, it is certain that some sections escape control either wholly or partially.

These suggestions can, however, if it is considered desirable, be taken in hand later. For the present, at the risk of seeming to labour the question I wish to make as clear as possible that it is totally impossible for one officer to administer the whole of Turkana and Suk from a Station in the Suk Hills, even if assisted from time to time by one Assistant District Commissioner. I feel most strongly that now that we have punished the Turkana so severely for hostile acts committed by them when to a very large extent ignorant of the objects and aims of Government, it is our absolute duty to administer the country in such a manner that a repetition of punitive measures on a large scale may be unnecessary. I am convinced that the

presence of Administrative Officers stationed in various parts of Turkana will be quite sufficient to

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tribution of  
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istricts.

Administrative Officers  
essential.

fact of an  
adequate staff  
Officers in  
Turkana.

stop

stop raiding and maintain order. On the other hand, if the tribe is not to have the advice and control of an adequate staff of officers, I am equally convinced that raiding will recur in the not far distant future with the natural consequence of a further costly punitive Expedition entailing unavoidable injustice and hardship to innocent individuals.

14. POLICE ESTABLISHMENT.

According to instructions received from the General Officer Commanding, two officers and 150 men of the Police Service Battalion have been left as a garrison in Turkana. In order that the services of this Force may be utilized in the most efficient manner and to the best advantage of the administration, I would strongly recommend that it may be placed at the disposal of the District Commissioner and employed on general Police duties, the status of the force being identically that of other Police Units in Native Reserves.

15. CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I venture to refer to the thorough and efficient manner in which the Expedition has been carried out. The Officer Commanding has had particular difficulties to overcome in a country of which the maps in existence are of meagre and misleading nature; where supplies have had to be maintained up to nearly 400 miles from the Railway line; and where the intelligence has usually been either entirely lacking or so inaccurate as to be almost useless. I venture to express my gratitude to Lieut. Colonel Edwards for his invariable kindness and consideration towards me as Political Officer under, at times trying circumstances.

Sd/- D. R. CRAMPTON.

District Commissioner.

June 28th, 1915.

February 15th, 1915.

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From The Political Officer.  
To The Officer Commanding Turkana Expeditionary Force

I have the honour to submit herewith a memo dealing with the question of the action I would suggest should be taken when receiving the submission of Turkana punished by the troops and also with regard to the disposal of the captured stock.

2. In making the suggestion contained in this memo I have kept prominently in my mind the fact that while the object of the Government in sending troops to Turkana is to punish the inhabitants severely and thoroughly, at the same time it is not the desire to reduce them to such a state of poverty as to threaten them with extinction as a tribe. In this connection it must be borne in mind that the Turkana are a purely pastoral people and are consequently entirely dependant for subsistence on their flocks and herds.

3. I am therefore proposing that, subject to the conditions hereafter laid down, Column Commanders should be instructed to return to the Turkana 30% of the stock captured from each section, of which 20% should be female stock.

4. After any section of the hostile Turkana have in the opinion of the Officer Commanding and the Column Commanders been sufficiently punished, every endeavour should be made by using prisoners taken as messengers or by any other means, to get into communication with the principal men of that section. They should be instructed to come into camp and should be particularly informed that they incur no danger by so doing. Great care should be

taken

taken to give the people as much time as possible as is compatible with the immediate military requirements.

5. On the arrival of a representative number of Turkana they should be informed of the terms on which Government is willing to accept their submission. These terms are as follows:-

- (a) They must surrender all arms and ammunition.
- (b) They must remain in the area occupied by them at the time of operations, which is not to be left without a written permit from an Officer.
- (c) They must report the movement of any hostile section into their area and refrain from harbouring them or their stock.
- (d) They must provide guides when required.
- (e) They must not interfere with messengers or convoys passing through their country after the troops have left.

6. If the Officer Commanding and Column Commanders are satisfied with the way in which these instructions are carried out and regard the undertakings given as reliable they should at once return to the section concerned approximately 30% of the stock captured from them.

7. It is impossible for hard and fast rules to be laid down with regard to when stock should or should not be returned to the natives. This must be a matter entirely left to the discretion of Column Commanders when acting independently of the Officer Commanding assisted when possible by the advice of the Political Officer. It is obvious that if it seems reasonably certain that any particular section had succeeded in getting away a large proportion of their stock that no percentage should be returned. I personally would only ask Officers responsible to consider that where the

punishment has been severe it is in no way a sign of weakness to temper justice with mercy.

8. When receiving the submission of natives it would be of great assistance to the Civil Administration if Column Commanders would explain to the Turkana that they have been punished for raiding their neighbours, refusing to pay hut tax and generally for disregarding Government orders. That if they decide to refrain from such acts of commission and omission in the future they have nothing to fear from the Government, which will continue to afford them protection. I think it should be most emphatically explained to the Turkana that once they have submitted and have made good their undertakings they are again under Government protection and that any complaints, even of acts committed against them subsequently by the troops or levies will be investigated and justice administered.

9. It has unfortunately occurred in the course of operations that in one instance the native levies have, in spite of repeated warnings murdered five of the enemy's women and children. Levies should be frequently informed that if such a thing occurs they will meet with immediate and drastic punishment. It is hoped that this point will receive the greatest consideration from Column Commanders.

Sd/- D. E. GRANTON.

Political Officer and  
District Commissioner  
in Charge Turkana District.

MEMORANDUM.

1. With reference to the proposed new Stations in Turkana, it is suggested that the following arrangements should be made regarding the disposal of the Administrative and Police officers and Police at present available.

- (a) Headquarters Station to be on the Turkwell River at the place known as Mohamed bin Abdulla's Boma.

Officers : Mr. D. R. Crampton, Officer-in-Charge.

Mr. F. T. Bamber, Assistant District Commissioner.

55 rank and file of the East Africa Police.

This Station will take the place of Maerich Station, which will be removed.

- (b) A Station on a site to be selected on the West side of the Turkwell River North of the old Ngabetok Station.

Officers: Hon. A. Bruce, Assistant District Commissioner in charge.

40 rank and file, East Africa Police.

- (c) A Post to be established at a post spot to be selected later either on the Kagwalaai River or on the Southern slopes of Pelegoch Mountain

Officers: 1 E. A. Police Officer

40 E. A. Police.

(d)



(d) 1 Station on the Kerio River at Kalosia.

Officers: 1 E. A. Police Officer

40 rank and file, E. A. Police.

2. STAFF REQUIRED FOR STATIONS.

Headquarters Station.

10 station hands at Rs.10 p.m. for 8 mos. Rs. 800

Transport Staff.

20 Swahilis at Rs.15 p.m. for 8 mos. 2,400

The above will be employed on donkey transport to supply all stations with posho, &c.

Turkwell Station.

1 headman	at Rs.18	144
6 Swahilis	15	720
15 porters	10	1,200
1 interpreter	15	120
10 tribal retainers	10	<u>900</u>

all for 8 mos.

Rs 2,984

The same staff at the same rates will be necessary for the Northern Station and Kerio Station.

3. OTHER REQUIREMENTS.

Donkey Equipment.

1,000 gunny bags	Rs 500
1,000 yards webbing	200
2 coils 1 1/2" Manila Rope	100
500 rings	50
50lbs pack thread	25
needles	5

Rs 880

<u>Transport Contingencies.</u>	Rs. 1,500
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4. The total recurrent expenditure as shown in detail in the foregoing paragraphs will therefore be as follows for eight months:-

Menial Staff	12,152
Donkey Equipment	880
Transport Contingencies	<u>1,500</u>
	Rs. 14,532
	<u>-----</u>

5. BUILDINGS.

Buildings required for four Stations	Rs. 15,000
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6. As shown by the foregoing memorandum the cost of the Turkana District for the remaining eight months of the year will be approximately £2,000, of which £1,000 will be recurrent expenditure. In order to raise this sum I ask for sanction to sell either donkeys or camels captured from the Turkana up to the value of £2,000. I would ask that the amount required should be a first charge against the Turkana stock after providing the Director of Veterinary Services with one thousand donkeys for War purposes.

The following stock will be required by the District Commissioner, Turkana, for the purposes shown:-

- 1,000 donkeys for transport.
- 1,500 donkeys or camels for sale to provide funds for Turkana District.
- 3,000 camels to return to the Turkana.
- 5,000 sheep and goats for feeding Police and Menial Staff.

7. Excepts as regards the stock handed over to me at Ngabotok by the Officer-in-Charge of the Turkana Expeditionary Force and the stock returned to the Sambura, I am unable to give accurate figures as to the animals still available for disposal, as they are in charge of the Veterinary Department, and I understand that there has been considerable mortality.

As shown in the attached Schedule, stock underlined in red ink should still be available for disposal.

This makes the total stock for disposal as follows:-

<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Camels</u>	<u>Donkeys</u>	<u>Sheep &amp; Goats</u>
7,628	7,879	4,463	62,362

Sd/- D. R. Crampton.

Officer-in-Charge,  
Turkana.

May, 20th, 1918.

Sir,

In view of the approaching conclusion of the operations against the Turkhana now being conducted by the Police battalion under the command of Colonel Edwards, D.S.O., it is very necessary that arrangements should be made to ensure the effective and sympathetic administration of the tribe as soon as their subjection has been finally effected. I have therefore the honour to offer for your consideration certain proposals for achieving this object which have been elaborated after consultation with the Military authorities and with those of my officers who are in a position to speak with authority upon the subject.

2. It will be within Your Excellency's recollection that we personally discussed the subject at Entebbe, in January 1913, when we agreed that it is essential that the whole of the area known as the Turkhana country should be administered by one of the two Protectorates and that the existing boundary between the two territories should

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR,

UGANDA PROTECTORATE,

ENTEBBE.

should be so amended as to place the whole area of Turkhana occupation within the jurisdiction of one Government. Your Excellency was at the same time pleased to express the opinion that such administration could be most conveniently conducted by the Government of this Protectorate.

3. The correspondence which followed our discussion concluded with Your Excellency's despatch No. 2564 (Part III) of April 14th 1913 in which you declared your intention of establishing two posts at Kagool and Lugtas respectively and of awaiting the results of the closer control thereby anticipated.

4. The defiant attitude which has been exhibited by the Turkhanas since that date, and the facility with which their mobile bodies elude supervision and pass when pressed to either side of the Turkwell River, have confirmed my conviction that efficiency of administration is incompatible with duality of control. I have therefore deemed it advisable to formulate proposals for the provisional administration of the whole of the tribe by this Government, and in so doing have ventured to anticipate that I shall be supported by Your Excellency's concurrence and co-operation.

5. It is hardly necessary to emphasize the fact that if future administration of the tribe is to be effective the machinery necessary to ensure that efficiency must be set in motion as soon as the military operations are at an end. If any interval

should be so amended as to place the whole area of Turkhana occupation within the jurisdiction of one Government. Your Excellency was at the same time pleased to express the opinion that such administration could be most conveniently conducted by the Government of this Protectorate.

3. The correspondence which followed our discussion concluded with Your Excellency's despatch No. 2364 (Part III) of April 14th 1913 in which you declared your intention of establishing two posts at Magdal and Luketa respectively and of awaiting the results of the closer control thereby anticipated.

4. The defiant attitude which has been exhibited by the Turkhana since that date, and the facility with which their mobile bodies elude supervision and pass when pressed to either side of the Turkwell River, have confirmed my conviction that efficiency of administration is incompatible with duality of control. I have therefore deemed it advisable to formulate proposals for the provisional administration of the whole of the tribe by this Government, and in so doing have ventured to anticipate that I shall be supported by Your Excellency's concurrence and co-operation.

5. It is hardly necessary to emphasise the fact that if future administration of the tribe is to be effective the machinery necessary to ensure that efficiency must be set in motion as soon as the military operations are at an end. If any interval

interval elapses, the effect of punitive measures will soon wear off, and results which are now within our reach may not be attainable later on unless preceded by further repressive action.

6. In anticipation, therefore, of the approaching conclusion of military operations, I have made arrangements whereby 150 men of the Police battalion now operating in the Turkhana area will remain at the disposal of the District Commissioner, Maerich, to support the administrative officers, and, if necessary, enforce their orders. This force will be additional to the detachment of Civil police ordinarily stationed in this territory, and is considered by the District Commissioner to be sufficiently strong to preclude the possibility of renewed resistance and to ensure compliance with the instructions of the Civil authority on both sides of the Turkwell River.

7. Having thus provided for the continuance of Military control, the question of the administrative machinery remains to be settled. I have at present in the Turkhana area 1 District Commissioner and 2 Assistant District Commissioners. The strength of my staff is at present so seriously depleted that I can under no circumstances detail another officer to this territory, but the services of at least one additional Assistant District Commissioner are necessary in order to keep in touch with the tribes on both sides of the Turkwell.

I would therefore request Your Excellency to detail an Assistant District Commissioner of the

Uganda Administration for duty either at Kagool  
or Luketa to work under the direction of the  
District Commissioner, Maerich, and to be  
responsible to him for the supervision of the  
Uganda portion of the Turkana territory. If  
Your Excellency can see your way to comply with  
my request, as a temporary measure, I believe  
that it will be possible to thus relieve the  
Uganda Government of the obligation to institute  
a system of control by the Civil authority upon  
the withdrawal of the Military force, and that  
it will enable me to lay the foundation of a  
better understanding between the Government and  
the tribe until such time as it may be possible  
for Your Excellency to meet me in Nairobi and to  
confer with me regarding the joint recommendation  
which should be made to the Secretary of State as  
to the future administration of this area and the  
possible consequent alteration of the inter-  
Protectorate boundary.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

sd / H.C. Belfield

GOVERNOR



GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Uganda.

5th June, 1915.

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Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No.S.11962/7 of the 20th of May, 1915, dealing with the closer administration of the Turkhana, and to state that I concur in Your Excellency's opinion that, in the circumstances the administration of this tribe should be vested in the East Africa Protectorate, and that the existing boundaries of the two Protectorate should be amended for this purpose.

2. With regard to the latter I would refer you to my despatch No.489/06 of the 26th March, 1912, the enclosure to which defines a working boundary recommended by Captain Tufnell, who was for some time Political Officer in the Rudolf Province and had expert knowledge of the area concerned. This matter is also dealt with in Sir Percy Girouard's despatch, No.2074/09 of the 4th September, 1911, and in the joint report submitted by the Provincial Commissioners, Naivasha, East Africa Protectorate, and Eastern Province, Uganda, referred to in my despatch No.489/06 of the 18th June, 1912. A blue print, showing the effect of Captain Tufnell's proposals, is enclosed.

3. In so far as Uganda is concerned the proposals under consideration will not allow of the withdrawal of  
the

Excellency the Governor,  
East Africa Protectorate,

N a i r o b i.

the Military Outposts at Magosi and Lukotas, as, in addition to the Turkhana we have to contend with the Dodinga and kindred races, which will necessitate posts at Magosi, Lokutas and Morongole for some time to come. Prior to the War these posts were garrisoned by two companies of the 4th King's African Rifles, but unfortunately these had to be withdrawn for service in East Africa, and I endeavoured to meet the position by the establishment of a police post at Marote and by arranging with the Sudan Government to garrison Morongole and Madial. My present intention is to maintain the Marote police post with an outpost at Morongole until the Military can take over these duties again, when I hope to be able to extend Civil Administration to this area.

4. The arrangements formerly in force were those recommended by Colonel Theisger in the sixth paragraph of the enclosure to my despatch No.2364 (III) of the 14th April, 1913, viz., a combination of Civil and Military Administration under the Senior Military Officer in the Rudolf Province, who for this purpose was given the powers of a District Commissioner. The Police Officer at Marote now carries out these duties.

5. With regard to detailing a District Officer for duty under the direction of the District Commissioner, Maerich, for the supervision of the Turkhana in Uganda territory, I regret this is quite impossible, as, even under normal conditions, I have not sufficient staff to supply Officers for all Administrative posts, and the increase in the

Administrative

Administrative Staff which was sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for this purpose in 1914-1915 could not be taken advantage of for financial reasons, hence, in the circumstances, the only assistance that I am in a position to offer is that of the Police Officer at Marote, referred to in paragraph 4 above, which I trust will serve the purpose in the meantime. It will not be possible for this Officer to take part in any active administration of the Turkhana area, but the fact of the establishment of this post should prove a bar to any westward movement, and, in case of emergency, assistance can be given in patrolling measures.

6. As suggested in the last paragraph of Your Excellency's despatch, I shall be glad to confer with you at a later date regarding the joint recommendation to be submitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the future administration of this area and the consequent alteration of the Inter-Protectorate Boundary.

I have, etc., etc.,

Sd/- F. J. Jackson.

Governor.