

1932

Kenya.

No. 18065.

C0533

421

SUBJECT

Situation on the Abyssinia - Kenya and
Abyssinia - Sudan Frontier

Previous

See 18021/31.
1704/31.

CLOSED
UNTIL
1933

Subsequent

3015/3/33. (Hammer))
3015/33.
3015/1/33. (Caird.)

Foreign Office _____ 10/2/32
The copy of a report from the Com. at Maji on his visit to the province of Gurafanda.

Copy has been sent to Kenya ^{usquid}

Put by J.S. Poiris ^{Mr}
~~Mr~~ 26/32

Admission 26

2 20

_____ 24/2/32
The copy of a report from the Com. at Maji regarding the Arbitration Board on S.W. frontiers.

send 3 pps to F.O. inquiring if the Rep. Amis above indicated if a copy of the notes to 2 had been transmitted to the former Kenya (who was sent a copy of the notes to 2 & to whom this applies) J.S. Poiris ^{Mr}

1/4/32

I have discussed with the Assistant Sec. and can safely assume that Kenya has had this

Put by
Admission 2/4 etc

sent

Foreign Office _____ 10/2/32 2

The copy of a report from the Consul
at Maji on his visit to the Province
of Garafarda.

Copy has been sent Kenya
under _____

Publicly J.S. Poiris Ma
26/2/32

26/2/32

W

2 D.O.

The copy of a report from the Consul
at Maji regarding the Anticipation
Board on S.W. frontiers

send 3 pm to D.O. inquiring
if HM Rep. Adio Abake indicated
if a copy of the sketch to 2 had
been transmitted to the former
(who was sent a copy of the sketch to 26 to
which this replies) J.S. Poiris Ma

1/4/32

I have discussed with the Minister the
can safely assume that Kenya has had the

Publicly
J.S. Poiris Ma
1/4/32

W

3 70

2/4/32

Two copies of telegrams from High Commissioner Cairo, regarding a report by the Consul at Maji as to the establishment of an Abyssinian post in Sudan territory.

? Publicly

H.S. P. 1048/32
21/4/32

W. A. ...

3 70

2/7/32

Two copies of telegram from High Commissioner Cairo regarding report by Consul at Maji of the departure of primitive expedition of 1500 rifles against the ... + ... tribes owing to the ... of eight Abyssinians.

... of the simultaneous sentence no action seems necessary

? Publicly

H.S. P. 1048/32
4/7/32

W. A. ...

5 70

2/7/32

3

Two copies sent from ... with a report by the Consul at Maji on the ... Province

? Publicly

H.S. P. 1048/32
7/7/32

(Nairobi ...)

W. A. ...

11/11

6 70

Two copies telegram from the Cairo ...

Mr ... and I have ... the places mentioned are either in Abyssinia or the Sudan ...

H.S. P. 1048/32
25/7/32
at ...

Map Northern Arabian Province drawn to illustrate ... registered for record.

Extract from Minutes on 90174/32 General Slavery.

Mr Parkinson
Sir J. Shuckburgh.

You should see as to Arabia & the East. As regards Africa, I agree that we can put by. Undoubtedly the raids into Kenya are not slave raids, but we may have to prepare for attacks of the kind that, as people are sometimes carried off, we should put down the raids as firmly as if there were slave raids. We can't do more than we do West of L. Rudolf; but when the paper has been disposed of I should like it to return to E.A. Dept for a note on our recent information on raids E of L. Rudolf and the way in which they have been dealt with.

W.C.B. 31.5.1932

Discussed with Mr Cowell: We agree that no action should be taken on this as regards Sudan (Madrasat).

A.C.C.P. 23.5.1932

Put by J.E.S. 27.5.1932

Handwritten: Picked in East Sudan - E. of Lake Rudolf

Handwritten: No 8

With reference to Sir C. Bottomley's minute of 21.5.1932 I attach a note regarding E. of Lake Rudolf
H.E. Priestman 28.7.1932

Handwritten: Let Sir C Bottomley see in his khim.

Handwritten: L.V. Allen

Handwritten: 3/10/32 return

Handwritten: Sir C Bottomley

Handwritten: The note will be very complete if the matter comes up seriously.

Handwritten: [Signature]

Handwritten: 15.5.32

7 to

23/8/32

Prs. Copy of Chd 4183.
White Paper concerning Abyssinian
Raids into Sudan Territory.

10 Gov. Kenya 100 Conf. 10th August, 1931
Tra. a full account of a meeting between the
Prov. Commr, Turkhana, H.M.'s Consul at Maji and the
newly appointed Abyssinian Governor of the Maji &
Goldea Provinces, held 4th - 16th April, on affairs
on the Kenya-Sudan-Abyssinia boundary. Summarises
the following matters discussed :- Occupation of
Lamarapua, Border Courts, Toipen Fishing and
Inter-tribal relations.

Enclose a minute - 10 a

H.S. Pinnister
12/9/32

In which I have added another

W.A. Austin
8/9

I agree that, instead of embarking
on any detailed comment at this

stage, it is better to invite
to stand on the ground terms

suggested at the end of the
minutes minute see end of 10a.

There is no immediate prospect of
see Gov. embarking on the policy

of force to which he refers at the
end of his despatch - it may

never be necessary to incite
content but presumably the

to side like the point.

W.A. Austin 30/9/32

So proceed. Let me see D.O. reply.

As regards Karamoja, it is an
thing in this matter but we can make
because the Ethiopian government is
a good man & then to find that he is
replaced by a worse man & that he
changes his spot.

C.T.S.

20.9.32

To F.O. - 100 round - 40 round
(Comm)

10 to

19/9/32

Prs. Copy of the Report of the
Commission of Enquiry into the meeting
in Addis between the new Governor of
Maji province & the Prov. Commr.

This is interesting but in the
main supports the account in 10

wait for reports on it.

I agree but you may care
to read.

H.S. Pinnister

5/10/32

W.A. Austin

I explained to the Wallingford that the
papers were in action for the issue of
11 when 12 was received, hence the
omission of any reference to it in our
letter but that it does not appear
to affect the position and that we
will await their reply to 11.

H.S. Pinnister
6/10/32

The minister's dispatch indicates possible progress eg. as regards Board Cairo: it want as proposed.
(The draft will do to be taken to his file)
12/10/32
W. Needham

Let's look at the copy
action on 11/10

9 may be partly
H. S. P. & M. E.
11/10/32

Library
Has Cnd: 4153 (encl. in 9)
has sent to Kenya
Uganda
Director
11/10.

No distribution has been made of Encl. 59. (Cnd. 4153).
W. Needham
12/10

Library
Can you arrange to send two copies to each of Lt & Library Dept?
Director
Yes - two copies will be sent to Kenya & Uganda by Library Dept.
W. Needham
12/10

6
13 Extract from Addis Ababa Intelligence Summary ending June 30. 1932

13 ? Partly
H. S. P. & M. E.
12/10/32
Director
15/10

14 Foreign Office
trans. a draft despatch which it is proposed to address to His Excellency at Addis Ababa, & requests that the above may be suggested by Lt. to forward a copy of his despatch No 100 & any subsequent issues, direct to Sir S. Barton

The draft note does not mention the suggestion in para 5 of the outstanding Kenya claim should now be pursued. We of course have the F.O. views at 6 in July 1931 but it seems desirable that we should now have something from F.O. or else that they should ask Sir S. Barton for his views in order that Kenya may not think that the request is being ignored.
otherwise it seems possible to cover in the note.

The request in the 2nd para seems reasonable.
? write SFO to F.O. saying that inquiring if their letter above mentioned still

13. Extract from Addis Ababa Intelligence Summary
ending June 30, 1932

13. 2. Public

H. P. M. & M. E.
15/10/32
Advent
15 Oct

1130
C

14. Foreign Office _____ 15th Oct. 32.
trans. a draft despatch which it is proposed to address to
H. M. Gennet at Addis Ababa, & request that Mr. Gennet may be
requested by tel. to forward a copy of his despatch No. 100 & any
subsequent ones, direct to Sir S. Barton.

The draft note does not mention the suggestion
in para 5 of 10 that the outstanding Kenya
claim should now be pursued. We of
course view the F.O. views at 6 in
17041 (C) / 31 on this point but that was
in July 1931 ^{and} it seems desirable
that we should now have something from
F.O. or else that they should ask
Sir S. Barton for his views in order that
Kenya may not think that the request
is being ignored.

Otherwise it seems possible to answer
in the note.

The request in the 2nd para seems
reasonable.

? Write S/O to F.O. saying that
inquiring if their letter above mentioned still

18. W. H. B. Mack of _____ 2nd November 32

Note that there is danger in putting pressure on the
Schockmans to settle financial claims before Border Courts
question is settled, but appendix draft of para. which could be
added to dispatch to S. S. Barton.

This file was circulated with the papers
regarding the recent Gellaba raid.

I submit a draft.

After issue the papers should be
circulated generally for case of 18.

H. B. P. M. S. H. K.
7/11/32

[Handwritten signature]

To F.O. (14 lines)

8/11/32

BERTHOUD - UNDER STATUTE

No. 16

In paras 5 - 6 of the former
takes the view that the Border Courts
cannot settle outstanding claims
and he is ~~very~~ doubtful if in any
case they will serve any useful
purpose.

This seems mainly prescriptive
because if these courts are established
and kept local with current claims
it should conduce to least unrest
on the frontier.

It seems desirable to proceed
with the proposals to establish
these courts but as the former's
contention that the case of copy
with outstanding claims is probably
correct it seems unwise to suggest
that the settlement of the claims
necessarily depends on the creation
of the courts.

It may however be considered that
the proposed addition to the note
will suffice as it meets the
point in 16 and could not
possibly be regarded as
preventing recourse to diplomatic
representations for settlement of the
claims in the event of the courts
being unable to deal.

? signify concurrence
the draft note enclosed with
14 with the addition suggested in the
note 178.

H. P. Rossiter
8/14/22
8/14

I asked Mr Wallings F.O. whether
in view of the fact that Sir S. Barton
has already mentioned the point in
the note enclosed with 14 F.O. looked
to modify it. He thought that it
was really for the co. if they still
wishes representation to be made and
I thought we could not ignore the
point about outstanding claims.
He suggested that we should write
co. to say that we shall like the
claims to be mentioned as available
opportunities.

H. P. Rossiter
10/1/22

The telegram 10.11.
enclosed with No. 20
on 18.6.22.

Sir C. Bottomley,

The position is as follows:-

On the receipt of No. 10 the Foreign Office
were asked to make representations and sent us the
draft note enclosed in No. 14. The draft made no
mention of the outstanding claims (£29,000) so we
asked the Foreign Office to tell us something definite
on the point which could be passed on to the Governor.
The Foreign Office then suggested adding to the note
the paragraph at the end of No. 18 which included a
mention of the claims.

As regards the border courts referred to in
the note, we now know that Sir S. Barton has approached
the Emperor who as a result put forward the scheme
(dealt with in other papers) for bringing the Governor
of Maji to Addis Ababa.

The reason for the note disappears except
for the point as to the outstanding claims: but as
the idea was that the border courts should attempt
to deal with the claims the best course in spite of
paragraph 5 of No. 10 seems to be to withdraw the
request to the Foreign Office to communicate further
with Sir S. Barton at any rate for the present.

The necessity for any further communication
to the Governor at the moment also disappears in view
of Sir J. Byrne's knowledge of what is contemplated
in regard to the Governor of Maji. If this plan
succeeds it will then be for consideration whether
Sir S. Barton should not be told by telegram to take
the opportunity while the Governor is at Addis Ababa
to remind the Emperor of the claims making it clear
that they are still alive. I gather that the Foreign
Office

This point should
be carefully
noted on the
other papers.

dated 10/1/22
L.H.T.

Office would not be averse from this: and if this is done the Governor could be notified.

H.T. Allen.

21/11/32.

So proceed. It is so late
re-joining the Emperor, and,
indeed, it looks as if the visit
of the Governor of Kaji would be
the first suitable opportunity for

raising the matter.

W.S.S. 22.11.32

To Mack (FO) (18am) 40 - 21/11/32.

Parliamentary direction by Mr. Giffiths

No 5 on P.D. file

21 Foreign Office 28th Nov 32
Trans. a copy of a despatch from H.M. Representative,
Addis Ababa regarding the draft agreement for the establishment
of a Border Post.

The draft submitted with 10 Dec
is in correct substance date but text
enclosed with 12 is correct

The Addis Ababa version now
sent instead of Board whereas
the former being a proposed the latter
item. As the work of Board is
to be signed to heretofore this does
not seem to matter

In view of para 5 no action
seems necessary

W.S.S. 22.11.32

H.T. Allen
23
H.T. Allen

Reg. by Note

Details of the substance of the settlement
are enclosed in cables to FO letter No 12 on 27.11/32 etc

22. Col. Sec. 3pa. brief — 11th Feb. '33.
Trans. copy dest. brief of 9 Feb. addressed
to H.M. Minisli, Addis Ababa, for info.

This has been pretty delayed. There
is now a dispatch for Kinnya
modifying these terms. I'll
refile ~~as submitted~~

H.S. Pover's file

45

transferred to No. 1
on 30/15/33

22. Col. Sec. 3pa. Conf — 11th Feb. '33.

Trans. copy dest. Conf of 9 Feb. addressed
to H.M. Minicli, Addis Ababa, for info.

This has been pretty delayed. There
is now a despatch for Kenya
modifying these terms. It
will be submitted

H.S. Pons & Co.

15

transferred to No. 1

on 30/5/33

In any further communication on this subject, please quote

No.

State 104/1

and address—not to any person by name, but to—

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

10
21

23 NOV 1911

THE Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies and, by direction of the Secretary of State, transmits herewith copy of the under-mentioned paper.

Foreign Office,
November 28th, 1911.

Reference to previous correspondence:

Foreign Office letter No. 2542 (407) of September 19th

Description of Enclosure.

No. 12

Name and Date.	Subject.
Supplementary letter	Kenya - Abyssinia
Addis Ababa	Frontier relations
No. 62 of 1 st November (enclosure to previous despatch only)	

Similar letter sent to

10
21

In any further communication on this subject, please quote

No. 3146 (44/1)

and address—not to any person by name, but to

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

THE Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies and, by direction of the Secretary of State, transmits herewith copy of the under-mentioned paper.

Foreign Office,
November 26th, 1931.

Reference to previous correspondence:

Foreign Office letter No. T 2592 (44/1) of September 19th 1931

Description of Enclosure.

#1012

Name and Date.	Subject.
Kintyre letter	Kenya - Abyssinia
Addis Ababa	frontier relations
copy of 1st November (enclosure to printed despatch only)	

Similar letter sent to

British Legation,
Addis Ababa.
31 October 1938

Sir,

With reference to my despatch No. 22 of 22nd August, I transmit to you herewith copy and translation of the note addressed to me by the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the subject of the draft agreement for the establishment of a Border Court.

2. From the enclosed text of the agreement in English and Amharic, you will observe that the clause in Article 5 (providing for reference to a board consisting of the District Commissioner Northern Turkhana and a corresponding representative of the Ethiopian Government) His Majesty's Consul Maji as mediator, to which Dejazmach Yilma objected, has been reinserted and accepted by the Ethiopian Government for a period of one year in any event, and, unless the Dejazmach raises fresh objections to this or other clauses, the agreement in its present form will remain in force for a period of five years.

3. It should also be noted that the equivalent in the Amharic calendar of the date "1st August 1938" mentioned in Clauses 4 and 7 was wrongly given in the draft drawn up at Lake Rudolph as "24th Hamle 1918" the correct equivalent is "24th Hamle 1919", which has been inserted accordingly in the text of the agreement accepted here.

4. I concurred in a provisional term of one year for the agreement in order to avoid further reference to the Dejazmach, which would only have entailed increased

Captain R.C. Whalley,
His Majesty's Consul,

/delay

12

A.

delay, and I hope that, after the agreement in its present form has been given a trial, you will be able to persuade the Dejazmach to abandon his objections.

5. In my telegram No. 7 of today's date, which has been repeated to Khartoum and Nairobi, I have informed you of the acceptance of the agreement, in order that you may arrange direct with the Kenya Authorities and with the Dejazmach a further meeting to be held at Fort Wilkinson as soon as possible at which the agreement can be signed and the Border Commission inaugurated.

With regard to the report mentioned in your telegram of 18th October that the chiefs of the Dinde and Gellab tribes had been ordered to proceed to Addis Ababa, nothing is known here of any such order having been given, but to prevent misunderstanding instructions have been sent to the Dejazmach that the chiefs in question are not to leave the frontier until after the conclusion of the meeting at Fort Wilkinson.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) S. BARTON.

Translation.

No. 12.

Foreign Office,
Addis Ababa.
Tiqemt 16th, 1925.
October 26. 1932.

To His Excellency Sir Sidney Barton,
His Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary.

Greetings.

With reference to the hostile acts and raids of cattle which have sometimes taken place between the subjects of the Ethiopian and Kenya Governments in the area of the Kaji frontier, we have noted the draft agreement whereby the said tribes should be awarded compensation for past raids and stop taking such action in the future. The draft agreement will remain valid for a period of five years provided it is accepted and agreed to by the Governor of Kaji. But if the Governor sees any objection to it the agreement will only operate for a period of one year at the end of which steps can be taken to reach another agreement.

In order to help in the difficulties of the inhabitants in such cases, the Imperial Government agree that the authorities of both countries should hold at a certain place one or more meetings a year as may be required with a view to discussing matters and reaching an agreement with the inhabitants.

The date and place for the meeting shall be agreed to between the Governor of Kaji and the British Consul. Instructions to this effect have therefore been sent to the Provincial Governor and it would be good if you would also inform the British Consul of that town accordingly.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the expression of my high consideration.

Sd. Herui W. S.

Seal of the Ethiopian Foreign Office.

14

DRAFT OF AN AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND ETHIOPIAN TRIBESMEN.

We the chosen representatives of the Turkana tribe on the one part and the chosen representatives of the Malire (Gellab) tribe and the Donyiro (Bume or Nyangatom) on the other part, hereby, in the presence of the undersigned representatives of our respective Governments, agree that there shall be a cessation of hostilities between the tribes which we represent in virtue of which no thefts, raids or hostile acts shall take place between the tribes on the one part and the members of the tribes on the other part during such time as the negotiations in connection with this document are proceeding.

And we and the members of our respective tribes understand that offenders who commit acts of hostility contrary to the spirit of this document will be dealt with according to the laws of our respective Governments.

3. And we further agree that in the event of a satisfactory termination to these negotiations we will conclude lasting peace on behalf of and between our respective tribes according to our ancient customs at Natade.

4. And we further agree that any claims of stolen stock, or loss of life or ~~property~~ caused to any members of our respective tribes by the Malire and Bume on the one part and the Turkana on the other part shall be heard by a Court of Chiefs and Elders consisting of 10 members (5 Turkana, 3 Gellab, 2 Bume) and shall meet as circumstances allow not less than thrice yearly. This Court hereinafter referred to as "LOKIKO" shall enquire into and render judgment on all such claims as above provided that the cause of action arose subsequent to 1st August 1927 (or 24th Hamlie 1919).

5. The supervision and direction of this "Lokiko" shall rest with the local representatives of our Governments and its findings and judgments shall be executed by the local Provincial Authorities. In the event of the "Lokiko" being unable to arrive at a decision such claim shall be submitted to a Board consisting of the D.C. Northern Turkana and a corresponding representative of the Ethiopian Government with His Britannic Majesty's Consul, Maji, as mediator. In event of this Board failing to agree the matter will be referred by the respective members to the Ethiopian Government and to His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa for settlement.

6. All claims submitted to the "Lokiko" of which the cause of action arose prior to the signing of this document shall be heard in the reverse order to which they actually took place.

7. And that we on behalf of our respective tribes waive all rights to all claims of which the cause of action arose prior to the 1st August 1927 (or 24th Hamlie 1919) aforementioned in the last sentence of paragraph 4.

8. We furthermore agree that this document is subject to the approval of our respective Central Governments who may make any modification, alteration or amendment which may be deemed necessary.

C. O.

18065/1932 Kenya

V. 15
P. 12

Mr. Priestman 23/11/32

Mr. ~~Priestman~~ 29/11/32

O. N. 23/11/32

Mr. Parkinson.

Mr. Tomlinson.

Sir C. Bottomley.

Sir J. Shuckburgh

Perms U.S. of S

Parly U.S. of S

Secretary of State

Qto. for Mr. Allen's Stg.

922 Downing Street,

24 November, 1932.

Dear Mack,

Thank you for your letter

of the 21st November, No. J.2769, 44.1
about Kenya-Abyssinia frontier res-
tutions.

S. Sweeney

The action which Barton has
already taken, vis-a-vis the

and the latter's plan for getting the
Governor of Maji to Addis Ababa, seem
to eliminate the necessity for a note
possibly save as regards the outstanding Kenya
claims: We therefore wish to with-

draw the request in our letter of the
4th October that ^{a for the communication} representations
should be made (this confirms
sent to S. S. Barton on the subject)

Priestman's telephone message to
Wallinger of the 23rd November to (this
effect).

If

DRAFT. Cmsm

(18)

W. H. B. LACE, Esq.,

These the Board will
and to attempt to deal
with in the first instance.

at any rate for the present

18

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

2nd November, 1932.

(J 2769/44/1)

RECEIVED
3-NOV 1932
OOL OFFICE

Dear Allen,

No 16

Many thanks for your letter of 27th October, regarding ~~Kenya~~ Abyssinia frontier relations.

While we quite appreciate Kenya's point of view, we still feel that there is danger in putting diplomatic pressure on the Ethiopians to settle the financial claims before the Border Courts business is settled one way or the other. It is extremely difficult at the best of times to avoid awakening the suspicions of the Ethiopians in connexion with any agreement of this kind but we would be prepared to instruct Barton to refer to the claims as an additional ground for our insistence on the urgency of constituting the Courts. I append, accordingly, the draft of a short paragraph which could be added to the despatch to Barton sent to you for concurrence on 15th October under our No. J 2769/44/1. Does this suggestion meet your point?

Ames 20/11

No 14

"You

H.T. Allen, Esq.

18 1/2

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.I.

2nd November, 1932.

(J 2769/44/1)

RECEIVED
3-NOV 1932
COL OFFICE

Dear Allen,

No 16

Many thanks for your letter of 27th October, regarding Kenya-Abyssinia frontier relations.

While we quite appreciate Kenya's point of view, we still feel that there is a danger in putting diplomatic pressure on the Ethiopians to settle the financial claims before the Border Courts business is settled one way or the other. It is extremely difficult at the best of times to avoid awakening the suspicions of the Ethiopians in connexion with any agreement of this kind but we would be prepared to instruct Barton to refer to the claims as an additional ground for our insistence on the urgency of constituting the Courts. I append, accordingly, the draft of a short paragraph which could be added to the despatch to Barton sent to you for concurrence on 15th October under our No. J 2769/44/1. Does this suggestion meet your point?

Answer 29/11

No 14

"You

H.T. Allen, Esq.

"You may, if you consider it advisable,
 "refer to the financial claims of the Government
 "of Kenya which are still outstanding and urge
 "upon the Ethiopian Government the importance
 "of the early constitution of the Border Courts
 "in order that these claims may be settled in
 "the near future in the interests of inter-tribal
 "peace and to the benefit of the friendly
 "relations between the Governments of Kenya and
 "Ethiopia."

Yours sincerely
 W. A. Black

P. No. 110

C. O.

- Mr. Priestman. 22/10
- Mr. Allen 27/10
- Mr.
- Mr. Parkinson.
- Mr. Tomlinson.
- Str C. Bottomley.
- Str J. Shuckburgh.
- Permt. U.S. of S.
- Parly. U.S. of S.
- Secretary of State.

Announced by No 1896 for Mr Allen's Signature
 G.P.

DOWNING STREET.

27 October, 1932.



Dear Mack,

Before a reply issues to ~~you~~

(4) official letter No. J 2769/44/1 of the 15th October regarding Kenya-Abyssinia frontier relations, there is a point on which we should like to have your views.

(10) In the Kenya despatch of the 10th August, which you mention, the Governor takes the line that Border Courts are not suitable for settling the outstanding Kenya claims for compensation and he asks that those claims should now be ~~traced~~ ^{passed} through diplomatic channels.

We have not overlooked paragraph 4 of your letter No. J 2051/3/1 of the 13th July, 1931, but that is more than a year old and we should be glad to know

DRAFT.

H. B. MACK, ESC.

(No. 6 in 17041/0) /31)

2 drafts

what is the present Foreign Office
view in regard to the matter, since,
~~as~~ ^{no} mention of the claims is made
in the draft despatch to Sir S. Barton, ^{but}
we feel that we should be in a
position to say something definite
on the point to the Governor of
Kenya when we communicate with
him.

As regards the matter of furnishing
the Minister with copies of Kenya
despatches we ~~are~~ agree with your
views and are sending a telegram
to Kenya in the sense you suggest.

H. T. Allen

(Signed) H. T. ALLEN.

what is the present Foreign Office
view in regard to the matter, since,
^{No} mention of the claims is made
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position to say something definite
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him.

As regards the matter of furnishing
the Minister with copies of Kenya
despatches we quite agree with your
views and are sending a telegram
to Kenya in the sense you suggest.

Yours sincerely

(Signed) H. T. ALLEN.

In any further communication on this subject, please quote

No. J 2769/44/1

and address not to any person by name.

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

FOREIGN OFFICE

S.W.1.

15th October, 1932.

RECEIVED
17 OCT 1932
COL OFFICE

Sir,

No 11

With reference to Colonial Office letter No. 118066/32 of October 4th, relative to the question of Kenya-Abyssinia frontier relations, I am directed by Secretary Sir John Simon to transmit to you, herewith, the draft of a despatch which he proposes, subject to the concurrence of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to address to His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa. It appears to Sir John Simon that, provided Sir S. Barton sees no objection on general grounds to the course suggested in the draft, the action proposed may be taken whether or not a report is found for Captain Whalley during that officer's forthcoming leave of absence.

2. It would, in Sir John Simon's opinion, economise both time and labour were the Acting Governor of Kenya to send copies of his despatches on this and cognate subjects direct to His Majesty's Minister and I am to ask that Mr. Moore may be requested by telegraph to forward a copy of his despatch No. 100 and of any subsequent correspondence on this subject direct to Sir S. Barton.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. B. Mack

The Under-Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

Amul. S.O. no. 35
5/11

19
11/1

In any further communication on this subject, please quote

No. J 2769/44/1

and address—

not to any person by name

but to—

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

FOREIGN OFFICE

S.W.1.

15th October, 1932.

RECEIVED
17 OCT 1932
COL OFFICE

Sir,

Not

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Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

W. B. Mack

The Under-Secretary of State,

Colonial Office.

Amtd. Sp. no. 75.10.32
F. am 5/11

11

19

October

Sir,

Sir S. Barton,

Addis Ababa.

No.

With reference to your despatch No. 122 of August 22nd last, relative to the question of Kenya-Abyssinia frontier relations, I transmit to you, herewith, copy of correspondence with the Colonial Office on this subject. The enclosures to the Colonial Office letter of October 4th will no doubt be forwarded to you in due course by the Acting Governor of Kenya.

2. Provided you see no objection to this course, you may take a suitable opportunity of drawing the attention of the Ethiopian Government to the promise given to Mr. Troutbeck by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and reported in paragraph 2 of Mr. Troutbeck's despatch No. 108 of June 1st, 1931, to the effect that the Governor of Kaji would have full powers to institute

institute the system of border courts without further reference to the Central Government.

You may express the disappointment of His Majesty's Government and of the Government of Kenya that, despite this statement, Dejasmatch Mangasha Yilma did not feel able to use his discretionary powers, pointing out that there has already been a very long delay in settling this matter and expressing the hope that the state of uncertainty on the ~~part of the Government~~ which is bound, in the view of His Majesty's Government ~~to lead to restiveness~~ on the part of the tribes, may be terminated as early as possible by the conclusion of the agreement, which you have already submitted in draft to the Ethiopian Government.

Revised
in accordance
with minutes
of 1st meeting
or 2nd

Extract from Addis Ababa Intelligence Report
ending April 20, 1912

22

14. Maji District

On the 1st April His Majesty's consul at Maji and the Governor, Dejazmatch Mangasha Yitma, arrived at Lake Rudolf in order to discuss with Kenya officials various questions regarding the frontier. The latter were the Provincial Commissioner Turkana, the District Commissioner Northern Turkana, and the Assistant District Commissioner, Lokitaung. After a great deal of discussion, during which the chiefs of the tribes showed considerable nervousness and suspicion, an agreement was drawn up on the following lines -

- a. The chiefs would sign and seal a lasting peace
- b. Past claims of both sides would be investigated by the Lokiko (border party) which should be composed of five Turkana chiefs, three Gellat and two byangaton, with the district commissioners of both sides in the Lokiko until such time as a president could be selected
- c. In any case in which agreement could not be reached should be referred to a board consisting of representatives of both sides with His Majesty's consul at Maji as mediator. If agreement were not then reached the case should be referred to Addis Ababa for settlement through the diplomatic channel.

As soon as the agreement was ready for signature the Governor of Maji refused to sign, saying that he had received telephonic orders from Addis Ababa to agree to nothing. The whole matter has therefore been referred to Addis Ababa, where it is under consideration. As a temporary measure the Governor made his chiefs sign an undertaking to maintain peace with the Turkana in the future. He also promised to return to Lake Rudolf in July or August in order to settle matters definitely.

On the close of the meeting Captain Whalley returned to Maji, where he had arrived the 24th May after a difficult journey owing to heavy rains. No sooner had he arrived than he learnt that a punitive expedition was being organised against the Lot and Firma tribes, who had been raiding the Maji mountain natives and had killed eight Ababaha. Captain Whalley's advice to the Governor not to send out the expedition during the rains was ignored, and he therefore decided that apart from warning the Sudan authorities of the expedition, the best thing to do was for him to follow the expedition himself. He realised that the tribes would take refuge in Sudan territory as soon as they knew that the expedition was setting out against them. The expedition set forth and at Firma and Mount Tid all the old men, women and children were captured and put into concentration camps. The huts and villages were burnt. The able-bodied men with their arms fled into Sudan territory. The expedition was therefore more or less a failure, and a request made by Captain Whalley to the Ethiopian authorities to let him have the names of the murderers with a view to the co-operation of the Sudan authorities in their capture, met with no reply. Captain Whalley subsequently proceeded to Juba to interview the Sudan authorities.

In any further communication on this subject, please quote

No. 2592/44/1

and address - and (if any person by name) full name

-The Under-Secretary of State - Foreign Office, London, W. 11

123

THE Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his compliments to his excellency Secretary of State for the Colonies and by direction of the Secretary of State transmits herewith copies of the under-mentioned paper:

Foreign Office

September 19, 1942

Reference to previous correspondence

New York Office letter no. 792/44/1 of March 1942
Description of Enclosures

Name and Date

Subject

From

Supplementary

Uganda - A bygone power

Admiral Halse

Relations

60122 of 25th August

Similar letter sent to

British Legation,
Addis Ababa.
August 22nd, 1932.

24

Sir,

With reference to my despatch No.26 of 22nd February and previous correspondence on the subject of relations between Kenya and Ethiopia in the neighbourhood of Lake Rudolph, I have the honour to report that a meeting between the new Governor of Maji province and the ~~Political~~ ~~Commissioner~~ ~~Turkana~~ was held at Fort Wilkinson in April.

2. From the enclosed report on the proceedings by His Majesty's Consul at Maji, it will be seen that although the Governor pleaded inability to sign a formal agreement for the establishment of the Border Court without specific instructions from Addis Ababa and although the tribal Chiefs on both sides were unable to conclude a formal peace ceremony, a good deal of preliminary work was accomplished and I have no doubt that the meeting will have a beneficial effect on frontier relations.

3. I have handed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs a draft of the agreement for the establishment of the Border Court, in Article 5 of which the provision for the composition of the Arbitration Board to which the Governor took exception has been reinserted. Belatengheta Marui has undertaken that as soon as this point has been settled between us instructions will be

/sent

The Rt. Hon.

Sir John Simon G.C.S.I., I.C.V.O.,
etc. etc. etc.

Maji No.19
1/8/33.

Draft Agreement.

Kassa. on
Hamburpus.
16/4/33.

Maji No.26 A
1/6/33.

sent to the Governor to return to Lake Rudolf and sign the agreement. It will be observed that the Court when established is to deal with all compensation claims arising subsequent to 1st August 1927.

4. During the frontier meeting the Provincial Commissioner Turkana handed to the Governor a memorandum setting forth the views of the Kenya Authorities regarding the occupation by the Ethiopian officials of the post at Hamaropus, which is situated within British territory. A copy of this memorandum is enclosed together with a copy of a further despatch on this subject from His Majesty's Consul at Maji in which the claims of the Ethiopian tribes as put forward in conversation by the Governor are recorded. Copies of this despatch are being sent to Cairo, Khartoum, ~~Kaif~~ and Entebbe.

I have the honour to be with the highest respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble Servant,

(Sd) S BARTON.

His Majesty's Minister.

Private Mail Bag
Care Postmaster
Khartoum,
SUDAN.

The British Consulate,
Maji,
S.W. Ethiopia
at Lokitauing 1st May 1932.

Despatch No. 19.

Sir,

I have the honour to report that I departed from Maji on the 17th March 1932 accompanied by Dejazmatch Mangasha Yilma to proceed to Lake Rudolf. The Governor was unable to move without some saddlery thus it was necessary for the Consulate to lend him 10 donkey saddles and 15 Sogis (rough panniers made out of untanned hides) on which his kit could be loaded.

2. Dejazmatch Mangasha travelled very slowly from Maji through Addikas and Maji Melu, he stayed at both these places for a day in order to interview and talk to the Chiefs and natives. During a discussion which took place on route for Lake the Governor stated that the country at the above mentioned places had been denuded of population by the soldiery of Dejas. Getatche and he expressed great distress that so many people had been removed and sold into slavery.

3. At a place called Oums which is the headquarters of the Hyangtom a name which can now be given to the Governor Donyiro tribe and to which name the Chiefs and tribesmen themselves admit, in the bend of the Kibiah River (approximately 2 miles east of a point 5 degrees 15 minutes and 35 degrees 45 minutes wide Sheet 78 L Anglo-Egyptian Sudan 1 in 280,000) the Ethiopians have built a Post consisting of 4 grass huts and on arrival there appeared to be about 4 armed men in charge. Dejas. Mangasha was informed on arrival that this Post had been erected in British Territory and that the western bank of the Kibiah River was British and that the eastern bank was Ethiopian in accordance with the terms of the Kanelir Treaty of 1907.

4. Finally arrived at Hamurapus on the 31st March and Governor and his retinue arrived on the 1st April. My camp was pitched as near half way as possible between Hamurapus and Todonyauing as it was thought that this would facilitate meetings and communications generally.

5. The Provincial Commissioner Turkana accompanied by the District Commissioner Northern Turkana arrived at Todonyauing on the afternoon of the 3rd April and the Assistant District Commissioner Lokitauing arrived on the 2nd April.

6. It was thought that if Dejazmatch Mangasha Yilma met all the Kenya officials in an informal way before the official discussions that it might tend to help matters so they were asked to luncheon on different days and various discussions took place before, during and after luncheon.

7. Dejazmatch Mangasha visited Todonyauing officially on the 5th April was saluted by the Quarter Guard and a bugler sounded the general salute. The Governor presented each official of the Civil and Military at the Post with rhino or buffalo horn cups, a few official matters were discussed before luncheon after which he met some of the Turkana Elders, some photographs were taken and he returned to Hamurapus in the P.C.'s lorry.

.2. 17

8. On the 6th April the Kenya Officials visited Mamurappu and the Governor's Band saluted the Provincial Commissioner. The Officials were provided with a half European and half Ethiopian luncheon the former half of which was provided by me and cooked by my servants. Some photographs were taken and the Ethiopian Chiefs were introduced to the British Officials but no official discussions took place.

9. Official discussions commenced on the 7th April in my Camp and it was suggested to the Provincial Commissioner that in order to avoid confusion that the less contentious items should be discussed first and that one subject should be discussed at a time to which Mr. Champane agreed.

10. General discussions took place about peace between the tribes and the institution of the Arbitration Board which it was decided to call "Lokiko" and which is a native name for a tribal court of Chiefs and which was understood by the tribesmen as the system is in operation in the Sudan and Uganda.

11. It was pointed out that it was useless to attempt to institute the Lokiko unless peace or at least an armistice had been established between the tribes. When this line of action had been agreed upon it was decided to endeavour to persuade the Chiefs to make some kind of peace and to give some token that for the moment that there would be a cessation of thefts etc during the time that the meeting was taking place. The Chiefs of both sides appeared willing to make peace and they were told that after the peace ceremony had been concluded that the tribesmen on both sides could threaten out their past claims for compensation or the return of stolen stock in a constitutional way in the Lokiko.

12. After a discussion between the tribal Chiefs it was decided that they would make peace according to their ancient tribal custom which consisted of putting ostrich feathers in the grass of the sacred grove of 5 trees at Natade which is approximately 5 hours march into Ethiopian Territory. All the Chiefs were unanimous that there was only one man who could make a lasting peace and that man was Chief Lonyuman whose father was a renowned warrior and known as the peacemaker and who was buried in the trees at Natade. Chief Lonyuman was to kill a bull at Natade and a certain elder of the Gellah tribe was to cut out the fat or intestines which should be hung around the necks of all tribesmen present and in this manner a lasting peace would be established according to tribal custom and which would be binding on the tribesmen.

13. The Turkana Chiefs were rather nervous about travelling 5 hours journey into their enemy's country but they said that they would be willing to proceed if accompanied by me. The Turkana had great fears of witchcraft and as is well known the presence of a European appears to defeat the practices of witches and witch doctors they required my presence in the close proximity. A start was made, my camp was packed up and the Turkana Chiefs accompanied by me set off for Mamurappu to collect the Ethiopian Chiefs and tribesmen. On arrival at Mamurappu the Ethiopian Chiefs raised the following points.

- a. that the ceremony would be upset by the presence of a European even at a distance of 2 miles away from Natade.
- b. that Natade at some time in the future might be claimed by the British for the Turkana.

- c. that it would be known as the Government peace place and that they would be unable to use it for their own ceremonies in the future.

At this stage Dejaz. Mengasha guaranteed safe conduct to the Turkana Chiefs and tribesmen both to and from Matade but the Ethiopian Chiefs objected to his presence in the vicinity of the ceremony in exactly the same way as they objected to mine. At this point Chief Longuman said that he was not afraid to go but that he feared the good intentions and bona fides of the Ethiopians as they had on many occasions tried to kill him but that he was not afraid to be killed but that he thought that he might be murdered by poisoning or witchcraft and that he was prepared to go unaccompanied by me provided that his fellow tribesmen agreed. The Provincial Commissioner was asked by me to come to Kaxurapus to discuss the new turn of events and to give his permission to the Turkana to proceed to Matade unaccompanied by me. Finally after a discussion which lasted all morning the Turkana refused to proceed unaccompanied by me as they were most suspicious of the Ethiopians. I then returned to my half way camp so that discussions could be continued the following day.

14. The Chiefs had a long talk in my camp and decided to make a temporary peace which could be concluded in a lasting fashion in the future. These discussions took place about past claims for compensation and the return of stolen stock and a date was agreed upon as being the investigation into a raid in 1927 in which the Governor of Kaji stated that 467 Nyangaton (Buma) had been killed by the Turkana. Then an agreement was drawn up upon the following lines:-

- a. Chiefs to sign and seal a lasting peace.
- b. Past claims of both sides to be investigated by the Lokike up to the Maru Kifian Raid of 1927 and claims to be heard in the reverse order to which they actually took place.
- c. That the Lokike should be composed of 5 Turkana Chiefs, 3 Gallab and 2 Nyangaton with the District Commissioners of both sides in the Lokike until such time as a President could be elected.
- d. That any case which could not be agreed upon should go before a Board consisting of representatives of both sides with the Consul Kaji as Mediator in an endeavour to reach a local settlement but that in the event of non-settlement locally of any claim that the case with the evidence should be forwarded for Diplomatic settlement in Addis Ababa.

The agreement was ready for signature in English and Amharic but when requested to sign the document the Governor stated that he could not accept me as Mediator. I pointed out to him that the matter had been agreed upon in a general way between yourself and the Minister of Foreign Affairs and he had your Despatch translated to him again but he denied having received any information from his Government about this matter so I explained to him that the agreement was merely a basis for discussion in Addis Ababa and that you or the Government could alter, amend or modify it in any way. Perhaps his refusal to sign the agreement may be realized when it was thought that 2 British officials would have the decision against one Ethiopian. It is thought that he was unable to understand the duties of a Mediator though it was carefully explained to him on several occasions.

15. After the objection the Governor informed me that he had received a telegram from Maji and Addis Ababa over the telephone line from his Government instructing him to sign and to agree to nothing but that the Central Government should be informed fully about everything and that they would issue instructions, a certified copy of this telegram was shown to me. The Governor then stated that very serious trouble had broken out in the Maji and Goldea Provinces and that he must depart at once in order to look into his internal affairs. A mail from Maji has been received to-day and the Sergeant Major who was left in charge of the Consulate corroborates this, so far about 15 Amharans have been killed by the Firma and Tid tribesmen and several Maji natives have been killed by the Tid people, their cattle having been taken but more details will follow in due course. I am informed that a wealthy and well known Maji morenany Atto Farta has been killed during the trouble.

16. Dejas. Mangasha was informed that it was quite impossible for him to depart from the border at once as he desired to do as there were other questions which needed discussion before his departure and that something must be settled so that his Government would be in a position to know the details of our discussions. He was again asked to sign an amended agreement so that his Government and yourself would have something written and agreed upon locally as a basis for discussion in Addis Ababa, finally he said that if he could be given a copy of the English and Amharic agreement that he would forward it to his Government with his remarks and the copy was handed to him.

17. The Governor was requested to settle the following matters in ~~at~~ a temporary way before his departure so that things could proceed in an easy way until he ~~was~~ promised return to the border in about 3 or 4 months time and when he said that he hoped to have received definite instructions from his Govt:-

- a. Tolpen fishing.
- b. Peace between the respective tribes.
- c. Allow the tribesmen to enter each others country unarmed so that inter-tribal trade might be facilitated and that the tribes might come into closer touch thereby.
- d. Atto Tibatu had been appointed as the District Commissioner for the Ethiopian tribal areas of Gollab and Bumo and he is a reasonably well educated person who was of great assistance to me during the trouble ~~in~~ I had had with the Acting Governor Fitaurari Kidane before the Dejazmash's arrival in Maji.

Of the above

- a. has been agreed to pending his return
- b. has been arranged by the Governor in making his tribesmen and Chiefs sign and seal a document which is given hereunder which is a step in the right direction but whether the Gollab and Bumo will adhere to it or not in the future remains to be seen, it has been translated as follows:-

"We the Chiefs of the Gollab (Atto Masai, Ammyumuk, Abu Gurach and Babe 4 of us in all) and we the Chiefs of the Bumo (Lotang, Lokwar, Agafari and Lotinga 4 of us in all) total signatures amounting to eight have agreed to the following

1. That we shall not quarrel or fight with the Turkana in the future neither shall we do any harmful acts towards them.
2. If in the future any of the members of our tribe kill Turkana or raid we have agreed to refund any cattle stolen and to produce the offenders and hand them over to our Government.
3. That if we Chiefs are unable to produce the offenders or produce the stolen cattle to our Government or Shum (D.C.) appointed to our area that we can be punished according to the amount of damage done and we have agreed and signed hereon.
4. We have agreed and signed by affixing our thumb prints on the document that we are responsible for our own actions and those of the members of our tribes and all our agreements will be written and copies will remain at the following places.
 - 1 with the Governor of Majji Province.
 - 1 with the Gallab Chiefs
 - 1 with the Bums Chiefs

Signed the 6th Masia (15th April 1938) and written at Namrapus Post.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy
Signed.....

Chief Clerk of Governor of Majji.

15. On the 15th April Dejas, Mangasha accompanied by Agafari Zande visited Todenyauing in order to say farewell to the Kenya officials and certain matters were settled. The Provincial Commissioner Turkana handed a statement of various matters to the Governor and the latter acknowledged receipt therefor (the document referred to was sent to you under cover of my letter dated 2nd to 17th April together with the Amharic and English draft agreements), a copy of the original Turkana Compensation claim translated into Amharic was handed to the Governor at the same time. The Kenya and Ethiopian Officials parted on the most friendly of terms and Dejas, Mangasha stated that he would return to the Border accompanied by me in 3 or 4 months when he hoped to have received definite instructions from his Government.

16. In conclusion I beg to point out that it appears most evident that the tribes are upon more friendly terms than was displayed at the meeting last year but the Turkana Compensation claim appears to stand in the way of an easy and friendly settlement. The Ethiopian Chiefs stated that the Turkana Chiefs had agreed that the blood of the sacrificed bull would nullify all past claims. At one time it appeared as though the Turkana Chiefs had given way on this point but later they rallied and adhered to their claims for compensation for the raids of 1928 and 1929 and for which I think Pitaurari Gabri Mariam who was then D.C. of the Ethiopian tribes was largely responsible. That Ethiopians other than local tribesmen took part in these raids appears to be certain. The Ethiopian Chiefs admitted that they were in possession of certain Turkana stock but they remained firm throughout that they would repay no stock to the Turkana. When pressure was put upon them by the Governor of Majji and the fact was explained to them that their counter-claims would be considered by the Lokiko they agreed to the general scheme.

20. Regarding the occupation of Hamurapus Post by the Ethiopians I explained to the Governor that any geographer with the ~~same~~ delicate instrument would place the post as situated in British Territory but that I had suggested that his people should be allowed to occupy the Post as an act of grace provided that the Lokiko was instituted. The boundary according to the Menelik Treaty of 1907 was most carefully explained to him at various points on the journey to this Lake and I said that if the British Government could see its way to cede Hamurapus to Ethiopia that they might do so but that this point was very doubtful and further that in any case if land was taken by Ethiopia at any point beyond the Treaty Boundary that the British Government would demand an equivalent amount elsewhere and vice versa.

21. I am most disappointed that it was impossible to settle matters in a more definite and lasting fashion but it is hoped and appears essential that the Central Government at Addis Ababa should issue definite instructions to the Governor of Maji as to date he does not appear to have received anything of a very definite character. It is hoped that after the instructions have been issued that the Governor will accompany me to the North and put affairs upon a satisfactory and lasting basis.

22. Copies of this despatch are being sent to Khartoum, Nairobi and Entebbe.

I have, etc.,

(Sgd) R.C.R. WHALLEY.

H. B. M. A. General, MAJI.
S. V. Ethiopia.

His Britannic Majesty's Minister
The British Legation,
ADDIS ABABA.

Draft of an Agreement
between the British and Ethiopian Tribesmen.

1. We, the chosen representatives of the Turkana tribe on the one part and the chosen representatives of the Malire (Gallab) tribe and the Donyiro (Bumo or Nyangatom) on the other part, hereby, in the presence of the undersigned representatives of our respective Governments, agree that there shall be a cessation of hostilities between the tribes which we represent in virtue of which no thefts, raids or hostile acts shall take place between the tribes on the one part and the members of the tribes on the other part during such time as the negotiations in connection with this document are proceeding.

2. And we and the members of our respective tribes understand that offenders who commit acts of hostility contrary to the spirit of this document will be dealt with according to the laws of our respective Governments.

3. And we further agree that in the event of a satisfactory termination of these negotiations we will conclude a lasting peace on behalf of ~~our~~ between our respective tribes according to our ancient customs at Hatada.

4. And we further agree that any claims of stolen stock, or loss of life or damage caused to any members of our respective tribes by the Malire and Bumo on the one part and the Turkana on the other part shall be heard by a Court of Chiefs and Elders consisting of 10 members (5 Turkana, 5 Gallab, 5 Bumo) and shall meet as circumstances allow not less than thrice yearly. This Court hereinafter referred to as "LOKIKO" shall enquire into and render judgment on all ~~claims~~ claims as above provided that the cause of action arose subsequent to 1st August 1927 (see Hamile 1919).

5. The supervision and direction of this "Lokiko" shall rest with the local representatives of our Governments and its findings and judgments shall be executed by the local provincial authorities. In the event of the "Lokiko" being unable to arrive at a decision such claim shall be submitted to a Board consisting of the D.O. Northern Turkana and a corresponding representative of the Ethiopian Government and a corresponding Majesty's Consul, East, as mediator. In the event of this Board failing to agree the matter will be referred by the respective members to the Ethiopian Government and to His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa for settlement.

6. All claims submitted to the "Lokiko" of which the cause of action arose prior to the signing of this document shall be heard in the reverse order to which they actually took place.

7. And that we on behalf of our respective tribes waive all rights to all claims of which the cause of action arose prior to the 1st August 1927 (or 24th Hamile 1919) aforementioned in the last sentence of paragraph 4.

8. We furthermore agree that this document is subject to the approval of our respective Central Governments who may make any modification, alteration or amendment which may be deemed necessary.

Memorandum setting forth the attitude of the Kenya Government present situation on the Kenya-Ethiopian frontier west of Lake Rudolf.

- (1) That the existing Ethiopian post at Hamarupus is within British territory as defined by treaty and carried on existing maps.
- (2) That the information contained in paragraph 1 was conveyed to the Fitzurari Halls-Mariam by Mr Brown D.O. on February 10, 1930 and by letter to Dejach Addis by Mr Stone P.O. Turkana on February 18, 1930.
- (3) In the event of the Ethiopian Government not complying with our request which has already been presented for the evacuation of the post, the Kenya Government wished it to be clearly understood that the continued occupation is by an act of grace on the part of the British Government and will not affect British claims to the territory when the boundary comes to be demarcated.
- (4) That this occupation is permitted in order to facilitate the negotiations of the Arbitration Board and therefore the post is not to be fortified or garrisoned by more than twenty five armed men.
- (5) That during such occupation the Ethiopian officials will request the agreement signed between Fitzurari Halls-Mariam and Mr Makran, D.O. Northern Turkana on March 7th, 1922 with regard to the rights of British subjects to fish as far north as the Tolpen Beach.
- (6) That in the event of any of the terms set out in paras. 2, 3, 4 or 5 not being complied with, the Kenya Government reserves to itself the right of re-occupying Hamarupus so as to give effective protection to British subjects in the enjoyment of their rights.

To His Excellency Dejazmach Wangeasha Yilma,
Governor of East and Golden.

I am handing you the above memorandum for your information as it sets forth the Kenya Government's attitude towards certain circumstances now existing on the frontier.

I will be grateful if you would acknowledge receipt.

Ed. Arthur Champion,
Provincial Commissioner, Turkana Province.

10/4/32.

June 1st. 1932.

British Consulate

Haji.

Despatch No. 26 A.

Sir,

I have the honour to give you hereunder the translation of a letter received from Dejazmach Mangasha Yilma, dated 25th Magabit (or End April 1932) whilst at Lake Rudolf. The translation of the letter was shown to the Provincial Commissioner Turkana Province but the Amharic original is sent herewith for your information.

From Dejazmach Mangasha Yilma

Governor Haji and Godea Provinces No. 112-1921

To. My dear Friend Captain Whalley.

Greetings.

1. Regarding the fishing affairs this is what my Zabanyas here (Hapte Wolde and Atto Simen) have told me about the Gellab and Turkana non-agreement during Sanne (June) month last year.
2. The Gellab told me to inform the A.D.C. that the Turkana had killed one of their children who had been looking for some camels as I went over to Todenyaung and told the A.D.C. of the Post accordingly and that the Turkana fishermen should not come here to fish but the A.D.C. replied that I should wait for three days until the A.D.C. could arrive. As three days the A.D.C. had arrived at Todenyaung, I went over and talked to him about the matter but the A.D.C. answered me "It is one of the Gellab tribe who died and what are you".
3. Then I told the A.D.C. that the fishermen could not come again until I had received instructions from my Senior Officer so as to prevent the two tribes from killing each other.
4. The next day the Turkana came prepared for fighting and started quarrelling with the Gellab after which they sent a message to the A.D.C. The A.D.C. came over and said to me "What are you", he also spoke to me and called me in a very hard way and he also wanted to hit me with a stick after which he went away.
5. If the A.D.C. has done this with a simple Zabanya where there

there was no higher official I am very sorry. I am only informing you of this because I have been told so.

6. I asked the Gellab where their boundary with the Turkana was and they told me where their fathers and mothers had been buried and which is their tribal area as follows:-

a. The Chief Attomasai of the Gellab said that his mother had been buried on the top of Mount Labur and under Enesooti(?) mountain and he said that Enesooti is their great-grandfather's tomb and is their own land.

b. Attomasai said that the present British Post Todenyaung (Garmeriel in the Gellab language) was his father's town ~~in~~ Opplisia.

c. They said that their boundary with the Turkana is the big sandy river bed called in Gellab B Bopezi and in Turkana Nraya Katoai.

7. Bume.

a. The chiefs of the Bume said that their boundary is on a mountain called ~~Gellab~~ Gellab and Amharic Goudda Gara (i.e. Lorientom) and in Bume language Tosarra where the father of Chief Loteng had been buried.

b. The chiefs of the Bume who are buried at Zingote are ~~Stgon~~ Stgon and Lepulongaro.

c. The Bume have informed me that their boundary is this side of Kspots, and with the Turkana is Katome, Kaiserin and Zingote.

8. As you have informed me in writing and in personal conversation (i.e. at ~~Post~~ Post which was established in the Sudan) that the other side of the Kibish was Ethappian (i.e. East Bank) and that this side was British (i.e. West Bank) now the Kibish runs under Labur mountain and joins the Wano (Rudolf) I think that Todenyaung Post is this side of the Kibish, what do you think? I am telling you this so that you will know what the Chiefs have told me but all cases of such a nature will be decided in Addis Ababa.

Signed. Mangasha Yilma, Dejamach.

9. On one visit to Namurapus Post whence the above

letter

letter came I informed the Governor that the East Bank of the Kibish was Ethiopian territory and that the Western Bank was British territory and that Namurapus according to my location with a prismatic compass put the Post about half a mile or so within Kenya Colony.

3. I read out the exact definition of the boundary from the treaty map of 1907, a copy of which I took from the document given to him by you at the Legation in Addis Ababa, but he consistently refuses to recognise this document due to the fact that his Government have not issued any instructions to him about this matter, and further he states that until definite instructions are received that he cannot recognise the Treaty or the boundary which I have shown and described to him.

4. Sanderson's Gulf, as you are aware, is now dry and to the Ethiopian this is a continuation of the Kibish river (vide paragraph 8 of the Governor's letter above). From a point about four or five miles on a direct bearing from Namurapus on to Nakwa Hill there is a low stony hill which I climbed and from which the trees showing the rivers Dongol and Kibish can be seen plainly through field glasses and the dry Sanderson's Gulf appears as a bare and expanse of country. It is evident that near this hill and about one mile in the direction of Namurapus that Sanderson's Gulf in the past joined up with the Omo River. I am informed by the Consular Guard who visited this part 10 or 15 years ago that water was actually standing in Sanderson's Gulf and that then it was impossible to cross in a direct line to Namurapus except by wading across or by going around the water's edge of Sanderson's Gulf. In fact after the very heavy rain which we had fallen we had great difficulty in getting the donkeys across the boggy stretch of land from Namurapus to the Hill mentioned above.

5. I pointed out to Dejazmach Mangasha both at Namurapus and Todenyaung that not very many years ago that these places must have been under the waters of Lake Rudolf and at the time when water was standing in the now bone-dry Sanderson's Gulf and further that in my opinion that the Gallab were overstating their case as

as to Hamrapus and Todenyaung.

6. I also mentioned that the fact that his tribes stated that their ancestors had been buried on various hills which are now British territory according to the Treaty map was no indication that the country was his tribesmen's any more than the fact that the paramount Turkana Chief Lonyuman and father of present Chief of that name who was buried at Natade which is some five hours march or so into Ethiopian territory on the east bank of the Kibish and about two hours march from the hill mentioned above was Turkana country.

7. I send you the original Amharic letter and give you the translation so that you will be aware of the information which has been forwarded to the Central Government by Dejazmach Mangasha.

8. I pointed out to the Governor that the Taposan tribe and the Bume or Nyangatom are the same people but that his Bume are a small and minor section of the Taposan tribe at Kapoeta. It is of interest that the four Bume chiefs Lokwar, Loteng, Agafari and Lotinga have individually and collectively admitted to the name Nyangatom to me and which is the Taposan name for these people. The chiefs and tribesmen have told me that they marry the Taposan girls and the Taposan young men marry the Nyangatom young girls. The Nyangatom chiefs admit that they were in the Taposan villages near the Dodinga Hills and Mora Ag. (sabat Ambo as the Ethiopians call the place) last July when I was in Kapoeta. The Nyangatom have become more friendly towards me of late but I have decided that it is inadvisable and too early for me to go into their language and tribal customs etc to be able to write an article about them. It is proposed to do this in the future when I shall have more knowledge of them and they of me. I have obtained twenty of their words which I give hereunder and which I am assured are entirely Taposan words but several of which are the same as in the Turkana language:-

- nose-- egume, hair-- stim, tongue-- akajep, chest-- erarum, breasts

PP2222

breast(woman's)-- nyekesin, abdomen-- nyakok, blood-- akot, fire--
akin, water-- agippi, milk-- akile, durra-- mumwa, honey--nyau,
dog-- aimok, bull--ntamo, cow--ite, rain--nyakeru, egg--nyebeye,
sun-- nayakolong, moon--nyalap, meat-- nyakaring.

I have obtained these twenty words because, having the
one can connect the languages of Nyangatom and Taposan by this
formula. I am writing to the District Commissioner Kaposta and
it is hoped that he will be able to say whether the words are the
same or not.

9. It appears to me that the whole of the tribal claims to
the southern base of the so-called Ilembi triangle need careful
consideration and those of the Ethiopians and their tribesmen are
as follows:-

a. In the past the Ethiopians accompanied by their Bume
tribesmen visited the Taposan tribes (i.e. before the Taposan
occupation by the Sudan authorities) it remains to be proved whether
the Bume are a small section of the Taposan tribes or not.

b. The fact that the Nyangatom (Bume) tribe desire be
administered by the Ethiopians if such is the case, has
created complications by opposing the Taposan tribe and its sect-
ions. The Ethiopians consider that the Taposan tribe is more a
portion of their Bume and that the whole Taposan area is theirs by
right of their administering the Bume or Nyangatom. This point
needs clearing up and it is only possible to do so by the intro-
duction for the first time of the Menelik Treaty Boundary which
will tend to confine the Nyangatom to Ethiopian territory. This
point helps to explain the uncertainty, disquiet and feeling of
insecurity of the Ethiopian officials when any advance or move
forward is made by the Sudan Administration into the Ilembi Triangl
with patrols, making motor roads to Gebels Kombo and Moru Agippi
and field training in the vicinity of Owabuk etc etc. The only
way in which this feeling of insecurity can be removed is by the
introduction of the limits laid down by the said treaty which has
never been brought into force by the Ethiopian Governors of Maji

Maji.

10. In my despatch No. 19 dated 12th October 1931 page 6 sub-paragraph C I stated that the whole tribal affinity, grazing rights of the native tribes appeared to need careful study and consideration before the arrival of the Boundary Commission on this part of the border and this I propose to attempt to clear up before its arrival.

11. Copies of this despatch are being sent to Khartoum, Nairobi and Entebbe.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Sd. R.C. Whalley.

His Britannic Majesty's Minister

Addis Ababa.

C. O.

Mr. Priestman 30/9
Mr. *Asst. Secy* 30/9

18065/32 Kenya.

11 40

Mr.
Mr. Parkinson.
Mr. Tomlinson.
Sir C. Bottomley.
Sir J. Shackburg.
Permt. U.S. of S.
Parly. U.S. of S.
Secretary of State.

Approved by ACPH

C.D.
R 1-OCT
D 37

September, 1932.

Sir,

With reference to ~~the~~ *the* letter to refer to your

DRAFT. *Cultra*

THE U. S. OF STATE,
FOREIGN OFFICE.

letter No. J. 8000/3/1 of the ~~24th~~ ^{792 44} ~~24th~~

March ~~October~~, 1932, and previous

correspondence on the subject of

~~affairs on the Kenya-Abyssinia~~

Boundary in the neighbourhood of Lake

Ruddif,

I am now to transmit to you to be laid before Secretary

Sir John Simon, the accompanying copy of a despatch, with enclosure, *relative to affairs in that area* from the Governor of Kenya, and

(2) to observe that Sir Philip Cunliffe-

Lister notes with concern the unsuccessful issue of the

negotiations.

(10)

NI

negotiations, and ^{with} would be glad to learn Sir John Simon's view whether strong representations should not be addressed to the Abyssinian Govt.

3. ~~I am to add that~~ Sir John Simon is aware, from other correspondence, of the possibility that the Consulate at Maji may be left vacant in the near future during the absence of Capt. Whalley on leave; ^{and} ~~I am to suggest, therefore,~~ that ~~it~~ may be thought desirable to defer any action on this despatch until the arrangements regarding the Consulate are more definitely decided.

I am, etc.

(Signed) H. J. ALLEN

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learn Sir John Simon's view whether
strong representations should not be
addressed to the Abyssinian Govt.

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of the possibility that the Consulate at

Maji may be left vacant in the near

future during the absence of Capt. Whalley

on leave; ~~I am to suggest therefore,~~

that it may be thought desirable to

defer any action on this despatch until

the arrangements regarding the Consulate

are more definitely decided.

I am, etc.

(Signed) H. A. ...

As regards the despatch at 10: -

Occupation of Namurupus.

8/16008/30

The position regarding the occupation of Namurupus is set out in the note at (8) in 16008/30.

Briefly, the Abyssinian troops in 1930 occupied this post which the Gwynn boundary places in British territory - the Abyssinians having, however, ~~occupied~~ ^{re-occupied} this boundary. On the request of the Governor of Kenya representations against this occupation were made by H.M. Minister at Addis Ababa to the Ethiopian Govt., who promised to withdraw these troops. This was not in fact done and further representations were made.

21/17041/A/31

Later, Sir S. Barton, when on leave in this country, expressed the view that it would be a mistake to press too strongly for the evacuation of the post, since he understood that it was the only place near the frontier ~~where~~ ^{where} the Abyssinians could maintain a post with any degree of confidence and comfort. He feared that if they were forced to evacuate it complete withdrawal of their Administration from the frontier district would follow whereupon chaos would ensue. This was conveyed to the Governor of Kenya, with the suggestion that the post might be allowed to remain on the following understandings:-

- (1) that the measure is a temporary one and an Act of Grace on the part of H.M. Government, in order to facilitate the operation of the Arbitration Boards and to promote friendly relations;
- (2) that British claims to territory on which the post is situated are not affected in any way;

and

and (3) that the Abyssinians would refrain from interfering with the fishing rights of British subjects in that area and from all other action calculated to prejudice the rights of local inhabitants or to disturb peace.

It was further suggested that the exact terms of the communication should be agreed by the Governor with H.M. Minister.

The present despatch shows that in accordance with the procedure suggested above, the Governor, after consultation with H.M. Minister, added an additional condition, i.e. that the right was reserved to re-occupy Hamrupus if the Abyssinians failed to observe these conditions and certainly after any re-fixing of the boundary, unless adequate compensation were paid.

The Ethiopian Governor of Magi has now indicated in his letter of the 17th of April, that the post is in Abyssinian territory, and he asserts the right of the Ethiopian Govt. to Garrison the post.

Border Courts or Arbitration Board.

The institution of these Courts was proposed by Capt. Whalley. The Governor of Kenya thought that the establishment of 'Courts' would involve legal complications, but fully agreed to the establishment of an Arbitration Board for Marilla-Turkana affairs on the lines advocated by Capt. Whalley, i.e., that there should be an equal number of chiefs from both sides to sit and judge disputes

between

42

between the two tribes in accordance with tribal custom, and that the judgments of the Board would be submitted to representatives of the two Govts; that the Consul at Magi should act as Umpire or, alternatively, failing the agreement of the Ethiopian Govt. to this, that he would act as mediator, and that in the event of failure to agree the case would be reserved for diplomatic action. The enquiries of the Board were to be limited to disputes occurring after the 5th of July, 1929. It was, however, decided that if the Arbitration Board could settle amicably any part of the outstanding claims for ~~lands~~ prior to this date, amounting to 231,791, this should be left to them, and that the question of pressing the Abyssinian Govt. to pay the whole of these claims should be left in abeyance until it was seen whether the Arbitration Board could deal. The question of the establishment of the Board was left by the Ethiopian Govt. to be dealt with by the new Governor of Magi on his arrival in the Province, in accordance with the arrangement made by H.M. Minister with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who stated that the new Governor would have full powers to institute the system without further reference to the Central Govt., provided that it had the approval of the local Chiefs on both sides.

At the Conference, however, the new Governor stated that he had received telegraphic instructions from his Govt. not to conclude any agreement with regard to the constitution of a Border Court or of a Court of Appeal from its decision, but only to report

to

22-1704/A/31

22-1704 (C) 31

10/18065/32

encl. to do

encl. 1 to 3
17041 (C) 31

to his Government.

Toipen Fishing.

Capt. Whalley reported that the Ethiopian Govt. had agreed that the fishing rights should be restored to the Wanderobo. The new Abyssinian Governor declined, however, to recognise these fishing rights, and was only prepared to promise that there would be no further interference for the next three months with those provided with permanent fishing passes.

A claim for £31,791.

The case is fully outlined in the letter to the F.O. of the 23rd of June, 1931. In reply the F.O. stated that the financial situation in Abyssinia was so desperate that it appeared exceedingly unlikely that the Abyssinian Govt. could raise so large a sum in cash, and also suggested that to press this claim might compromise the negotiations regarding the Arbitration Board. The F.O., while agreeing that the Border Court should settle any part of this claim which it could arrange amicably, further suggested that the question of pressing the Abyssinian Govt. to pay the full claim should be left in abeyance until it is seen whether the Border Court could deal with any part of the whole of this claim.

The Governor now states that the result of the present negotiations proves that a Border Court cannot deal with a claim of this nature,
and

and he therefore requests that a settlement of the claim should be pressed through diplomatic channels.

It is now necessary to consider what representations should be made to the F.O. in forwarding this communication. In the first instance, it seems desirable to express disappointment at the failure of the Conference to reach agreement on any of the points owing apparently to the Ethiopian Govt. having withdrawn from their representative the discretion to conclude an agreement; as regards the occupation of Hamarupus, in view of the claim now forward by the Abyssinians, suggest that it is now for consideration whether the demand for the evacuation of the post by the Abyssinians should now be pressed; as regards the proposed Arbitration Board, Border Court, concur in the Governor's view that a tribal board of the nature envisaged cannot settle the major outstanding claims. It proposes, therefore, that these claims should now form the subject of representations to the Abyssinian Govt. as a settlement of these would open the way to the establishment of more peaceful relations between the tribes, if not to the formation of an Arbitration Board to settle minor disputes which might occur in the future. As regards the Toipen fishing, also suggest that representations should be made to safeguard the rights of the British tribesmen which the Ethiopian Govt. have previously accepted.

H. S. P. 1/12/31

Para 10 of section
15 32 17041 (C) 31

Para 4 of (4) in
17041 (C) 31.

(This was left for my return from leave, & I must apologize for having delayed it further).

The results of the Conference are frankly disappointing. But it is becoming increasingly more obvious that the first requisite to a satisfactory state of affairs on the Kenya-Abyssinia frontier is a strong central government in Abyssinia, which to enforce its writ in the outlying provinces. From other papers we know of the efforts of the present Emperor to extend his control, and the question whether an explicit representation to the Abyssinian Govt. should be tactically sound at the present juncture.

Very much a matter for the F.O. In sending No. 10 to F.O., therefore, I would merely say that S.O.S. notes will concern the unsuccessful issue of the negotiation, & will be glad to hear Sir Simon's view whether strong representation should be addressed to the

1822/2/32
circulated
simultaneously

Abyssinian Govt. Add that Sir Simon is aware from other correspondence of the possibility that the consulate at Addis may be left vacant in the near future during the absence of Capt. Whalley on leave, & suggest that it may be thought desirable to defer any ~~action~~ action on this dispatch until the arrangements regarding the consulate are more definitely decided.

[Signature]
28/9

10 45



GOVERNMENT HOUSE.
NAIROBI.
KENYA.

KENYA.

No. 100

CONFIDENTIAL.

RECEIVED
- 5 SEP 1932
COL. OFFICE

10th August, 1932.

Sir,

No 23
2004 A/31

I have the honour to refer to your despatch, Confidential (4) of the 5th August, 1931, on the subject of affairs on the Kenya-Sudan-Abyssinia boundary in the neighbourhood of Lake Rudolf.

No 2
2004 A/31

2. At the suggestion of the Minister at Addis Ababa it was decided to add to the conditions proposed in your Confidential telegram No. 222 of the 25th July, 1931, that "we should reserve the right to re-occupy Namurupus if the Abyssinians failed to observe those conditions, and certainly after any re-fixing of the boundary unless we should have been adequately compensated".

Ans'd 4/8/32

copy of ...

A meeting was ultimately arranged between the Provincial Commissioner, Turkana, His Majesty's Consul Maji, and the newly appointed Abyssinian Governor of the Maji and Goldea Provinces, which took place from the 4th to the 16th April between Todenyang and Namurupus. I enclose, for your information, a full account of what took place at that meeting, which may be summarized as follows:-

Occupation of Namurupus.

From the letter of the Abyssinian Governor, which forms the last enclosure to Mr. Champion's report,

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
MAJOR SIR PHILIP CUNLIFFE-LISTER, P.C., G.B.E., M.C., M.P.,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
DOWNING STREET,
LONDON, S.W. 1

report, it is clear that he regards not only Namurupus but also Todenyang as being in Abyssinian territory, and he asserts, on behalf of the Ethiopian Government, the right to garrison the former.

Border Courts.

The original proposal to establish a Border Court had in view a two-fold object, viz:

(a) It was to settle locally such portion as it could of the claim of £20,985 in respect of raids in 1928 and 1929 by the Merille;

(b) It was to endeavour to deal with claims amounting to £10,896 in respect of raids by Donyiro tribesmen from the "Ilembi Triangle" during the same period. It was further hoped that, if the Court proved able to deal successfully with the foregoing matters, it might be established as a permanent institution for the settlement of claims arising from any minor inter-tribal disputes which might occur thereafter.

At one time during the negotiations it was provisionally agreed to recommend an extension of the period over which claims should be assessed to the 1st August, 1927, but eventually, and after the conference had lasted for eleven days, the Abyssinian Governor stated that he had received telegraphic instructions from his Government not to conclude any agreement with regard to the constitution of a Border Court, or of a Court of Appeal from its decision, but only to report to his Government.

Toipen Fishing.

The Abyssinian Governor declined to express any unqualified recognition of the right of the Turkana

Turkana and Wandering tribesmen to fish up to Toipen beach, and was only able to give the qualified and unsatisfactory assurance that, pending his return to the frontier three months later, there would be no further interference with the liberty of those provided with a permanent pass to do so.

Inter-tribal relations.

The conclusion of a ceremonial and binding peace between the Turkana on the one side and the Merille and Donyiro on the other was prevented by the break-down of negotiations with regard to the establishment of a Border Court. The attitude of the Turkana was conciliatory, and indeed they appear to have gone far to meet the proposals of their late adversaries: in the absence of an assurance that any such machinery would be set up as would be capable of enforcing their claims they, however, naturally declined to go further.

On the other hand some kind of a truce has been arranged and the Merille and Donyiro have signed a document in which they agree to refrain from hostile acts against the Turkana.

4. This meeting was only arranged after considerable delay and the result is most disappointing. I am satisfied that the Provincial Commissioner and His Majesty's Consul did everything in their power to bring a settlement of the issues nearer to finality and that, for the moment, the tensivity of the situation which existed a year ago is relaxed. I fear, however, that the failure to formulate any definite and agreed proposals for ratification by the two Governments has

been

4.

been a serious disappointment to the Turkana and may prove to be a corresponding encouragement to the Merille and Donyiro to renewed hostility against their neighbours.

No 3
17044/c/31

5. In paragraph 2 of the Governor's Confidential despatch No.66 of the 1st May, 1931, Sir Joseph Byrne expressed the opinion that the success of the proposed Border Court depended on the establishment of peaceful relations between the tribes and that such relations were unlikely to eventuate until the outstanding claims had been settled. The result of the present negotiations proves conclusively that there is no real hope that such a Court could settle this claim and I have therefore no other course but again to solicit your assistance in pressing for a settlement through diplomatic channels.

6. I am doubtful whether it is worth worth to continue the effort to establish a Border Court and whether, if established, it would serve any useful purpose, but it is possible that such a Court would be capable of settling minor disputes and I am therefore prepared to give the proposal a further trial if necessary.

7. Meanwhile I have given instructions that the Provincial Commissioner, Turkana, is to deal as adequately as possible, in conjunction with the military, with any raiders. I have further ordered that any further interference with the Toipen fishing is to be reported to me with a view to immediate representations to the Minister at Addis Ababa: should diplomatic action

5.

action fail, and should no alternative course appear,
I propose to use such force as may be necessary for
the protection of the rights of British subjects.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

H. W. Wood

GOVERNOR'S DEPUTY.

A. Ref. No. AMH.2/1.

Office of the Provincial Commissioner
Turkana Province
Kapenguria, 18th. May 1932.



The Hon'ble,
The Colonial Secretary,
Nairobi.

FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

MEETING BETWEEN THE BEJASHACH MANGASHA YELMA
GOVERNOR OF MAJI AND THE PROVINCIAL
COMMISSIONER TURKANA PROVINCE
APRIL 1932.

1. I have to report that on receiving information that His Britannic Majesty's Consul Captain Whalley with the Bejashach Mangasha Yelma Governor of Maji Province were approaching the Frontier near Hamorupus I set out from Kapenguria on March 30th and visiting Lodwar where I was joined by the District Commissioner Lt. Commander McKay proceeded to Lokitang and therefrom I took the road round the northern spur of Mt. Loburr to Todenyang where I met Captain Brush O.C. Detachment 4th K.A.F., Mr. Shackleton the District Officer on the frontier and Lieut. Carne in charge of the post.

2. The Consul had already pitched his camp midway between the two posts of Todenyang and Hamorupus and the following morning I proceeded thence and discussed at some length with him ^{the} conduct of our proposed negotiations. I attach herewith a memorandum of the events

Enclosure I.

(A)

events and minutes of the meetings which took place and extended over a period of thirteen days. It has been initialled by the Consul. I do not propose therefore to burden this report with the details of our daily intercourse.

3. I was especially anxious to implement the terms of our instructions re the constitution of the Border Arbitration Board, which in order to avoid confusion we have agreed to refer to as the Lukiko, a word well-known to all the tribes concerned. It seemed desirable to both the Consul and myself that both the District Commissioner and the corresponding Abyssinian Official in charge of the Hariti should have places on the Board, as the organisation and execution would all fall upon them. It was not however so easy to find a suitable Chairman. This is undoubtedly a serious stumbling-block, as not only was it feared that the Consul would prove unacceptable to the Abyssinians as subsequently transpired, but he (the Consul) doubted if it would be possible for him to visit the frontier sufficiently often.

4. It was generally felt that the success of the Board rested primarily upon the restoration of friendly relations between the tribes and that this would not be easily achieved as long as the Turkoma claim remained unpaid and yet it was this very claim which was to have the first consideration of the Board when constituted. The position was obviously therefore one of considerable delicacy.

5. It was agreed that our first concern in negotiations with the Dejazmach should be the termination of hostilities and the performance of some form of peace ceremony the nature of which should be arranged amongst themselves. The question of the occupation of Hamoropus and the restoration of the fishing rights would follow and might be much simplified after the establishment of real peace between the tribes.

6. In order to dispel that feeling of suspicion with which I know Ethiopian Officials regard Europeans I refrained from any mention of official matters when I met the Dejazmach afterward ~~at~~ lunch and on his departure sought an opportunity of offering him a small personal present which seemed to please him and extended an invitation to him to visit Todenyang and lunch with us the following day. This he did and was received at the gate with a guard of honore and general salute. (The Civil and Military Officers whom he had not yet met, were presented and before sitting down to lunch he distributed some presents of Abyssinian handicraft.) In the afternoon an opportunity offered for touching very lightly on the fishing question.

7. In the meanwhile the situation had been explained to the Furuhana and the next day they sent over their five representatives to accompany me to the Consul's camp (Chiefs; Loayman and Khal with Jalinga, Kgwalan and Erigai). There the representatives of the three tribes met for the first time and to them the objects and significance of the proposed Board was very carefully explained by the Consul and myself.

(4)

Subsequently at my suggestion they went aside and quite apart from us held a long conference amongst themselves at the termination of which it seemed as though there existed a willingness on both sides for peace as I still believe there really is, then however the Marili were insistent on the ceremony being performed at a place some four hours walk inside Abyssinian Territory the Turkhans were at first inclined to object expressing the view that the ceremony could equally well be performed at the Consul's camp. The Marili however did not consider that it would be regarded by the bulk of their tribe as genuine unless it were performed at Katside. The grave there they affirmed was by tradition the only spot where such ceremonies could be conducted. They admitted had become so largely on account of the fact that Louysson's father had been buried there. That evening I had a private interview with the five elders and after putting considerable pressure upon them they consented to go provided the Consul should accompany them.

It now looked as if we were on the verge of accomplishing something, but we had reckoned without the Marili who allowed the expedition to start off and the Consul himself had just passed Kumeropus when they announced that his presence would upset the whole of the peace ceremonies. On hearing this, I hurried over to Kumeropus and after a long discussion with the Consul and the Dejazmach agreed to leave the Turkhans to decide for themselves, explaining how that the Turkhans had only given way over the site after considerable persuasion on my part so that now I did

not feel justified in bringing to bear further pressure to induce them to come, yet another point. If anything happened to them in Abyssinian Territory I should naturally be held to blame both by the Kenya Government and the Turkhama Tribe. The Dejazmach replied that he would take the responsibility but being only too well aware from our past experience and the statements of Abyssinian Officials themselves of the ephemeral character of their administration in those parts, I felt unable to accept this offer. I then put the matter to quite a large body of the Turkhama who were present. They, inspite of Lowman's expressed willingness to go unaccompanied were not willing either to go themselves or to let Lowman place himself in so dangerous a position in the hands of their erstwhile enemies, I must admit my sympathies were with them.

v. It is my firm conviction that the Maritz had no intention of carrying out the ceremony unless the Turkhama claim of £30,000 were forgone and that they wished by imposing one obstacle after another in the way of the Turkhama to be able to throw the responsibility and blame upon their shoulders for having upset the peace negotiations. Had the Turkhama gone to Hatale I am convinced the ceremony would never have been performed unless the Turkhama had agreed to drop their claim. Few in numbers in a strange country and away from European influence they felt they would probably be able to coerce them into submission. Hence their dislike of the Consul's presence even at a distance of 2 miles. How much support they were receiving in this attitude from the Abyssinian Authorities it is difficult to say. My suspicions were aroused when the Dejazmach failed to exercise his influence and give his support to the Consul accompanying the party, under the conditions already agreed upon.

(6)

10. The only course now open was to attempt to arrange a peace ceremony to be performed at the Consul's camp and with this object in view we met again the following day and after prolonged explanations the native members of the proposed Board, were again invited to go apart and see if they could arrive at a settlement and produce some scheme of their own for the performance of a peace ceremony which would be binding on all three tribes and take place in or near the Consul's camp. I took this opportunity of congratulating Atto Tababo, who I understood had just been appointed as Fit. Haili Hirika's successor at Hamoropus and who attended our deliberations for the first time. On the return of the elders it was evident that there was growing up amongst the Turkhans a futility complex which prompted them to suggest that as Government had during the last two years been unable to obtain any satisfactory, what was the use of standing out further in the face of the attitude adopted by the Marili and apparently supported by the Habash. Opinions were divided and of course neither the Marili nor the Abyssinians were slow to take advantage of this. That evening I held a meeting of the heads of the sections concerned in the claim and they decided they would continue to press for the compensation submitted by Government in 1930.

11. It had been quite clear to me from the days discussions that the Marili had no intention of performing any peace ceremony which was going to involve the formation of an intertribal body of court which would consider Turkhana claims and as reference to the minutes proves the suggestion would seem to

seem to have originated from or had at all events been expressed by their Dejasmach himself (para.49). Equally unfortunate was the allusion to his anxiety to return to his Headquarter, henceforward the Marili ^{they had} knew only had to play for time.

12. At a subsequent meeting it was decided that an agreement should be drawn up in consultation with representatives of the three tribes and that they should be called upon to sign it in the presence of their Officers. The terms of this agreement (a copy of which is attached) were thoroughly gone into by the ~~Dejasmach~~ and myself and after several amendments which generally involved my having to give way, he expressed himself satisfied with it, It was I felt imperative to have some such agreement on paper, as the incidents of the past had shown how necessary such a precaution to be, besides had not the Dejasmach expressed himself unable to endorse the agreement signed a year ago by Haili Miriam (see para 68 of memorandum). Equally important perhaps was the establishment of the Appeal Board consisting of the District Commissioner Northern Turkhans, the corresponding Ethiopian Official with the Consul as mediator. with regard to the consideration of claims by the Board, in order to meet the Dejasmach I made the great concession of putting back the date to August 1st 1927, instead of May 1st 1929, which was approximately the time from which our active administration of the area right up to the Frontier commenced and from which the Marili had been informed that it was our intention not only ^{to} disarm the Turkhans but to forbid counter raiding. Mr. Stone laid great stress

Enclosure II.

stress on this when framing the claims on the date marked a very definite political change in our relations with the tribes across the frontier. All this and more was carefully explained by me to the Dejamash but he either could nor would not appreciate its significance so that in order to help matters forward I expressed myself willing to compromise to the extent of including the Donyiro claims in a raid by Turkhana in which it was said that 400 Donyiro were killed. A record of the affair was found and the Turkhana who conducted it has been interrogated. It appears to have been a small counter-raid in which perhaps a dozen may have been killed.

15. From this point the Dejamash took up the attitude that he had never been informed of our claims and that he had no authority to consent to the establishment of a Board to inquire into them. He maintained that he must first have the details of our claims set out and the Ethiopian Official at Haborpus would then be instructed to inquire into them as "all lives were liars". Whereupon the Consul pointed out to him that he was brooking the very object with which he had undertaken this journey to the Frontier and that he had in fact the necessary authority. After showing him the schedule of claims with which he was afterwards provided with a copy. I proceeded to point out that it was the business of the bodies which we were proposing to set up to inquire into and sift the details of the claims had not ourselves and that the

hope had been expressed by both Governments that when constituted a number of these claims would be examined and settled by them and that those which the local bodies were unable to adjust would then be resubmitted for Diplomatic action.

14. As step by step we began to approach finality and an implementing of the various proposals which had been put forward in the correspondence which has passed on the subject during the last twelve months, so the local Ethiopian authorities began to display their real attitude towards the proposals.

15. Disappointment was however again to be our lot for on the following morning the Dajazmach found himself unable to consent to ^{the} agreement as the proposed constitution of the Appeal Board did not meet with his approval. He wished that appeals should go before a Board consisting of himself and the Consul sitting at Maji. To this I was naturally unable to agree as not only would it involve the recording of an immense volume of evidence but it seemed to me to be directly contrary to the spirit of our instructions which were to make every endeavour to settle such claims as we could on the spot. I also pointed out that a local Board could summon witnesses and examine them, a proceeding which would be difficult if not impossible for a Board sitting so far ^{away} as Maji, to say nothing of the fact that the Furkhama seemed to be very inadequately represented on such a Board. The Consul occupying the position he did could only act as mediator and was not in a position to represent the interests of

the Turkhans. I made a counter proposal to the effect that a Board consisting of the Dejazmach and myself with Consul as mediator should sit twice yearly on the frontier. This did not however ~~appear~~ acceptable to the Dejazmach who forthwith announced his intention of returning at once to Haji. Thereupon I offered to cut out all reference to a local Appeal Board, leaving the question of appeals from the Lukike to be dealt by the respective Governments. The reply to this was that in addition to the bad news from the Fishani area, the Dejazmach had received a wire from Addis forbidding him to place his signature to any document and that he was merely to report to the central Government. I realized that further negotiations were therefore useless.

16. Just before leaving the Dejazmach is reported to have induced the MaFill and Donyire Chiefs to sign a document whereby they agreed to refrain from hostile acts against the Turkhans and he was apparently anxious that I should do the same. I saw no reason to do so, as the Turkhans have shown themselves willing to obey Government instructions during the last three years of administration. In any case the employment of such methods did not meet with my approval and I felt not to be in keeping with the general principles by which we administered our subject races.

17. There remained now the diplomatic issues between the Kenya and Ethiopian Governments and after consultation with the Consul it was decided in the circumstances set these forth in a short memorandum to be presented to Mangasha Yelma.

This

Enclosures III & IV

This was done and accompanied by many explanations by the Consul and myself. A copy of the memorandum and a translation of the reply which was received after my departure from Todayang is appended. The latter is illuminating as showing the extent of the claims made by the Ethiopian Government.

18. Though the Dejamash could not see his way to endorse the agreement signed by Fit, Hail Miriam a year ago, with reference to the fishing at Tsigen, he stated publicly that the Turkhana rights were to be recognized. He was also sympathetic with regard to trading intercourse between the tribes and principles of a paid system with regard to this and the fishing were outlined. The District Commissioner will work out the details and put them into practice. The Dejamash assured us that on no account would the fishing be interfered with again. As however Aito Tebebe has gone back with him to Hafi and Hapte raids has again been left in charge, the Kools disposed to accept this assurance with caution.

19. Thus the long expected visit of the Dejamash to the frontier from which we hoped so much and which was to "settle the whole matter for the good of all" has come and gone and cannot be said to have come up to expectations. The full authority with which we were assured he was armed would seem suddenly to have been for some reason withdrawn. Curiously enough this withdrawal seems to coincide with the arrival at Hamaraya ^{of} one Gabri Miriam whose political views are are not unknown to us. Beyond

Beyond the establishment of a better feeling between the tribes, I fear little or nothing has been accomplished. Every endeavour was made on my part to meet the wishes of the Ethiopian authorities but certain points obviously had to be upheld both in justice to the Turkhans and the maintenance of British prestige. The Consul worked untiringly making every endeavour to explain these points but could make little headway in face of the uncompromising attitude adopted by the Ethiopians. I am glad to be able to record however that our personal relations with the Ethiopian officials were of the most cordial character and quite undisturbed by diplomatic differences. I placed my lorry at the disposal of the Dejazmach to assist him and his brother officials in travelling to and from the Consul's camp which is about 2 miles from Meserayus, a small courtesy which he seemed to much appreciate.

20. I regret to have to report that the meeting has left me with the firm impression that:-

(1) The Ethiopian Government have not shown themselves through their local officials as very anxious to establish a local body to inquire into Turkhan claims.

(2) The local officials if not the Central Government not only regard Meserayus as Ethiopian territory but Yelgen as well and have no intention of abandoning the former place unless driven out by force of arms.

(3) They regard the granting of fishing rights to the Turkhans at Yelgen as a least concession on their part.

(4) The local Officials of the Ethiopian Government do not consider themselves in any way bound by the description of the boundary with the Sudan and Uganda as defined in the Honalich Treaty.

21. I am afraid the Turkhana are very disappointed as they may regard us as being worsted by the Habash and there is no doubt but that a feeling has grown up amongst them that as we have not the power to enforce our demands than they had perhaps better buy peace by relinquishing their claim. Should we allow them to do this ~~surely~~ will our prestige have suffered an irreparable blow but it will be increasingly difficult should the Turkhana be again attacked to restrain them from counter raiding. To them, their own methods as employed in the past appear more effective than our modern ones.

22. The Dejazmach has given us his assurance that he will visit the Frontier in about three months. I fear other affairs will keep him busy elsewhere and that it will be late in the year before we see him there again. I suggest that he be given written authority to sign ~~agreements~~ and to settle affairs on the spot without having to make further reference to Addis Ababa.

Arthur M. Champion
 PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONER
 TURKHANA PROVINCE.

Copy to District Commissioner, Northern Turkhana, Lodwar.

MEMORANDUM OF EVENTS AND MINUTES OF MEETINGS
HELD BETWEEN THE PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONER
TURKANA AND THE DEJAZMACH MANGASHA
YELMA APRIL 4th TO APRIL 16th
1932 AT TODEBYANG.
-----000-----

Monday 4.4.32.

1. The Provincial Commissioner and the District Commissioner met Mangasha Yelma informally at the Consul's camp where they were entertained to lunch. The following matters were discussed between the Provincial Commissioner and the Consul before the arrival of Mangasha Yelma:-

(1) It was agreed that the Arbitration Board should consist of 3 Turkana, 3 Marili and 2 Donyiro. The District Commissioner and Pitaurari were to be ex-officio members for the purpose of fixing the dates of meetings (which would be held every four months) and they would also be present when the meetings were being held. The question of a President for the Board was left open to be decided on later, as also the locality of the meetings.

(2) The date of the occupation of Lokitung should be taken as the date which limited claims if possible in view of the fact that since that date there had been no retaliation by the Turkana.

(3) The question of the occupation of Hamrupus was one which should be raised at a later stage of the negotiations. This might involve the limitation of the garrison stationed there.

(4) It was felt that the Marili Consuls might be returned at the first meeting of the Court or Board.

2. The Provincial Commissioner presented Mangasha Yelma with a handsome wrist watch.

Tuesday 5.4.32.

3. Mangasha Yelma came over to visit Todenyang. He arrived at noon and received a General Salute from the quarterguard. He made presents to all the British Officials in the post (P. C., O/C Det., D.C., A.D.C., Lieut. Carne, Lieut. Barnard).

4. After-lunch an informal discussion took place in the course of which the Provincial Commissioner touched on the fishing question, explaining that the Turkana fishermen were absolutely dependant on the fishing for their livelihood. He pointed out that the fishing had been stopped without warning despite the agreements signed by the Fitter...

5. The Dejarmatch explained that the fishing had been stopped in consequence of the friction arising from the discovery of a corpse of a Marili native alleged to have been murdered by the Turkana. He further stated that he had been informed that the A.D.C. had used somewhat forcible language to the Ebania in charge of Namorupus when he visited the Abyssinian to protest against the stoppage of the fishing.

6. The Provincial Commissioner read the inquiry which the A.D.C. had conducted into the finding of the corpse, and both he and the Dejarmatch agreed that if this matter was standing in the way of peace then it should and would be thrashed out to a conclusive finding.

7. Prior to the departure of Mangasha Yelma, the Turkana Chiefs and Kidere came to greet him and he talked for some minutes with them.

8. The Dejazmatch met the Turkana Chiefs on the beach after tea.

wednesday 6.4.32.

9. The P.O., O.C. Det., A.D.C., and Lieut ~~Carr~~ lunched with the Dejazmatch at Hamorupus. The Consul was also present. No official matters were discussed. Agafari Zande Damma was also present throughout the proceedings. The Collab and Huma Chiefs were presented to the Provincial Commissioner and party.

Thursday 7.4.32.

10. The first preliminary meeting took place at the Consul's camp.

Present:- P.O., D.C., A.D.C., Consul, Dejaz.
Mangasha Yelma, Agafari Zande, Kidane Kifle. Five
Turkana (Lonyamar: Ekal, Jalanga, Egwalam, Origal).
Three Marili (Ato Masai, Dabo, Abuguroach). Two
Lonyiro (Loteny: Agafari).

11. Before the arrival of the other parties, the Provincial Commissioner explained to the Consul that the Turkana were most anxious for peace but that it would be understood that they would also require compensation for loss suffered in the raids etc., and free exercise of their fishing rights. If peace were really concluded the present attitude of being 'on guard' against any Marili found in Turkana might

be relaxed so as to permit of peaceful and un-armed intercourse for trading and other friendly purposes.

12. On the arrival of the Dejazmatch the Consul showed him the fishing agreement. The Dejazmatch said that he had not received a copy of it from his Government, though he had seen it before.

13. The Chiefs and Elders greeted each other in a friendly manner and it was decided that Turkana should be the medium of conversation.

14. The Consul explained that the two lots of Chiefs were brought together to go into ~~part~~ troubles. The Turkana had been partially disarmed by the British Government and there seemed little doubt that the tribes on the other side of the frontier had taken advantage of this to prey on them.

15. The respective Governments were friendly and they had already seen the friendly relations existing between the Provincial Commissioner and the Dejazmatch.

16. What was wanted was a real and lasting peace. When this had been obtained discussions as to compensation could proceed in a friendly and peaceful atmosphere.

17. If this proved impracticable then the Provincial Commissioner and the Dejazmatch would tackle the matter and if they failed it would be sent to the respective Central Governments.

18. The Dejazmatch said that he hoped that the tribes would make peace themselves. If they could not do so they would be forced to do so which would naturally be unsatisfactory.

19. At this stage Ato Hanni (known to the Turkana as Tompathia) expressed a desire for peace.

20. The Provincial Commissioner said that he hoped that the Chiefs and Elders would, by talking quietly and slowly by themselves, come to make a real and lasting peace. The Turkana, however, had suffered during the last few years and had not retaliated and they would, therefore, require to be paid compensation.

21. If there was any matter standing in the way of peace he hoped that he would be told immediately.

22. The ten Elders then retired and spent about an hour and a half in discussion. When they returned, Hgwalen said that they had decided on peace, the question of stock was for the Government. We have made peace and we on our part are prepared to return stock stolen from our tribes but we cannot say whether they will do the same.

23. Deba said "we have made peace according to our forefathers. People who fight will never get many children or cattle. Peace is best".

24. Kenyomon "we have made peace, no one refuses".

25. A discussion then took place as to the form of Peace Ceremony which should be performed in order to render the peace a real and lasting one. It appeared that the customary ceremony consisted in putting an ostrich feather on top of a tree. All the members of tribes would then be called together to that place where a bull would be sacrificed and the fat or intestines of the animal put round the necks of

all present. The actual details of the ceremony were not however clearly defined.

26. It was decided to hold the ceremony at Hatade which appeared to be the usual place (Mkali objecting) and that the Marili would send for the Turkana when they were ready.

27. The Dejematch said that he thought that it was better to settle claims first and then make peace but the Provincial Commissioner and the Consul explained that their experience had shown that this was not possible as discussions would profit nothing until peace or at least an armistice had first been concluded.

Friday 6.4.32a

28. Word was sent to Todenyang asking the Turkana to come to Hameropus and proceed to Hatade. The Turkana explained to the Provincial Commissioner however, that the question of performing the ceremony at Hatade had been somewhat decided on the previous day and that when they came to think about it they felt that they would be unable to go there. They were frankly suspicious of the good intentions of the Marili and feared that though personal violence might not be done them, yet they would run the risk of witchcraft. Moreover they would be at a great disadvantage being so few among so many Marili.

29. The P.C., D.C., A.D.C., and the Five Elders visited the Consul's camp and explained the position

to

(7)

to him. They then returned to Fodonyang and the Consul visited the Dejamatch.

30. Later the Consul came to Fodonyang and said that the Marili were most insistent that the only man who could make peace was Lonyamon and the only place at which he could make it was Hatado which was the site of his father's grave.

31. After discussion the Turkana agreed to go if the Consul accompanied them as had been the original intention.

32. That evening word was received from the Consul saying that the Dejamatch had agreed to the proposal that he, the Consul, should accompany the party to Hatado. The Turkana were requested to go to the Consul's camp at dawn on the following day.

Saturday 9.4.52.

33. The Turkana set out at dawn for the Consul's camp with the intention of proceeding to Hatado. At twelve noon, however, a letter was received from Capt. Halley saying that further complications had arisen and requesting the P.C. to go to Hamoropus to discuss the situation.

34. The P.C. went over to Hamoropus and found that the Marili had objected to the Consul accompanying the party, saying that it would spoil the ceremony. They would not accept his offer to remain ^{at} a distance of two miles from Hatado itself.

35. Lonyamon alone said he would go because the P.C. had expressed to him a strong wish that he should

should but all the others were unwilling to go or let Lonyaman go.

55. After discussion the P.O. said that he thought the Turkana were adopting a reasonable attitude and that he was not prepared to force them to go to Natade without ^{the} Consul.

57. The place was 5 or 6 hours journey beyond Hamaropus which meant at least one night in Camp. He explained that the Consul would pitch his tent 2 miles from the spot where the ceremony would take place and that neither he nor his people would go any nearer to it. The Marill replied that the place would be thereby defiled or that the British Government would use the incident as a claim to territorial rights.

58. The final result was that the Turkana returned to Todonyang and it was arranged that they should meet the other tribes again on Monday.

Monday 11.4.32.

59. A further meeting was held at the Consul's camp, there being present all those as on previous meeting including the ten Chiefs and Riders. In addition Tebabe was introduced as being the newly appointed Ethiopian District Commissioner in charge of the Marill country.

40. The Provincial Commissioner explained to the Chiefs the position up to date and asked them to talk together and endeavour to find some way of agreeing. The chiefs then withdrew and while they were discussing matters outside the Provincial

Provincial Commissioner and the Dejazmatch discussed the question of the date from which compensation claims should be upheld. The Provincial Commissioner pressed for that date originally and always demanded by the Kenya Representatives, namely the occupation of Lokitaung. The reason for this date was that it marked a definite change in policy on the frontier. From that time the subject Ethiopian tribes knew that the Turkana would not retaliate. They had been warned that if they raided the Turkana they would be punished.

41. The Dejazmatch pressed for the inclusion of a raid which he said had been perpetrated by the Turkana on the Donyiro in September 1927. He suggested that something in the neighbourhood of 400 Donyiro had been killed by the Turkana who were led by a man called Murugirion.

42. After some discussion the Provincial Commissioner intimated that he might consider the matter if some details were supplied. The Dejazmatch said that all details were written down in books at Maji. The raid took place during the few days when Dejas. Assafa was relieving Dejas. Gelalcho.

43. The ten Chiefs and Elders returned at 1.30 p.m. Kral said that two points had emerged from their talk. (1) Both tribes agree to make peace. (2) The Marili definitely refused to pay any compensation claims.

44. The Marili attitude was that there were so many debts on each side that it would be futile to go into the past. They wanted to wash out all the past and to try by means of the Board to prevent any thefts or

murders in the future and to pay compensation if they occurred in future.

45. To this proposition Jalanga gave the definite reply of the Turkana that they would not agree to forego claims which arose since the occupation of Lokitaung. Before that date they would forget everything.

46. At this state the Marili said that the Turkana had agreed outside that all past claims should be washed out and it was only when they came into the ~~land~~ that they changed their mind. They blamed Kkal for obstructing matters.

47. Lonyamon said "I want peace. I will make peace. The Marili have said that they will not pay claims. We have asked them twice and they have refused. I myself am pro-peace and the making of peace and payment of claims. If we do not pay claims neither side can heal. I have put the words of the Marili into my heart and I may bring them before the Europeans that they may examine them". It is good that you should look into it".

48. Agufari. "we had ended our troubles outside. Both sides had agreed. we agreed to let all the past go and to prevent murders and thefts in the future".

49. The Dejazmatch then addressed to Turkana "we have been trying to make peace. I suggested paying no compensation but some of you said that you wanted claims paid. Do not play with us". Continuing, he said that he had many other things to do besides his work here and he was anxious to return to his headquarters.

50. Ato Masai said that they had agreed with the Turkana Chiefs outside.

51. After some discussion it was decided that the Provincial Commissioner should talk to the Turkana delegation that evening and the Dejazmatch to the Marili, and that they should meet again the following day.

52. Later in the evening the Provincial Commissioner held a barasa of the Turkana at Todenyang. He told them that there were two roads open to them and they must tell him which they wanted to follow as he thought they appeared to be undecided. They could wash out all their claims, waiving their rights to everything, and thus make peace. On the other hand they could say that they wanted to get compensation for the claims made out by Mr. Stone and Mr. McKern, and if so he would help them to obtain it. He wanted to get a definite reply from them as to what they themselves wanted.

53. After about half an hour the Turkana returned and said (Lobwin speaking) that they wanted to hold out for claims for damage done after the occupation of Lokitaung.

Tuesday 18.4.38.

54. A further meeting was held at the Consul's camp. The D.C. and Tababo and the ten Elders were present.

55. The Turkana and the Marili discussed things again and the Turkana said that they could not give up their claims without going back to ask the people

people in their maryattas. The District Commissioner told them that they had already given a definite answer and that such a course would be quite impossible.

wednesday 13.4.32.

56. A further meeting was held at the Consul's camp. Present:- The P.C., D.C., A.D.C., H.B.M. Consul, Dejan. Mangacha Yelma, Agafari Gauda, Tebabo.

57. The discussion opened on the question of compensation claims. The Dejan. explained that his chiefs had said that they would not consider claims for the 'War' which was carried on shortly after the establishment of Lokitaung (meaning the claims made but by Mr. Stone and Mr. McKean for the raids in 1928 and 1929).

58. The Consul suggested fixing a date of some sort, and leaving these 'War' claims for diplomatic action.

59. The D.C. said that the Marili had been asked to put in counter claims and the Fit. Haile Mariam had said that he would do so but actually no counter claims had been received.

60. After considerable discussion in the course of which the Dejan. asked for copies of claims and an assurance that his claims would be heard (despite the assurance given by the Consul over and over again that the proposed agreement was not one-sided and that obviously all counter claims could be dealt with by the Board). The Provincial Commissioner explained that they (the Ethiopian authorities) had been told

two years ago that their counter claims would be considered. They had been asked to supply them but had not done so. What was required at the moment was an assurance that the tribes would be prepared to settle all claims which came before them. So far the Marili had definitely stated that they would not do so. The Turkana claims he would like to emphasize again, were based on the occupation of Lokitaung for the definite reason that as from that date they had not retaliated against the other tribes and the other tribes knew and took advantage of this. On some occasions when the other tribes had come into our territory and murdered the Turkana, who were quite defenceless, they had been caught by the K.A.R., but it must be very clearly understood that no claims would be considered at all which were made for people killed by the K.A.R. while raiding in Turkana and Marili had been told that if they came into Turkana to raid they would be driven out and punished by the K.A.R.

61. The discussion continued along these lines the Dejan pressing for the inclusion of a raid which, he said, took place by the Turkana against the Nyiro six months before the occupation of Lokitaung.

62. Eventually he said that he was not prepared to implement the agreement about the constitution of the Board reached with Sir. Hails Mariani.

63. The Consul read to him a letter addressed to H.E.M. Minister saying that the Dejan had been given instructions to implement the Board along certain lines provided the Chiefs agreed. After some discussion the

Dejas. said that he had received no such instructions and was prepared for the Consul to write to Addis saying that he, the Dejas. denied having received any such instructions. He also touched on the question of Hamorupun and said he objected to the attitude of the British in saying that Hamorupun was in their country. It was, however, decided to leave this out of the present discussion.

64. At this stage Tebabe explained that the previous day the Chiefs wanted to go back to their homes and refer the matter of compensation to their people.

65. The Dejas. said that he was not sufficiently conversant with the position to deal with it at once on the spot. His D.C. would have to go into the whole matter and collect the evidence. If these claims for £20,000 were to be paid it would be the tribes who would pay and not the Government. His D.C. would look into all cases and in two or three months the matter be gone into again. All the natives were here and he wanted a chance to get at the truth. He was quite prepared for the Consul to send a wire to Addis saying that he, the Dejas, denied having received any instructions to settle the matter.

66. The discussion as to the date from which to admit claims. In order to meet the Dejas. the Provincial Commissioner offered to count claims from 1st August 1927. This would allow of both sides of the raid claimed by the Dejas. being considered. The Dejas. expressed this and held out for 1st September.

67. The Provincial Commissioner then suggested that

the Board should begin with the most recent cases and work backwards and said that it was only necessary to have a limiting date beyond which they could not proceed.

68. After much discussion the Dejas. said that he would go and ask his chiefs whether they would accept 1st. August 1927.

69. The P.C. told him that he must understand that this was quite final. If he came back with an unfavourable answer he, the P.C., would have no alternative but to admit failure to reach an agreement, and the present position of unfriendliness existing between the tribes would continue. This would be greatly to the detriment of both Governments. He, the P.C., had made great concessions to meet the Dejas. in his wishes. He would not be prepared to make any further concessions. This was his final offer - all claims would be considered arising out of events subsequent to 1st. August 1927.

70. The Consul said that if the Dejas. was unable to agree to this he would be compelled to wire to the Minister saying that no agreement had been reached despite every effort having been made to meet the wishes of the Ethiopians.

71. The Dejas. said that he also would have to wire to his Government saying that the negotiations had broken down.

72. The Dejas. then went to Kamsrupka.

73. During his absence the draft agreement was considered.

74. The Dejas. returned in about an hour's time and said that he had asked his chiefs and they had said that the raid which he claimed was not a counter raid. The man attacked (Kerio) had been friendly to the Turkana. The chiefs accepted the date of 1st August, 1927 (24 Hwalli 1919).

75. The draft agreement was then read with the inclusion of this date and the Dejas. asked that he be supplied with a copy of it in Amharic ~~in the~~ evening. It was understood that this would be done.

Thursday 14.4.32.

76. During the morning the Consul visited Todenyang and informed the Provincial Commissioner that the ~~Dejas.~~ did not agree to the arrangements for appeals from the Chiefs' Board. He, the Dejas., wished for appeals to go from the Board to Maji where they would finally be decided between himself and the Consul. The Provincial Commissioner said that he could not possibly agree to this. He would, however, be prepared to meet the wishes of the Dejas. as far as possible and said that he would agree to a board for hearing appeals from the Lukike composed of the Provincial Commissioner, the Consul, as mediator, and the Dejas. This latter board, however, would have to sit at Endolf twice yearly.

77. The Consul returned to Hamoropus and shortly came back to Todenyang with the reply that the Dejas. would not consider the matter, and that he, the Dejas., was thinking of going back to Maji,

The Consul despatched a W/T to the Minister at Addis informing him of the recent turn of events and asking him to endeavour to obtain instructions directing the Dejas. to accept the proposals and to remain at Rudolf until border matters were finished.

78. Later, at sundown, news was received that the Dejas. was in an extremely disturbed frame of mind and had informed the Consul that he was packing his kit in preparation for his departure on the morrow.

79. In view of the difficult situation the Provincial Commissioner visited the Consul in the evening and discussed matters. A new agreement was drafted which left the whole question of appeals from Lukiko to be decided by the respective Governments.

Friday 15.4.32.

80. The Consul visited Todoryang in the morning and informed the Provincial Commissioner that the Dejaratch said that he had received the previous day a telegram from Haji instructing him not to put his signature to any documents but to report to his Government on the situation and it would be dealt with again in about three months.

81. The Consul's telegram to Addis despatched yesterday was withdrawn from Lokitaung.

82. In the afternoon the Provincial Commissioner, The D.C., A.D.C., and the O/O Det. visited Consul's camp, it being understood that Mangasha Yelma would come to say good-bye. The latter did not arrive, sending word that he was too busy.

83. The Consul showed the P.C. a copy of an agreement which Mangasha Yolma said he had made all the Marili and Donyiro Chiefs sign. The effect was that they would not commit hostile acts against the Turkana.

84. The Consul said that the Dejas. was anxious for the P.C. to get the Turkana to sign a reciprocal document but the P.C. said that he felt it was unnecessary for the Turkana to sign a document saying that they would obey Government's orders as they had obeyed them now for many years.

85. The Consul read a note from Mangasha Yolma saying that he agreed to the opening of the Toipen fishing to the Turkana for a period of three months or until such time as he returned.

Saturday 16.4.53.

86. The Dejazmatch and Agafari Zandi visited Tadenyano to take his leave of the P.C. The Consul came with him. After telling the Dejas. that he was sorry to hear that trouble in another part of the province necessitated his departure, and hoping that he would have a good journey etc etc. the P.C. said that it was his duty to hand to the Dejas. a memorandum setting forth the attitude of the Kenya Government in connection with the occupation of Hamarupus by the Ethiopians. The Dejas. would understand that this matter was quite impersonal. He understood that the terms of the memo. had already been explained by the Consul. He would like a receipt from the Dejas. for the memorandum.

87. The memorandum was then read by the interpreter, and a copy handed to the Dejaz. under suitable covering note.

88. The P.C. then thanked the Dejaz. for agreeing to permit the Turkana to fish at Toipan for three months until he returned to the frontier. He would see they behaved themselves. If anyone did not behave himself he would be punished. He hoped if any small matter arose it would not occasion the closing of the fishing again. If the fishing were closed again he wished to make it quite clear that his Government would take a very serious view of the matter. He hoped the Dejaz. would see that no petty official would stop the fishing. To this the Dejaz. replied that no matter what happened the fishing would not be closed in his ~~country~~. Until Ato Tebeka could take up his duties, Hapte ~~side~~ would be in charge.

89. The P.C. said that a list of the 1929 and 1930 claims had been sent to the Dejaz. Other claims for 1930 and 1931 would be sent in due course. The latter might be in the neighbourhood of £1,000. The whole claims might now have to be settled by the central Governments in London and Addis Ababa. Counter claims would, of course, be considered.

90. The P.C. stressed the desirability of inter-communication between the two tribes. He thought it was very necessary that peaceful intercourses should be promoted. The Dejaz. said he was in entire agreement. After discussion it was decided that

people

people wishing to cross over into the country on the opposite side of the frontier should be allowed to do so in unarmed bodies not exceeding five persons. Every such person must first obtain a pass from the D.C. of the territory in which he resides and, on the suggestion of the O/O Detachment, K.A.R., such passes would be examined and stamped at Todenyang on entry and taken away from the bearer on exit. The Dejas. thought this was a very good suggestion and said that he would also make similar arrangements.

01. People going to fish at Toipen would be given a permanent pass by the A.D.C. Lokitang which they must show on demand and when passing Mamorups.

02. The Dejas. said that he did not object to night fishing at Toipen.

03. The Dejas. agreed that Ato Tebabo should send ever word to Todenyang whenever he was sending mail to Haji, as there might be letters for the Consul or for the Dejas.

04. The P.C. then explained that he was sorry that he had been unable to agree to the proposal to form a board of appeal in Haji consisting of the Dejas. and Consul. His Government, he felt sure, could not have agreed to such a proposal. Continuing, he paid a tribute to the impartiality of Capt. Challey and to the hard work which he had put in during the time they were at the Lake. He also thanked the Dejas. for coming down to the frontier with his advisers and subordinates and hoped he would see him again shortly.

OP. After a friendly exchange of compliments on both sides the Dejazmach said goodbye and left Todenyang at about midday.

Sd/- R.C.H. Whalley.
H. B. H. Consul
18/4/52.

Sd/- Arthur H. Champion.
PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONER
TURKANA PROVINCE.
18/4/52

Enclosure II.

MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT SIGNED AT LAKE RUDOLF
BETWEEN BRITISH AND ETHIOPIAN TRIBESMEN.

WE the chosen representatives of the Turkana Tribe on the one part and the chosen representatives of the Marili (Gallab) tribe and of the Donyiro (Dume or Ryangatom) tribe on the other part, hereby, in the presence of the undersigned representatives of our respective Governments, agree that there shall be an cessation of hostilities between the tribes which we represent in virtue of which no thefts, raids or hostile acts shall take place ~~between~~ the tribes of the one part and the members of the tribes on the other part during such time as the negotiations in connection with this document are proceeding.

2. And we and the members of our respective tribes understand that offenders who commit acts of hostility contrary to the spirit of this agreement will be dealt with according to laws of our respective Governments.

3. And we further agree that in the event of a satisfactory termination to these negotiations we will conclude a lasting peace on behalf of and between our respective tribes according to our ancient customs at NATAN.

4. And we further agree that any claims of stolen stock, or loss of life or damage caused to any members of our respective tribes by the Marili and Dume on the one part and the Turkana on the other part shall be heard by a Council of Chiefs and Elders

consisting

(2)

consisting of 10 members (5 Furkanna, 3 Gellab, 2 Dums) and shall meet as circumstances allow, but not less than thrice yearly. This Board hereinafter referred to as Lokiko ~~shall consist of~~

~~5 Furkanna, 3 Gellab and 2 Dums~~ shall enquire into and render judgement on all such claims as above provided that the cause of action arose subsequent to 1st August 1927 or 24th Humli 1918.

5. The supervision and direction of this Lokiko shall rest with the representatives of our Governments and its findings and judgments shall be submitted to the respective Governments for execution. In the event of Lokiko being unable to arrive at a decision such claims shall be submitted to a Board consisting of D.C. Northern Furkanna and a corresponding representative of the Ethiopian Government with H. D. H's Council as mediator.

6. All claims submitted to the Lokiko of which the cause of action arose prior to the signing of this document shall be heard in the reverse order to that in which they actually took place.

7. And that we on behalf of our tribes waive all rights to all claims of which the cause of action arose prior to the 1st August 1927 or 24th Humli 1918 mentioned in the last sentence of paragraph 4.

8. We agree furthermore that this agreement is subject to the approval of our respective Governments who may make modifications, alterations or amendments which may be deemed necessary.

Schedule III.

Memorandum setting forth the attitude of the Kenya Government towards the present situation on the Kenya-Ethiopian Frontier West of Lake Rudolf.

(1) That the existing Ethiopian post at Hamaropus is within British territory as defined by treaty and marked on existing maps.

(2) That the information contained in para. 1 was conveyed to the Fitaurari Haili Mariam by Mr. Brown D.O. on February 10th 1930 and by letter to Dejazmachassa by Mr. Stone P.O. Turkana on February 12th, 1930.

(3) In the event of the Ethiopian Government not complying with our request which has already been presented for the evacuation of the post, the Kenya Government wish it to be clearly understood that the contemplated occupation is by an act of grace on the part of the British Government and will not affect British claims to the territory when the boundary comes to be demarcated.

(4) That this occupation is permitted in order to facilitate the negotiations of the Arbitration Board and therefore the post is not to be fortified or garrisoned by more than twenty five armed men.

(5) That during such occupation the Ethiopian Officials will respect the agreement signed between Fit. Haili Mariam and Mr. McKean, D.O. Northern Turkana on March 7th 1931 with regard to the rights of British subjects to fish as far north as the Teipen Beach.

(6) That in the event of any of the terms set out in paras. 2, 3, 4 or 5 not being complied with, the Kenya Government reserves to itself the right of re-occupying Hamaropus so as to give effective protection to British subjects in the enjoyment of their rights.

Dej Mangasha Yelma, Governor of Haji and Goldia Provinces
to

Dear Mr. A. H. Champion, Provincial Commissioner of the Turkana
Province.

1. Your letter in regard to the Frontier reached me on
April 10th 1932. On April 2nd I informed the British
Consul by letter that the post of Namrupus and Todenyang
including some other countries are within the Territory under
Ethiopian Government. So the Ethiopian and English Frontier
Commissioners will arrange it.

2. As there is nothing reported to the Government of what
Fit Haili Miriam heard about the Frontier I don't think him
capable of settling the case; and as you said that you
handled ~~it~~ to Dej Asafa I shall see its copy at Haji and
also send you an answer.

3. I think our respective Governments have agreed before
this that, till the limit is to be fixed up, no soldier
from both sides pass from his post.

4. There is nothing to prevent Ethiopian Government
fortifying the post ~~with~~ occupation or garrisoning it by
any number of armed men.

5. You said you have an agreement with Fit Haili Miriam
but it has no effect without the approval of Government.

6. I thank you very much you wrote to me the Kenya
Government's thoughts.

7. I am sending you a copy of my information to Capt.
Whalley on the 2nd April about Todenyang including other
countries.

8. I shall send you later on, being for the time
unprepared, the number of murdered men and stolen cattle by
Turkamas from Golebs and Daga. I wish you as it is customary
to send my your signature of receipt.

April 17th, 1932.

sd/- Dej Mangasha.

In any further communication on this subject, please quote

No. 2312/46/1

and address—not to any person by name, but to
"The Under-Secretary of State," Foreign Office, London, S.W. 1.

THE Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his
compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for
the Colonies, and, by direction of the Secretary of State,
transmits herewith copy of the under-mentioned paper.

Foreign Office,

August 23rd 1932

24 AUG 1932

Reference to previous correspondence

Description of Enclosure:

Name and Date.

Subject.

White Paper concerning Abyssinian Affairs
into Sudan Amiry

Similar letter sent to



Ethiopia No. 1 (1932)

PAPERS

concerning

Raids from Ethiopian Territory
into the
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan

*Presented to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs
to Parliament by Command of His Majesty*

LONDON

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Cmd. 4153

PAPERS CONCERNING RAIDS FROM ETHIOPIAN TERRITORY
INTO THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN.

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No. 1.

Sir J. Maffey to Sir S. Barton

(Telegram.)

Khartoum, April 6, 1933.
Governor of Upper Nile Province telegraphs confirmation of Anuak raids on 21st Magh and 22nd Marh, and lists casualties: 37 men killed, 37 women and 55 children captured and some 800 head of cattle taken.

First raid carried out by Abyssinian Anuak, though a few Sudanese Anuak who were visiting them on Gila River may have joined. Second raid seems to have been partly Abyssinian and partly Sudanese Anuak, though latter deny it. In any case, it is certain that majority were Abyssinian Anuak from Gila area. Total raiders estimated at 600, and they entered Sudan at Ushini, latitude 7° 41' longitude 83° 54' and penetrated some 50 miles. Governor is being flown to Akobo tomorrow for a discussion with local District Commissioner, and the matter of police reinforcements in hand. He may also decide for demonstration flight of aeroplane along the border to Guchala, latitude 7° 10' if that course seems advisable.

The above further urges need for drastic action to be taken by the Ethiopian Government to repress these Anuak of the Gila, and greater care for whole border district in this section being placed under direct control of being partly under Nayo and judicially under Gope.

No. 2.

Sir John Simon to Sir S. Barton.

(Telegram.)

London, April 30, 1933.
Sir J. Maffey's telegram to you of 6th April.
You should press representations which you have no doubt already made, insisting on immediate return of captives and punishment of raiders.

If desirable, you should seek personal audience of Emperor and explain serious implications which this raid, if left unpunished, may have for Ethiopia, contrasting as it does with Lord Noel-Buxton's mission and meeting of Advisory Committee of the League.
Please report results obtained by telegram.

(P) No 1.

PAPERS CONCERNING RAIDS FROM ETHIOPIAN TERRITORY INTO THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN

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No. 1.

Sir J. Moffey to Sir S. Barton.

(Telegram.)

Khartoum, April 6, 1922.

Governor of Upper Nile Province telegraphs confirmation of Ansek raids on 21st March, and 22nd March, and their casualties: 27 men killed, 27 women and 55 children captured and some 600 head of cattle taken.

First raid carried out by Abyssinian Ansek, though a few Sudanese Ansek who were visiting them on Gila River may have joined. Scrofula said Anseks to have been joint, partly Abyssinian and partly Sudanese Ansek, though latter deny it. In any case, it is certain that majority were Abyssinian Ansek from Gila area. Total raiders estimated at 600, and they entered Sudan at Bahum, latitude 7° 41' N. Longitude 33° 54' E. penetrated some 50 miles. Governor is being flown to Akobo tomorrow for a conference with local District Commissioner, and has matter of police reinforcements in hand. He may also decide for demonstration flight of aeroplane along the frontier to Fachala, latitude 7° 10', if that course seems advisable.

The above renders urgent need for drastic action to be taken by Ethiopian Government to repress these Ansek on the Gila, and greater care for ably to be taken in this section being placed under Gila instead of being left to the hands and partially under Govern-

No. 2.

Sir John Simon to Sir S. Barton.

(Telegram.)

London, April 20, 1922

Sir J. Moffey's telegram to you of 6th April.

You should press representations which you have on duty already made, resulting on immediate return of captives and punishment of raiders.

If successful, you should meet President as former of Emperor and explain serious implications which this raid, if left unpunished, may have for Ethiopia, naming as it does with Lord Noel Barton's mission and trusting of the very Committee of the League.

Please report results obtained by telegram.

62 No 1

No. 8.

Sir S. Barton to Sir John Simon.

(Telegram.)

Addis Ababa, April 28, 1932.

Your telegram of the 20th April. (1)

Anticipating your instructions, I had asked for an audience of the Emperor, but agreed to wait until Minister for Foreign Affairs had obtained report from Ethiopian local authorities concerned.

The audience took place on 23rd April, when I spoke in the sense directed. The Emperor agreed to send immediate instructions to Ethiopian local authorities to investigate raid and take measures for release of captives and punishment of raiders, but asked that Sudan officials should co-operate in investigating in view of the report by Ethiopian local Governor that raid had been in the nature of a reprisal for a previous incursion from the Sudan side. He also agreed to the establishment of a new frontier post and administration in Baro salient, but begged that Sudan Government would allow a British medical officer to attend such post, as without medical attendance, which he could not provide, no decent Ethiopian official would remain in low country. He was prepared to pay half the cost of such medical officer. I agreed with recommendation of both requests and I have telegraphed to Khartoum suggesting that Sudan Government should name a date and a place at which Sudan officials would meet Ethiopian officials on the frontier for investigation.

I also dealt with other recent incidents on the whole frontier from Gallabat to Maji and received satisfactory assurances on all points. The Emperor's attitude was conciliatory and helpful, and I earnestly hope that his request for medical assistance will receive favourable consideration.

No. 4.

Sir John Simon to Sir P. Loraine.

(Telegram.)

London, April 30, 1932.

Sir S. Barton's telegram of 28th April. (1)

I hope Sudan Government will meet Emperor's suggestions so far as feasible.

(1) No. 3.

5

No. 5.

Sir P. Loraine to Sir John Simon.

(Telegram.)

Cairo, May 5, 1932.

Your telegram of 30th April. (1)

Following received from Sir J. Maffey, 4th May:—

"I am arranging for Governor of Upper Nile Province together with District Commissioner of Akobo to proceed to Gambella for meeting with Ethiopian delegates."

"Governor of above-mentioned province will have instructions to meet Emperor's suggestions as far as feasible.

"Am writing to Minister at Addis Ababa regarding above suggestion for time and place of meeting and will keep you informed."

(1) No. 4.

No. 6.

Sir P. Loraine to Sir John Simon.

Sir,

Cairo, July 9, 1932.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith a copy of a despatch from the Acting Governor-General of the Sudan containing a detailed account of the recent conference at Gambella and giving the text of the agreement reached between the representatives of the Sudan and Ethiopian Governments regarding the raid in March last by Sudanese from Ethiopia on the Beir tribe in the Sudan. A copy of the reply which I have sent to Mr. Huddleston is also enclosed herein.

2. You will see that the Sudanese representatives found it impossible to induce the Ethiopian delegates to include in the agreement a clause providing for the effective punishment of the raiders and that the latter would only agree to the clause in question being referred to the Emperor for his approval. It would seem that the Emperor's concurrence in the inclusion of this clause in the agreement is to be sought through His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa and I hope therefore that you will be prepared to instruct Sir S. Barton to do his utmost to induce the Emperor to accept the clause in question. It is clearly most desirable that the Emperor should recognise his responsibilities for maintaining order within his territories and should accept liability for punishing those of his subjects who have broken the peace.

I have, &c.

PERCY LORAINÉ,
High Commissioner.

[7406]

2

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Sir S. Barton to Sir John Simon.

(Telegram.)

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I also dealt with other recent incidents on the whole frontier from Gallabat to Maji and received satisfactory assurances on all points. The Emperor's attitude was conciliatory and helpful, and I earnestly hope that his request for medical assistance will receive favourable consideration.

(1) No. 2.

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(Telegram.)

London, April 30, 1932.

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"Governor of above-mentioned province will have instructions to meet Emperor's suggestions as far as feasible.

"Am wiring to Minister at Addis Ababa regarding above suggestion for time and place of meeting and will keep you informed."

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I have, &c.

PERCY LORAINÉ,

High Commissioner.

[7406]

2

Enclosure 1 in No. 6.

Mr. Huddleston to Sir P. Loraine.

Sir,

Khartum, June 30, 1892.

I now have the honour to submit for your Excellency's information a detailed report on the recent conference at Gambella.

2. The Sudan Government delegation was constituted as follows:—

Mr. A. G. Pawson, Governor, Upper Nile Province.

Captain J. K. Maurice, M.C., District Commissioner, Gambella.

Major E. C. Tunnichiffe, Assistant District Commissioner, Akobo.

Mr. J. F. Tierney, Assistant District Commissioner, Nasir.

Mr. E. D. Corfield, Sudan Political Service, acted as secretary to the delegation.

3. The Ethiopian delegation was led by his Excellency Ras Mulu Gheta, K.O.M.G., Governor, Ulu Baboor Province. The other members of the delegation were:—

Pitaurari Makmen Haills of Sallo.

His Honour Nigadria Wotijjo Samayat, Director of Customs for Western Abyssinia.

Lij Haillie Georges, Assistant Director of Customs for Western Abyssinia.

Captain E. N. Erskine, M.C., His Britannic Majesty's consul for Western Abyssinia, who had arrived at Gambella with the Ethiopian delegation, was present throughout the negotiations.

4. The date arranged for the conference was the 6th June. It was not, however, until the 10th June that the Ethiopian delegation arrived at Gambella.

5. The 10th and 11th June were devoted to preliminary discussions, the 12th to drafting a form of agreement, and on the 13th this agreement, a copy of which is enclosed in Appendix I to this despatch, was signed.

Your Excellency will note that the agreement provides for the return to the Sudan of all women and children captured, fixes the scale of compensatory payments for persons killed and for any woman or child who is not returned to the Sudan; defines the relative responsibility for deaths and other losses caused in the second raid, and appoints a date by which the promises made are to be fulfilled.

6. As originally drafted, the agreement contained a seventh clause whereby the Governor of Ulu Baboor undertook to punish the Abyssinian Annak concerned in the raid on the Beir. The Ethiopian delegation, however, objected to its inclusion in the agreement on the grounds that punitive action by Ethiopian troops on Ethiopian subjects could be authorised only by the Emperor himself.

7. The question of punishment, however, did not provide the only check to the course of negotiations. A further difficulty arose over payment of compensation. It has been customary in the past to assess

damage caused by the loss of life or property in terms of Maria Theresa dollars, 1,000 dollars for a human life, and a variable figure for stock. But on this occasion the Ethiopian delegation clearly had no intention of signing any document which provided for cash payments. Mr. Pawson, in order to secure an agreement, accepted in principle the payment of compensation in kind, but intimated that he reserved the Sudan Government's right to claim 50 Maria Theresa dollars for every head of cattle not delivered at Akobo in accordance with clause 6 of the agreement.

8. As it was evident to the Sudan representatives that further pressure on the Ethiopian delegation could place the result of the negotiations in jeopardy, it was agreed that the questions referred to in the two immediately preceding paragraphs should be recorded in a separate document and forwarded for the consideration and, it is hoped, the approval of the Emperor at Addis Ababa. Mr. Consul Erskine is sending this document to His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa for submission to the Emperor. Your Excellency will find a copy of this document in Appendix II to this despatch.

9. The third Appendix to this despatch is an account of the Annak raid on the Beir, compiled by the Upper Nile Province authorities on the information hitherto collected. The figures of casualties and losses of women, children, cattle and rifles given are those which have been accepted by the Ethiopian delegation and recorded in the agreement. But your Excellency will note that, in accordance with the second paragraph of Appendix I, should further investigations bring to light any proof of a greater degree of culpability on the part of Sudan Annak than at present appears, then a proportionate reduction will be made in the compensatory payments demanded from Abyssinia.

10. I venture to hope that your Excellency will concur in my own view that the successful conclusion of this agreement reflects great credit on the patience and tact of the negotiators. I have every satisfaction in recording that the atmosphere prevailing throughout the meeting was one of extreme friendliness and cordiality. In this connexion Mr. Pawson emphasises the services rendered by Mr. Consul Erskine, whose personal knowledge of the members of the Ethiopian delegation proved to be of the greatest value.

11. Information received subsequent to the Gambella meeting inclines me to the belief that an effort is being made to implement the terms of the agreement. His Excellency Ras Mulu Gheta has appointed Mejid Aboud as his agent for frontier affairs. In furtherance of the spirit which animated the Gambella Conference, I am arranging to furnish steamer transport for Mejid Aboud and his personal escort from Gambella, via the Akobo River, to a point on the frontier from which the Gila Annak villages are readily accessible. It is, of course, understood that the agents' mission is, on this occasion, peacefully to secure the return to the Sudan of captives and captured stock, and that the co-operation afforded by this Government must be confined to assistance within Sudan territory.

[7406]

n 8

Enclosure 1 in No. 6.

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Mr. E. D. Corfield, Sudan Political Service, acted as secretary to the delegation.

3. The Ethiopian delegation was led by his Excellency Ras Mulu Gebeta, K.O.M.G., Governor, Ulu Baboor Province. The other members of the delegation were:—

Pitaurari Makonen Haille' of Salla.
His Honour Nagadras Woldie Spinayat, Director of Customs for Western Abyssinia.
Lij Haille Georgeis, Assistant Director of Customs for Western Abyssinia.

Captain E. N. Erskine, M.C., His Britannic Majesty's consul for Western Abyssinia, who had arrived at Gambella with the Ethiopian delegation, was present throughout the negotiations.

4. The date arranged for the conference was the 6th June. It was not, however, until the 10th June that the Ethiopian delegation arrived at Gambella.

5. The 11th and 12th June were devoted to preliminary discussions, the 12th to drafting a form of agreement, and on the 13th the agreement, a copy of which I enclose as Appendix I to this despatch, was signed.

Your Excellency will note that the agreement provides for the return to the Sudan of all women and children captured, fixes the scale of compensatory payments for persons killed and for any woman or child who is not returned to the Sudan; defines the relative responsibility for deaths and other losses caused in the second raid, and appoints a date by which the promises made are to be fulfilled.

6. As originally drafted, the agreement contained a seventh clause whereby the Governor of Ulu Baboor undertook to punish the Abessinians concerned in the raid on the Beir. The Ethiopian delegation, however, objected to its inclusion in the agreement on the grounds that punitive action by Ethiopian troops on Ethiopian subjects could be authorised only by the Emperor himself.

7. The question of punishment, however, did not provide the only check to the course of negotiations. A further difficulty arose over payment of compensation. It has been customary in the past to assess

damage caused by the loss of life or property in terms of Maria Theresa dollars, 1,000 dollars for a human life, and a variable figure for stock. But on this occasion the Ethiopian delegation clearly had no intention of signing any document which provided for cash payments. Mr. Pawson, in order to secure an agreement, accepted in principle the payment of compensation in kind, but intimated that he reserved the Sudan Government's right to claim 60 Maria Theresa dollars for every head of cattle not delivered at Akobo in accordance with clause 6 of the agreement.

8. As it was evident to the Sudan representatives that further pressure on the Ethiopian delegation could only place the result of the negotiations in jeopardy, it was agreed that the questions referred to in the two immediately preceding paragraphs should be recorded in a separate document and forwarded for the consideration and, it is hoped, the approval of the Emperor at Addis Ababa. Mr. Consul Erskine is sending this document to His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa for submission to the Emperor. Your Excellency will find a copy of this document in Appendix II to this despatch.

9. The third Appendix to this despatch is an account of the Annual raid on the Beir tribe compiled by the Upper Nile Province authorities on the information hitherto collected. The figures of casualties and losses of women, children, cattle and rifles given are those which have been accepted by the Ethiopian delegation and recorded in the agreement. But your Excellency will note that in accordance with the second paragraph of Appendix I, should further investigations bring to light any proof of a greater degree of culpability on the part of Sudan Annak than at present appears, then a proportionate reduction will be made in the compensatory payments demanded from Abyssinia.

10. I venture to think that your Excellency will concur in my own view that the successful conclusion of this agreement reflects great credit on the patience and tact exercised by the negotiators. I had every satisfaction in recording that the atmosphere prevailing throughout the meeting was one of extreme friendliness and cordiality. In this connection Mr. Pawson particularly deserves to be mentioned by Mr. Consul Erskine, whose personal knowledge of the members of the Ethiopian delegation proved to be of the greatest value.

11. Information received subsequent to the Gambella meeting inclines me to the belief that an effort is being made to implement the terms of the agreement. His Excellency Ras Mulu Gebeta has appointed Majid Aboud as his agent for frontier affairs. In furtherance of the spirit which animates the Gambella Conference, I am arranging to furnish steamer transport for Majid Aboud and his personal escort from Gambella, via the Akobo River, to a point on the frontier from which the Olla-Annak villages are readily accessible. It is, of course, understood that the agents' mission is, on this occasion, peacefully to secure the return to the Sudan of captives and captured stock, and that the co-operation afforded by this Government must be confined to assistance within Sudan territory.

[7406]

3 3

12. I shall not fail to keep your Excellency informed of any further developments.

13. I am sending a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa.

I have, &c.

A. J. C. HUDDLESTON,

Acting Governor-General of the Sudan.

APPENDIX I

A meeting was held at Gambella on the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th June, 1932, between delegates of the Sudan and the Ethiopian Governments to settle the question of the raid carried out on the 21st and 22nd March, 1932, by Amhara living between the Gila and the Akobo Rivers in the area of Sheraton in Ethiopia against the Fula who were living in the Sudan, in the neighbourhood of the Flag Post west of Akobo Post.

The following are the heads of agreement—

1. That His Excellency the Governor of Ulu Baboor, or his successor, wherever they may be, accepts responsibility as determined by the agreement for the following persons and animals killed or captured in this raid—

- 15 men killed
- 19 women captured
- 48 children captured
- 713 full-grown cattle captured
- 259 calves captured
- 721 sheep captured
- 3 asses captured

2. That a copy of names of persons killed and captured is attached to this document, and that the Governor of the Upper Nile Province accepts responsibility for a Gila Amhara named Abba Oyel killed by a man named Karamat the Dayr tribe in May 1931, thus reducing the number of men killed, &c. and that the Governor of Ulu Baboor is responsible to pay compensation from fifteen to fourteen.

3. That on the second day of the raid, i.e., the 22nd March, 1932, certain persons of the Sudan Amhara, living near Akobo, joined the raiders. The Sudan officials took immediate action and recovered all the persons and the stock taken by these Sudan Amhara in this second raid, and returned them to the Dayr tribe, Amhara being taken to effect punishment by imprisonment or fine. On all Sudan subjects implicated in this second raid, but it is agreed that the Governor of the Upper Nile Province shall accept responsibility for two of the five men killed in the second raid, and these two have already been deducted from the numbers shown in paragraph 1. It is further agreed that if the investigations that are still being

carried out by the Sudan officials should show that Sudan subjects were responsible for the death of more than two of the five killed in the second raid, the Governor of the Upper Nile Province shall inform the Governor of Ulu Baboor and shall himself accept responsibility for such persons killed and deduct the amount of such compensation from the amount claimed in paragraph 1. Similarly, if these investigations carried out by the Sudan's officials should show that the number of stock taken by Sudan Amhara in excess of the 104 cattle already recovered, the Governor of the Upper Nile Province will notify the Governor of Ulu Baboor and deduct such amount from the claim as shown in paragraph 1.

4. That the Governor of Ulu Baboor will recover and return to the Sudan all the women and children captured as shown in paragraph 1.

5. That the Governor of Ulu Baboor will pay fifteen head of full-grown cattle for every man killed and for every woman or child not returned to the Sudan. This payment of fifteen cattle is not to be taken as a precedent for the future, and in future the accepted "blood-money" will not be less than twenty full-grown cattle per head.

6. That cattle, calves, sheep and rifles will be returned in kind.

7. That restitution of all persons, stock and rifles shall be made at Akobo Post and shall be completed by the 1st of May, 1933.

(Signed and sealed)

His Excellency Ras Mulu Ghera, K.C.M.G., &c.,
Governor, Ulu Baboor,
Ethiopia.

(Signed)

A. G. LAWSON, Esq.,
Governor, Upper Nile
Province, Sudan.

(Signed and sealed)

FITACHARI MAKOMEN HALILU OV
SALIE.

(Signed)

Captain J. K. MAURION, M.C.,
District Commissioner,
Gambella, Sudan.

(Signed)

His Honour NADABRAS
WOLDE SAMAYAT, Director
of Customs for Western
Abyssinia.

(Signed)

EL KAIM, E. C. TUNNICLIFFE
B.V., Assistant District
Commissioner, Akobo,
Sudan.

(Signed)

LU HALILU GEORGHIS, Assistant
Director of Customs, for
Western Abyssinia.

(Signed)

J. F. THIRWAY, Esq., Assis-
tant District Commissioner,
Nasir, Sudan.

Signed at Gambella on the 18th day of June, 1932.

Copies of this agreement in English and Amharic are registered at the British Consulate, Gora.

(Signed) E. N. ERSKINE,
His Majesty's Consul for Western Abyssinia.

12. I shall not fail to keep your Excellency informed of any further developments.

13. I am sending a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa.

I have, &c.
A. J. C. HUDDLESTON,
Acting Governor-General of the Sudan.

Appendix I

A meeting was held at Gambia on the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th June, 1932, between delegates of the Sudan and the Ethiopian Governments to settle the question of the raid carried out on the 21st and 22nd March, 1932, by Amuksa living between the Gila and the Akobo Rivers in the area of Abukha in Ethiopia against the Beir tribe living in the Sudan, in the neighbourhood of the Fikro River west of Akobo Post.

The following are the heads of agreement —

1. That His Excellency the Governor of Ulu Baboor, or his successor, wherever they may be, accepts responsibility as determined by this agreement for the following persons and animals killed or captured in this raid —

- 10 men killed
- 10 women captured
- 48 rifles captured
- 738 full grown cattle captured
- 400 sheep captured
- 144 asses captured
- 2 mules captured

A list showing names of persons killed and captured, furnished to the Government, and that the Governor of the Upper Nile Province accepts responsibility for a Gila Amuk named Akiba Oped killed by a man named Kumbil of the Beir tribe in May 1931, thus reducing the number of men killed, for whom the Governor of Ulu Baboor is responsible to pay compensation, from fifteen to fourteen.

2. That on the second day of the raid, i.e., the 22nd March, 1932, certain members of the Sudan Amuksa, living near Akobo, joined the raiders. The Sudan Amuksa took all the cattle and recovered weapons captured, and the stock taken by these Sudan Amuksa in this second raid, and returned them to the Beir tribe. These are being held to fulfil requirements by imprisonment or fine on all Sudan subjects implicated in this second raid, but it is agreed that the Governor of the Upper Nile Province shall accept responsibility for two of the five men killed in the second raid, and these two have already been deducted from the numbers shown in paragraph 1. It is further agreed that if the investigations still being

carried out by the Sudan officials should show that Sudan subjects were responsible for the death of more than two of the five killed in the second raid, the Governor of the Upper Nile Province shall inform the Governor of Ulu Baboor and shall himself accept responsibility for such persons killed and deduct the amount of such compensation from the amount claimed in paragraph 1. Similarly, if these investigations carried out by the Sudan's officials should show that the number of stock taken by Sudan Amuksa was in excess of the 104 cattle already recovered, the Governor of the Upper Nile Province will notify the Governor of Ulu Baboor and deduct such amount from the claim as shown in paragraph 1.

3. That the Governor of Ulu Baboor will recover and return to the Sudan all the women and children captured as shown in paragraph 1.

4. That the Governor of Ulu Baboor will pay fifteen head of full-grown cattle for every man killed and for every woman or child not returned to the Sudan. This payment of fifteen cattle is not to be taken as a precedent for the future, and in future the accepted "blood-money" will not be less than twenty full-grown cattle per head.

5. That cattle, calves, sheep and rifles returned in kind.

6. That restitution of all persons, stock and rifles shall be made at Akobo Post and shall be completed by the 1st of May, 1933.

(Signed and sealed)
His Excellency **ROY MULD**
GHETA, K.
Governor, Ulu Baboor,
Ethiopia.

(Signed)
A. G. PAWSON, Esq.,
Governor, Upper Nile
Province, Sudan.

(Signed and sealed)
PITACHARI MAKONEN HAILLO,
SALE.

(Signed)
Captain J. K. MAURICE, M.C.,
District Commissioner,
Gambia, Sudan.

(Signed)
His Honour **NABADRAS**
WOLDIN-GAMMAT, Director
of Customs for Western
Abyssinia.

(Signed)
EL KAIM, E. C. TUNNICLIFFE
BEY, Assistant District
Commissioner, Akobo,
Sudan.

(Signed)
LIE HAILLO GEORGIOS, Assistant
Director of Customs, for
Western Abyssinia.

(Signed)
J. F. THIERNAY, Esq., Assis-
tant District Commissioner,
Nasir, Sudan.

Signed at Gambia on the 18th day of June, 1932.

Copies of this agreement in English and Amharic are registered at the British Consulate, Gore.

(Signed) **E. N. ERSKINE,**
His Majesty's Consul for Western Abyssinia.

Beir Women and Children captured in Raids.

Name	Boys	Girls	Remarks
First raid—			
Nalifere	2	1	
Ading	1	1	
Nandwi		3	Wife escaped without children.
Nyiang			
Nesakrobia			
Daura	2		
Kasidih	1	2	Wife escaped without children.
Kawoo			
Nakoker			
Ngongo	1	1	
Ngari	1	1	
Loche	1	1	
Ngaha	1	1	
Ngario	1	1	
Ngary	1	1	
Kabon	1	1	
Kakidig			
Along			Wife and 3 children escaped.
Kuraag			
Lodii			
Ukhaakon			
Kogri			Wife escaped without children.
Awaling			
Without numbers			
Second raid—			
Ngari	1		
Ngari		2	All recovered and returned to Beir.
Ngainocks			
Ngakali			
Total	24	11	
Less	21	10	3 recovered
	3	1	1 married
Balance		10	

Beir Women and Children in Raids.

First raid (12)	Second raid (10)
Natin	Lager
Natani	Mandoo
Nyreen	Manding
Eurneri	Akwa
Tolameti	Lali
Adon	
Along	
Oayo	
Lakidig	
Alan	
Lotain	
Alek	
Total 17	

APPENDIX II

Addendum to the Agreement signed by the Delegates of the Sudan and Ethiopian Governments on June 13, 1932, at Gambella.

1.—(7) It is agreed that His Excellency the Governor of Ulu Baboor will take effective action to punish the raiders and that he will later inform His Majesty's consul for Western Abyssinia the dates on which he proposes to take such action.

His Excellency the Governor of Ulu Baboor and the Ethiopian delegates maintained that clause (7) could only become part of this agreement if accepted by His Majesty the King of Kings of Ethiopia.

2. The Governor, Upper Nile Province, reserves the right to claim 50 Maria Theresa dollars for every head of cattle due under the terms of this agreement and not delivered at Akobo by the 1st May, 1933.

APPENDIX III

Raids on Sudan Done by Abyssinian Anusk.

Enquim has established that in middle March the Anusk living between the Akobo and Gija Rivers decided to attack the Beir living in Sudan territory. The following villages took part:—

Upper Chief Otac Nigwa.
 Bhalok: Chief Oshella Gutu.
 Okoki: Chief Oshella Gutu.
 Ora: Chief Oshella Gutu.
 Obwodi: Chief Oseir Juk.
 Tol: Chief Okwon Garang.
 Ogini: Chief Deng Dijon.
 Oginkway (adjoining): Chief Deng Dijon.
 Awello: Chief Agwa Medda.
 All (near Obwodi).

The Chief of Awello, Agwa Medda, was the instigator of the raid, the reason given for the hostility towards the Beir being the killing of an Anusk from that village in their country last rains.

The young men from all the above villages collected and crossed the Akobo River at Lhini on the 20th March. The chiefs were all present except the Chief of All. The whole force, which is estimated at between 600 and 800, marched on Old Bonjak Post and attacked at dawn on the 21st where their battle camp situated between Bonjak and the junction of the Aguel and Piber Rivers. The following morning at dawn a second attack was made at Kut Tree Post, on the Piber River.

Beir Women and Children captured in Raids.

Name	Boys	Girls	Remarks
First raid—			
Nadire	2	1	
Aziq	1		
Nadiri		3	Wife escaped without children.
Nyilag			
Nashabala			
Dakra	2		
Kassab	1	1	Wife escaped without children.
Karara			
Nikori			
Kojo	1		
Nari			
Loche	1	1	
Nyala			
Nyara	2	1	
Nyari			
Kabala	1		
Kaling			Wife and 2 children escaped.
Aloq			
Kernag			
Laki			
Udama			
Lugul			Wife escaped without children.
Awalag			
Without names			
Second raid—			
Napi	1		
Nari		3	All recovered and returned to Beir.
Nyabana			
Nyala		2	
Nyari			
Nyari			
Total	24	31	

Beir Men Killed in Raids.

First raid (1897)	Second raid (1898)
Natin	Lagor
Natam	Machinaga
Nyrom	Machinag
Korara	Alam
Tokamari	Lali
Akora	
Ayag	
Oayo	
Laning	
Aita	
Lekara	
Ahoi	
Total—17	

APPENDIX II.

Addendum to the Agreement signed by the Delegates of the Sudan and Ethiopian Governments on June 13, 1892, at Gambela.

1.—(7) It is agreed that His Excellency the Governor of Ulu Baboor will take effective action to punish the raiders and that he will later inform His Majesty's consul for Western Abyssinia the dates on which he proposes to take such action.

His Excellency the Governor of Ulu Baboor and the Ethiopian delegates maintained that clause (7) could only become part of this agreement if accepted by His Majesty the King of Kings of Ethiopia.

2. The Governor, Upper Nile Province, reserves the right to claim 20 Maria Theresa dollars for every head of cattle duo under the terms of this agreement—must be delivered at Akobo by the 1st May, 1903.

APPENDIX III.

Raid on Sudan Beir by Abyssinian Attack.

Enquiry has established that in middle March the Annak living between the Akobo and Gila Rivers decided to attack the Beir living in Sudan territory. The following villages took part:

- Oyalo: Chief Otan Nigwa.
- Uchella: Chief Uchella Gula.
- Uchella: Chief Uchella Gula.
- Uchella: Chief Uchella Gula.
- Owoli: Chief Owar Juak.
- Toli: Chief Olowen Garang.
- Ogin: Chief Deng Diga.
- Oginkwar (adjaining): Chief Deng Nyen.
- Aweilo: Chief Agwa Medda.
- All (near Oweilo).

The Chief of Aweilo, Agwa Medda, was the instigator of the raid, the reason given for the locality towards the Beir being the killing of an Annak from that village in Beir country last year.

The young men belonging to the above villages collected and crossed the Akobo River at Uchella on the 13th March. The chiefs were all present except the Chief of All. The whole force, which is estimated at between 600 and 800, marched on Old Beir Post and attacked at dawn on the 14th several Beir camps situated between Beirak and the junction of the Agwal and Fidar Rivers. The following morning as dawn a second attack was made at Kib Tree Post, on the Fidar River.

In the second raid certain young men from the Chiro (Akobo) section joined in. None of the Chiro chiefs took part.

The following are the casualties in the two raids:—

	1st raid.	2nd raid.	Total.
Men killed	12	5	17
Women	23	4	27
Children	50	5	55
Cattle	191	626	817
Calves	48	210	258
Sheep	244	677	921
Rifles	2	1	3

All women and children captured in the second raid have been recovered, a further four women and two children have escaped; also 104 head of cattle have been returned by Chiro Anuak. The balance outstanding is therefore—

Men killed	17
Women	10
Children	48
Cattle	718
Calves	258
Sheep	921
Rifles	3

Details of villages and chiefs concerned in the raids have been verified by wounded Anuak and Beir women who escaped from Niakan.

The killing of an Anuak from Aweilo by an individual Beir is no reason for a massed attack on peaceful Beir cattle camps. The killer was immediately handed over to Government by his chief. He was held in custody for nine months. Relations of the killed man were informed that they could bring £1000 for compensation in accordance with normal tribal custom. This they declined to do, the killer was then released on the guarantee of his chief to produce him whenever required.

The Chiro Anuak who took part will be punished individually. If the individuals are not held in by the chiefs, villages will be punished.

The total compensation due for the Gila raid, at the rates agreed with the Ethiopian delegates, amounts to 118,642 Maria Theresa dollars.

Gambella, June 9, 1932.

Enclosure 2 in No. 6.

Sir P. Loraine to Mr. Huddleston.

Sir,

Cairo, July 9, 1932.

I have the honour to inform you that I have learned with most satisfaction of the outcome of the recent conference at Gambella and of the agreement concluded there between representatives of the Sudan and Ethiopian Governments regarding the raid in March last by Anuak from Ethiopia on the Beir tribe in the Sudan.

2. It is no doubt a matter for regret that Ethiopian delegates were unable on their own responsibility to agree to include in the agreement a clause providing for the punishment of the raiders, but it is to be hoped that the Emperor, to whom the matter has now been referred, will consent to the clause in question forming part of the agreement. As you will see from the enclosed copy of a despatch which I am sending to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, I am expressing the hope that His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa may be instructed to do his utmost to induce the Emperor to accept the clause in question. It is also perhaps to be regretted that the Ethiopian representatives declined to pay compensation in cash for the deaths of the members of the Beir tribe, but I quite appreciate the reasons which led Mr. Pawson not to insist on this point and to accept instead the payment of compensation in kind. I should be glad if you will take an opportunity of conveying to Mr. Pawson and his assistants my congratulations on the successful outcome of the negotiations and my appreciation of the efforts which they have taken to bring this episode to a satisfactory conclusion.

3. I should be glad to be kept informed of any further developments which may arise in connexion with this affair and, in particular, of the progress made in regard to the restitution of persons, stock and rifles by the Ethiopian authorities.

I have, Sir,

PERCY LORAINÉ,
High Commissioner.

No. 1.

Sir P. Loraine to Sir John Simon.

Sir,

Cairo, July 9, 1932.

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a copy of a despatch from the Acting Governor-General of the Sudan giving further particulars regarding the raid on the 2nd June last by certain inhabitants of Ethiopia on the Sudan village of Shima.

2. The efforts which His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa is now making on your instructions to obtain the immediate return of the captives and the surrender of the raiders will, I trust, be

In the second raid certain young men from the Chiro (Akobo) section joined in. None of the Chiro chiefs took part.

The following are the casualties in the two raids:—

	1st raid.	2nd raid.	Total.
Men killed	12	5	17
Women	28	4	27
Children	50	5	55
Cattle	191	628	817
Calves	48	210	258
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All women and children captured in the second raid have been recovered, a further four women and two children have escaped, also 104 head of cattle have been returned by Chiro Anuak. The balance outstanding is therefore—

Men killed	17
Women	19
Children	38
Cattle	718
Calves	258
Sheep	921
Rifles	3

Details of villages and chiefs concerned in the raids have been verified by wounded Anuak and Beir women who escaped from Niakan.

The killing of an Anuak from Awello by an individual Beir is a breach for a massed attack on peaceful Beir cattle camps. The killer was immediately handed over to Government by his chief. He was held in custody for six months, and the relations of the killed man were informed that they could bring a case for compensation in accordance with normal tribal custom. This they declined to do, the killer was therefore released on the guarantee of his chief to produce him whenever required.

The Chiro Anuak who took part will be punished individually. If the individuals are not handed in by the chiefs, villages will be punished.

The total compensation due for the Gila raid, at the rates agreed with the Ethiopian delegates, amounts to 118,642 Maria Theresa dollars.

Gambella, June 9, 1952.

Enclosure 2 in No. 6.

Sir P. Loraine to Mr. Huddleston

Sir,

Cairo, July 9, 1952.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I have learned with much satisfaction of the outcome of the recent conference at Gambella and of the agreement concluded there between representatives of the Sudan and Ethiopian Governments regarding the raid in March last by Anuak from Ethiopia on the Beir tribe in the Sudan.

2. It is no doubt a matter for regret that the Ethiopian delegates were unable on their own responsibility to agree to include in the agreement a clause providing for the punishment of the raiders, but it is to be hoped that the Emperor, to whom the matter has now been referred, will consent to the clause in question forming part of the agreement. As you will see from the enclosed copy of a despatch which I am sending to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, I am expressing the hope that His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa may be instructed to do his utmost to induce the Emperor to accept the clause in question. It is also perhaps to be regretted that the Ethiopian representatives declined to pay compensation in cash for the deaths of the members of the Beir tribe, but I quite appreciate the reasons which led Mr. Fawson not to insist on this point and to ~~insist~~ instead the payment of compensation in kind. I should be glad if you will ~~take~~ opportunity of conveying to Mr. Fawson and his assistants my congratulations on the successful outcome of the negotiations and my appreciation of the efforts which they have taken to bring this episode to a satisfactory conclusion.

3. I should be glad to be kept informed of ~~any~~ developments which may arise in connexion with this affair ~~and~~ in particular of ~~any~~ in regard to the restitution of persons, stock and rifles by the Ethiopian authorities.

I have, &c.

PETER LORAINÉ,
High Commissioner.

No. 7.

Sir P. Loraine to Sir John Simon

Sir,

Cairo, July 9, 1952.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith a copy of a despatch from the Acting Governor-General of the Sudan giving further particulars regarding the raid on the 2nd June last by certain inhabitants of Ethiopia on the Sudan village of Shima.

2. The efforts which His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa is now making on your instructions to obtain the immediate return of the captives and the surrender of the raiders will, I trust, be

successful. I hope, however, that, as suggested in the last paragraph of Mr. Huddleston's despatch, Sir Sidney Barton may be directed once more to impress upon the Emperor the necessity of enforcing a greater measure of control, not only in Beni Shangul, but along the Ethiopian-Sudan frontier generally, and that he may be left in no doubt as to the serious view which His Majesty's Government take of these Ethiopian raids.

I have, &c.

PERCY LORAINÉ,
High Commissioner.

Enclosure in No. 7.

Mr. Huddleston to Sir P. Lorainé.

Sir,

Khartoum, July 2, 1932.

I HAVE the honour to submit for your Excellency's information the following details regarding the raid referred to therein:

2. The inhabitants of Shima village, situated near the Ethiopian frontier (latitude 10° 20', longitude 34° 17'), consist of a number of Watawit tribesmen, with a proportion of Berta, whom the Watawit claim as their serfs. Fearing that their Berta serfs were intending to leave the village and proceed to the nearest District Headquarters at Kurmuk (latitude 10° 39', longitude 34° 15'), to obtain freedom papers, the Watawit arranged with a certain Tahir Ibrahim Afodi, formerly of this Sudan, but now resident in Ethiopia, to send a party of armed men over the frontier to assist in the seizure of these serfs and their abduction to Ethiopian territory, where their Watawit masters could exact labour from them without danger of Government interference.

3. In pursuance of this plan a party of 300 men armed with rifles and a larger number armed with spears, arrived at Shima village on the morning of the 3rd June. They seized and bound the Berta and removed them, their families and stock to Ethiopia. It has not been found possible to obtain an accurate figure of the numbers so abducted, but they are estimated locally at six men, twenty women, and thirty children.

4. One of the riflemen accompanying the raiding party lost his way in the course of the return march towards the frontier. He was captured on the following morning and has been tried and sentenced on a charge of abduction, together with an attendant who was captured with him. In the course of the trial he made a statement to the effect that he was a soldier in the entourage of Mohammed-el-Mahdi Khogali, son of Bheikh Khogali Hassan of Beni Shangul, and that he had been hired by Tahir Ibrahim Afodi to assist in the abduction of the Berta from Shima. His account of the abduction is confirmed by the statement of a serfwoman from Shima who made

her escape from the party after they had crossed the frontier into Ethiopia and found her way back to Sudan territory.

5. In spite of the fact that one of his men took an active part in the raid and that he himself is a relative of Tahir Ibrahim Afodi, who appears to have organised the whole affair, there is no evidence at present to show that Mohammed-el-Mahdi Khogali was a party to this crime. The District Commissioner of the Southern District of the Fung Province has written to him asking for the return of the Berta serfs and for the surrender of Tahir Ibrahim Afodi, Mohammed Fadl, the Sheikh of the Watawit of Shima, and his two sons, Minallah and Talib, to stand their trial on a charge of abduction.

6. I have sent a telegram to His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa requesting him to make representations to secure a prompt compliance with these demands. At the same time I should be grateful if your Excellency could take whatever action may seem proper to support my request that the necessity for enforcing some measure of control, not only in Beni Shangul, but along the frontier generally, be impressed on the Ethiopian Government. In this connexion I have to inform your Excellency that a report of a somewhat similar incident which occurred towards the end of March on the frontier opposite Daga Post is still under investigation, and that a full report on it will be forwarded as soon as details are available.

I have, &c.

A. J. C. HULLESTON,
Acting Governor-General of the Sudan.

No. 8.

Sir P. Lorainé to Sir John Simon.

Sir,

Cairo, July 9, 1932.

I HAVE the honour to enclose herein a copy of a despatch from the Acting Governor-General of the Sudan stating that, after the conclusion of the negotiations at Gambia regarding the recent Gila Anuk raid, referred to in my despatch of to-day, (1) the Sudan representatives then discussed with the Ethiopian delegates the question of the Pokum Anuk raid which took place in June 1931. As a result of this discussion an agreement which appears entirely satisfactory and the text of which is enclosed herein, was reached. A copy of the reply which I am sending to Mr. Huddleston is enclosed herein.

I have, &c.

PERCY LORAINÉ,
High Commissioner.

(1) No. 6.

successful. I hope, however, that, as suggested in the last paragraph of Mr. Huddleston's despatch, Sir Sidney Barton may be directed once more to impress upon the Emperor the necessity of enforcing a greater measure of control, not only in Beni Shangal, but along the Ethiopian-Sudan frontier generally, and that he may be left in no doubt as to the serious view which His Majesty's Government take of these Ethiopian raids.

I have, &c.

PERCY LORAINÉ,

High Commissioner.

Enclosure in No. 7.

Mr. Huddleston to Sir P. Lorainé.

Sir,

Khartoum, July 2, 1932.

I have the honour to submit for your Excellency's information the following details regarding the raid referred to therein:

2. The inhabitants of Shima village, situated near the Ethiopian frontier (latitude 10° 20', longitude 34° 17'), consist of a number of Watawit tribesmen, with a proportion of Berta, whom the Watawit claim as their serfs. Fearing that their Berta serfs were intending to leave the village and proceed to the nearest District Headquarters at Kurmuk (latitude 10° 33', longitude 34° 22'), to obtain freedom papers, the Watawit arranged with a certain Tahir Ibrahim Afodi, formerly of the Sudan, but now resident in Ethiopia, to send a party of armed men over the frontier to assist in the seizure of these serfs and their abduction to Ethiopian territory, where their Watawit serfs could exact labour from them without danger of Government interference.

3. In pursuance of the plan a party of six men armed with rifles and a larger number armed with spears arrived at Shima village on the morning of the 2nd June. They seized and bound the Berta and removed them and their families and stock to Ethiopia. It has not been found possible to obtain an accurate figure of the numbers so abducted, but they are estimated locally at six men, twenty women, and thirty children.

4. One of the riflemen accompanying the raiding party lost his way in the course of the return march towards the frontier. He was captured on the following morning and has been tried and sentenced to a charge of abduction, together with an attendant who was captured with him. In the course of the trial he made a statement to the effect that he was a soldier in the entourage of Mohammed-el-Mahdi Khogali, son of Sheikh Khogali Hassan of Beni Shangal, and that he had been hired by Tahir Ibrahim Afodi to assist in the abduction of the Berta from Shima. His account of the abduction is confirmed by the statement of a serfswoman from Shima who made

her escape from the party after they had crossed the frontier into Ethiopia and found her way back to Sudan territory.

5. In spite of the fact that one of his men took an active part in the raid and that he himself is a relative of Tahir Ibrahim Afodi, who appears to have organised the whole affair, there is no evidence at present to show that Mohammed-el-Mahdi Khogali was a party to this crime. The District Commissioner of the Southern District of the Fung Province has written to him asking for the return of the Berta serfs and for the surrender of Tahir Ibrahim Afodi, Mohammed Fadl, the Sheikh of the Watawit of Shima, and his two sons, Minalah and Talib, to stand their trial on a charge of abduction.

6. I have sent a telegram to His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa requesting him to make representations to secure a prompt compliance with these demands. At the same time I should be grateful if your Excellency could take whatever action may seem proper to support my request, but no necessity for enforcing some measure of control, not only in Beni Shangal, but along the frontier generally, be impressed on the Ethiopian Government. In this connection I have to inform your Excellency that a report of a somewhat similar incident which occurred towards the end of March on the frontier opposite Daga Post is still under investigation, and that a full report on it will be forwarded as soon as details are available.

I have, &c.

C. HUDDLESTON,

Acting Governor-General of the Sudan.

No. 8.

P. Lorainé to Sir John Simon.

Sir,

Cairo, July 9, 1932.

I HAVE the honour to enclose herein a copy of a despatch from the Acting Governor-General of the Sudan stating that, after the conclusion of the negotiations at Gambella regarding the recent Gila Anuak raid, referred to in my despatch of to-day, the Sudan representatives then discussed with the Ethiopian delegates the question of the Pokumu Anuak raid which took place in June 1931. As a result of this discussion an agreement which appears entirely satisfactory and the text of which is enclosed herewith was reached. A copy of the reply which I am sending to Mr. Huddleston is enclosed herein.

I have, &c.

PERCY LORAINÉ,

High Commissioner.

(1) No. 6.

Enclosure 1 in No. 8.

Mr. Huddleston to Sir P. Lornie

Sir,

Khartum, June 30, 1932.

With reference to my despatch of even date, (1) I have the honour to inform your Excellency that after agreement had been reached at Gambia on the 18th June with regard to the Gila Anuak raid, negotiations were begun on the 14th June regarding the raid made in June 1931 by the Pokumu Anuak on the Pil Barun.

2. The Sudan Delegation on this occasion consisted of—

Mr. A. G. PARKSON, *Governor, Upper Nile Province.*
 Captain J. E. MACKENZIE, M.C., *District Commissioner, Gambia.*

Mr. J. P. TRENKLE, *Assistant District Commissioner, Nasir.*

The Ethiopian representatives were—

Fitsaurai Hails Mariam, *Deputy Governor, Wallega Province.*
 Banjasmach Hails Tadi, *Governor's Secretary, Wallega.*
 Ato Tafara Bahlu, *Frontier Agent for Wallega.*

3. After prolonged discussion on the 14th and 15th June the agreement annexed to this despatch was signed on the latter date. After reciting the accepted version of the raid, the agreement defines the responsibility for the casualties incurred; fixes the compensatory payment due in cash, and the date for payment; provides for further investigation as regards stock captured, and states the right reserved by the Sudan delegation to claim compensatory payment at the rate of 1,000 M.T. dollars for every Sudan subject killed in this raid should there be any failure on the part of the Abyssinians to implement the agreement.

4. Your Excellency will observe that the disinclination to accept any form of cash payment which was a feature of the Ethiopian delegation's attitude in the Gila raid negotiations, and to which reference is made in paragraph 1 of my despatch of even date, (1) was not here apparent.

5. The difficulties involved are not unknown to your Excellency, and I feel sure that your Excellency will agree that the satisfactory terms secured on this occasion reflect credit on the negotiators' skill. The presence of Mr. Consul Erskine throughout the negotiations contributed in no small degree to their satisfactory conclusion.

6. The date by which the terms of this agreement are to be carried into effect is not far distant, and I shall not fail to inform your Excellency of any results achieved.

(1) Enclosure 1 in No. 8.

7. I am sending a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa.

I have, &c.

A. J. C. HUDDLESTON,
Acting Governor-General of the Sudan.

APPENDIX I

A MEETING of delegates of the Sudan and the Ethiopian Governments was held at Gambia on the 14th and 15th June, 1932, to settle the question of the raid made in May 1931 by the Pokumu Anuaks of the River Baro of Wallega Province, Ethiopia, on the Baruns of Pil on the River Joka of the Upper Nile Province, Sudan.

It was agreed:—

1. That the Pokumu Anuaks attacked a party of Baruns on the road near the Nyagwom Hills and killed eight of them. And that the following morning the same Anuaks attacked the Barun village of Pil in the Sudan and in the attack killed two Barun men, one woman and one child, and the Baruns killed two Anuaks. And that in the course of the above the Anuaks captured seven rifles from the Baruns.

2. That the Governor of Wallega Province accepts full responsibility for the killing of these twelve Barun Sudan subjects, and the Governor of the Upper Nile Province accepts full responsibility for the killing of the two Anuak Ethiopian subjects, and that these two latter being deducted from the twelve former, there remains a balance of responsibility for the Governor of Wallega Province for the Sudan raid.

3. That the Governor of Wallega Province undertakes to pay to the Governor of the Upper Nile Province the sum of 2,000 Maria Theresa dollars in compensation for these ten deaths, but the Governor of the Upper Nile Province agrees to deduct from this sum 540 dollars on account of the participation in the raid of certain Pokumu Anuaks, who were at that time residing in the Sudan but have since returned to Ethiopia. The balance, therefore, to be paid is 1,460 dollars.

4. That the Governor of the Upper Nile Province foregoes his claim to the rifles which were captured in the raid.

5. That the Governor of Wallega shall hand over the above-mentioned sum of 1,460 dollars to the Governor of the Upper Nile Province, or his responsible representative, on or before the 1st day of August, 1932.

6. That the question of any further compensation due for stock captured or other property removed or damaged shall be further investigated on the spot by representatives of both Governments with their respective tribal chiefs, before the rainy season of 1933.

Enclosure I in No. 8.

Mr. Huddleston to Sir P. Louisa.

Sir,
 Khartoum, June 30, 1892.
 With reference to my despatch of even date, (1) I have the honour to inform your Excellency that after agreement had been reached at Gambella on the 18th June with regard to the Gila Annak raid, negotiations were begun on the 14th June regarding the raid made in June 1891 by the Pokumu Annak on the Pil Barun.

2. The Sudan delegation on this occasion consisted of—

Mr. A. G. PAWSON, *Governor, Upper Nile Province.*
 Captain J. E. MAURICE, *M.C., District Commissioner, Gambella.*
 Mr. J. F. ISAACS, *Assistant District Commissioner, Nasir.*

The Ethiopian representatives were—

Fisawari Haille Mariam, *Deputy Governor, Wallega Province.*
 Kanjarmatch Haille Yasu, *Governor's Secretary, Wallega.*
 Ato Tafara Bahlu, *Frontier Agent for Wallega.*

3. After prolonged discussion on the 14th and 15th June the agreement annexed to this despatch was signed on the latter date. After reciting the accepted version of the ~~the~~ agreement defines the responsibility for the casualties incurred; fixes the compensatory payment due in cash, and the date for payment; provides for further investigation as regards stock captured, and states the right reserved by the Sudan delegation to claim compensatory payment at the rate of 1,000 M.T. dollars for every Sudan subject killed in this raid, should there be any failure on the part of the Abyssinians to implement the agreement.

1. Your Excellency will observe the disinclination to accept any form of cash payment which was a feature of the Ethiopian delegation's attitude in the Gila raid negotiations, and to which reference is made in paragraph 7 of my despatch of even date, (1) was not here apparent.

5. The difficulties involved are not unknown to your Excellency, and I feel sure that your Excellency will agree that the satisfactory terms secured on this occasion reflect credit on the negotiators' skill. The presence of Mr. Consul Erskine throughout the negotiations contributed in no small degree to their satisfactory conclusion.

6. The date by which the terms of this agreement are to be carried into effect is not far distant, and I shall not fail to inform your Excellency of any results achieved.

(1) Enclosure I in No. 8.

7. I am sending a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa.

I have, &c.

A. J. C. HUDDLESTON,
Acting Governor-General of the Sudan.

APPENDIX I.

A MEETING of delegates of the Sudan and the Ethiopian Governments was held at Gambella on the 14th and 15th June, 1892, to settle the question of the raid made in May 1891 by the Pokumu Annaks of the River Baro of Wallega Province, Ethiopia, on the Baruns of Pil on the River Jokuu of the Upper Nile Province, Sudan.

It was agreed:—

1. That the Pokumu Annaks attacked a party of Baruns on the road near the Nyagwom Hills and killed eight of them. And that the following morning the same Annaks attacked the Barun village of Pil in the Sudan and in the attack killed two Barun men, one woman and one child, and the Baruns killed two Annaks. And that in the course of the above the Annaks captured seven rifles from the Baruns.

2. That the Governor of Wallega Province accepts full responsibility for the killing of these twelve Barun Sudan subjects, and the Governor of the Upper Nile Province accepts full responsibility for the killing of the two Annak Ethiopian subjects, and that these two latter being subtracted from the twelve former, a balance remains a balance of responsibility for the Governor of Wallega Province for

3. That the Governor of Wallega Province undertakes to pay to the Governor of the Upper Nile Province the sum of 2,000 Marie Theres dollars in compensation for these twelve Annaks, but the Governor of the Upper Nile Province agrees to deduct from this sum 540 dollars on account of the participation in the ~~kill~~ of certain Pokumu Annaks, who were at that time residing in the Sudan but have since returned to Ethiopia. The balance, therefore, to be paid is 1,460 dollars.

4. That the Governor of the Upper Nile Province foregoes his claim to the rifles which were captured in the raid.

5. That the Governor of Wallega shall hand over the above-mentioned sum of 1,460 dollars to the Governor of the Upper Nile Province, or his responsible representative, on or before the 1st day of August, 1893.

6. That the question of any further compensation due for stock captured or other property removed or damaged shall be further investigated on the spot by representatives of both Governments with their respective tribal chiefs, before the rainy season of 1893.

7. That in the event of the terms of this agreement not being carried out, the Governor of the Upper Nile Province reserves the right to claim 1,000 dollars for every Sudan subject killed in this raid.

Signed at Gambella on the 16th June, 1932.

FTAUCRAM HAILU MARIAM,
Deputy Governor, Wallega
Province

KANJAZMATCH HAILU YARU,
Secretary to the Governor,
Wallega

ATAFARA HAILHU, Frontier
Agent for Wallega.

A. G. FAWSON, Esq.,
Governor, Upper Nile
Province.

CAPTAIN J. K. MAURICE, M.C.,
District Commissioner,
Gambella.

J. F. TYRNEY, Esq., Acting
District Commissioner,
Nasir.

Copies of this agreement in English and Amharic are registered at the British Consulate, Gore.

E. N. ERSKINE, Captain,
His Majesty's Consul for Western Abyssinia.

Enclosure 2 in No. 8.

Sir P. Loraine to Mr. Huddleston.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your despatch of the 20th June last, (*) and to inform you that I have learned with satisfaction that an agreement was reached at Gambella on the 16th June last between the representatives of the Sudan and Ethiopian Governments regarding the raid made in June 1931 by the Pokumm Annak on the El Barun. It is satisfactory to me that in this case it proved possible to induce the Abyssinians to agree to pay compensation in cash for loss of life, in return for distinction to the captives which they adopted during the Gila Annak raid negotiations.

I should be glad if you would convey my personal congratulations to Mr. Fawson and his assistants on the successful outcome of their negotiations. A copy of my despatch, which I am sending to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on the subject is enclosed herein. (*)

I have, &c.

PERCY LORAINÉ,

High Commissioner.

(C) N. 10

(1) Enclosure 1 in No. 8.

No. 9.

Sir P. Loraine to Sir John Simon.

(Telegram.)

Following received from Khartoum 1st July:—
"Information just received that on 2nd June six of Mahomed-el-Mahdi Khogali's riflemen, accompanied by a number of Watawit Berta spearmen, raided Sudan village of Shima, latitude 10° 20', longitude 34° 16'.

"Faller details by next bag. I have informed Minister at Addis Ababa and asked him to lodge the strongest protest and demand immediate return of all the captives and surrender to us for trial of the four known raiders."

No. 10.

Sir John Simon to Sir S. Barton.

(Telegram.)

London, July 4, 1932.
Sir P. Loraine has reported Abyssinian raid on Sudan village of Shima on 2nd June.

You should leave Ethiopian Government in no doubt as to serious view taken by His Majesty's Government of this fresh raid coinciding as it did with the meeting at Gambella.

No. 11.

Mr. Huddleston to Sir P. Loraine.

Khartoum, July 4, 1932.
In continuation of the preceding gentleman's despatch dated the 2nd July, (*) I have the honour to submit for your Excellency's information the following details regarding the incident therein described as having occurred on the Ethiopian frontier opposite Daga Babel.

Towards the end of March two ex-Abyssinian refugees, who had returned to Ethiopia after some years' residence in the Sudan, recrossed the frontier by night accompanied by two so-called police from a small post recently established by Sheikh Khogali Hassan at Khor Kawa (latitude 9° 15', longitude 34° 27' approximately), and abducted from a Sudan village on the right bank of the Daga four Barun women who had taken refuge there after escaping from Ethiopia. On the following morning the Baruns living in the village from which these women had been abducted pursued the party over the Ethiopian frontier and finally overtook them at the Khor Kawa post. In the course of the engagement which ensued

(*) Enclosure 1 in No. 7.

7. That in the event of the terms of this agreement not being carried out, the Governor of the Upper Nile Province reserves the right to claim 1,000 dollars for every Sudan subject killed in this raid.

Signed at Gambella on the 16th June, 1892.

PIYACHARI HAILE MARIAM,
Deputy Governor, Wallega
Province.

A. G. FAWSON, Esq.,
Governor, Upper Nile
Province.

KARJAMATCH HAILE YASU,
Secretary to the Governor,
Wallega.

CAPTAIN J. K. MAURICE, M.C.,
District Commissioner,
Gambella.

Mrs. TAPARA BALEU, Frontier
Agent for Wallega.

J. F. THIRNAX, Esq., Acting
District Commissioner,
Nasir.

Copies of this agreement in English and Amharic are registered at the British Consulate, Gore.

E. N. BRISKINE, Captain,
His Majesty's Consul for Western Abyssinia.

Enclosure 2 in No. 8.

Sir P. Loraine to Mr. Huddleston.

Gard, July 9, 1892.

Sir,
I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your despatch of the 20th June last, (1) and to inform you that I have learned with satisfaction that an agreement was reached at Gambella on the 16th June last between the representatives of the Sudan and Ethiopian Governments regarding the raid made in June 1891 by the Pokumu Annak on the Kil Barun. It is satisfactory to note that in this case it proved possible to induce Abyssinian delegates to agree to pay compensation in cash for loss of life, and to distinguish the persons which they had killed during the Gila Annak raid negotiations.

I should be glad if you would convey my personal congratulations to Mr. Fawson and his assistants on the successful outcome of their negotiations. A copy of a despatch, which I am sending to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on the subject of enclosed letter, (2)

I have, &c.

PERCY LORAINÉ,
His Commissioner.

(1) No. 8.

Sir P. Loraine to Sir John Simón.

(Telegram.) Cairo, July 2, 1892.

FOLLOWING received from Khartoum 1st July:—

Information just received that on 2nd June six of Mahomed-el-Mahdi Rhoqali's riflemen, accompanied by a number of Watawit Berta spearmen, raided Sudan village of Shima, latitude 10° 20', longitude 84° 16'.

Fuller details by next bag. I have informed Minister at Addis Ababa and asked him lodge the strongest protest and demand immediate return of all the captives and surrender to us for trial of the four known raiders."

No. 10.

Sir John Simon to Sir S. Barton.

(Telegram.) London, July 4, 1892.

Sir P. LORAINÉ has reported Abyssinian raid on Sudan village of Shima on 2nd June.

You should leave Ethiopian Government in no doubt as to serious view taken by His Majesty's Government of this fresh raid coinciding as it did with the meeting at Gambella.

No. 11.

Mr. Huddleston to Sir P. Loraine.

Khartoum, July 4, 1892.

Sir,
In continuation of the concluding sentence of my despatch dated the 2nd July, (1) I have the honour to submit to your Excellency's information the following details regarding the incident therein described as having occurred on the Ethiopian frontier opposite Daga Post:—

2. Towards the end of March two ex-Abyssinian refugees, who had returned to Ethiopia after some years' residence in the Sudan, recrossed the frontier by night accompanied by two so-called police from a small post recently established by Sheikh Khabat Hassan at Khor Kawa (latitude 9° 16', longitude 84° 27' approximately), and abducted from a Sudanese village on the right bank of the Daga four Darun women who had taken refuge there after escaping from Ethiopia. On the following morning the Daruns living in the village from which these women had been abducted pursued the party over the Ethiopian frontier and finally overtook them at the Khor Kawa post. In the course of the engagement which ensued

(1) Enclosure in No. 7.

two of the Abyssinians were killed, including one of the ex-refugees and also a woman. The Baruns suffered no casualties, but eventually withdrew having failed to recover the abducted women.

3. A letter has been sent to Sheikh Khogali Hassan, who is himself unlikely to be directly responsible for this incident, asking for the return of these women, and arrangements will be made to secure payment by the Sudan Baruns of blood-money in compensation for the persons killed by them in the fight at Khor Kawa.

4. I do not attach any great importance to this incident, but I have thought it best to bring it to your Excellency's notice in view of its possible connexion with a protest against the violation of the Ethiopian frontier by Sudan Baruns which is reported to have been made recently by Sheikh Khogali Hassan to the Ethiopian Government. Details of this incident have already been transmitted by telegram to His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa.

I have, &c.

A. J. C. HUDDLESTON,
Acting Governor-General of the Sudan.

No. 12.

Mr. Huddleston to Sir S. Barton.

Khartoum, July 7, 1932.

I have the honour to forward herewith for your information copies of my despatches of the 30th June, 1932, (1) addressed to His Majesty's High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan, Cairo.

2. I would particularly draw your attention to Appendix II (2) attached to the first of these despatches. (2) I understand that a copy of this document is being forwarded direct to you by Mr. Consul Erskine.

3. Clause 1 of Appendix II, which provides for the punishment of the Gila Annak raiders by the Ethiopian Government, is one to which the Sudan Government attaches great importance. Continued failure on the part of the Ethiopian authorities to exact a just punishment for disregard of law and order is calculated to produce most unfortunate results on both sides of the frontier, and I trust that pressure may be brought to bear on the Central Government at Addis Ababa to ensure, so far as may be possible, that punitive action is taken.

4. Clause 2 of the Appendix under reference reserves the right to claim monetary compensation should there be any failure on the part of the Ethiopian authorities to produce the compensation in kind agreed upon. The disinclination of the Ethiopian Government to incur any cash liability is perhaps understandable, but the demand

(1) Enclosure 1 in No. 8 and Enclosure 1 in No. 8.
(2) See page 11.
(3) Enclosure 1 in No. 8.

a cash payment, should payments in kind be deficient, is hardly open to dispute and I trust that you will concur in this view.

5. I am sending a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan.

I have, &c.

A. J. C. HUDDLESTON,
Acting Governor-General of the Sudan.

No. 13.

Sir John Simon to Sir S. Barton.

(Telegram.)

London, July 22, 1932.

Khartoum despatch to Cairo of 30th June. (1)
You should impress upon the Emperor great importance attached by His Majesty's Government to acceptance of clause 7. It will probably be necessary to publish the agreements here and you may think it advisable to let the Emperor know this.

Please telegraph result of your representations.

(1) Enclosure 1 in No. 6.

No. 14.

Sir John Simon to Sir P. Lorain.

Foreign Office, London, July 27, 1932.

I HAVE read with interest your despatch of 6th July (1) relative to the agreements reached between the representatives of the Sudan Government and of the Ethiopian Government regarding the recent raids by Ethiopian tribesmen on the Bair tribe and on the Fil Barun in the Sudan.

2. I shall be glad if you will request the Acting Governor-General of the Sudan to convey to the Governor of the Upper Nile Province and his assistants an expression of my appreciation of their skilful conduct of these negotiations and of the important measure of success attained.

I am, &c.

JOHN SIMON.

(1) Nos. 6 and 8.

two of the Abyssinians were killed, including one of the ex-refugees and also a woman. The Baruns suffered no casualties, but eventually withdrew having failed to recover the abducted women.

3. A letter has been sent to Sheikh Khogali Hassan, who is himself unlikely to be directly responsible for this incident, asking for the return of these women, and arrangements will be made to secure payment by the Sudan Baruns of blood-money in compensation for the persons killed by them in the fight at Khor Kawa.

4. I do not attach any great importance to this incident, but I have thought it best to bring it to your Excellency's notice in view of its possible connexion with a protest against the violation of the Ethiopian frontier by Sudan Baruns which is reported to have been made recently by Sheikh Khogali Hassan to the Ethiopian Government. Details of this incident have already been transmitted by telegram to His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa.

I have, &c.

A. J. C. HUDDLESTON,
Acting Governor-General of the Sudan.

No. 12.

Mr. Huddleston to Sir S. Barton.

Khartoum, July 7, 1932.

I have the honor to forward herewith for your information copies of my despatches of the 30th June, 1932, (1) addressed to His Majesty's High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan, Cairo.

2. I would particularly draw your attention to Appendix II (2) attached to the first of these despatches. (2) I understand that a copy of this document is being forwarded direct to you by Mr. Consul Erlinge.

3. Clause 1 of Appendix II (2) deals with the punishment of the five Arabk raiders by the Ethiopian Government and it is one to which the Sudan Government attaches great importance. Continued failure on the part of the Ethiopian authorities to exact a just punishment for disregard of law and order is calculated to produce most unfortunate results on both sides of the frontier, and I trust that pressure may be brought to bear on the Central Government at Addis Ababa to ensure, so far as may be possible, that punitive action is taken.

4. Clause 2 of the Appendix under reference reserves the right to claim monetary compensation, should there be any failure on the part of the Ethiopian authorities to produce the compensation in kind agreed upon. The determination of the Ethiopian delegates to incur any cash liability is perhaps understandable, but the right to demand

(1) Enclosure 1 in No. 6 and Enclosure 1 in No. 8.

(2) See para 11.

(3) Enclosure 1 in No. 2.

a cash payment, should payments in kind be deficient, is hardly open to dispute and I trust that you will concur in this view.

5. I am sending a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan.

I have, &c.

A. J. C. HUDDLESTON,
Acting Governor-General of the Sudan.

No. 13.

Sir John Simon to Sir S. Barton.

London, July 22, 1932.

(Telegram.)

Khartoum despatch to Cairo of 30th June. (1)

You should impress upon the Egyptian Government the great importance attached by His Majesty's Government to acceptance of clause 7. It will probably be necessary to publish the agreements here and you may think it advisable to let the Emperor know this. Please telegraph result of your representations.

(1) Enclosure 1 in No. 6.

No. 14.

Sir John Simon to Sir P. Loraine.

Foreign Office, London, July 27, 1932.

Sir,

I have read with interest your despatches of 9th July (1) relative to the agreements reached between the representatives of the Sudan Government and of the Ethiopian Government regarding the recent raids by Ethiopian tribesmen on the Beir tribe and on the Pil Barun in the Sudan.

2. I shall be glad if you will request the Acting Governor-General of the Sudan to convey to the Governor of the Upper Nile Province and his assistants an expression of my appreciation of their skilful conduct of these negotiations and of the important measure of success attained.

I am, &c.

JOHN SIMON.

(1) Nos. 6 and 8.

Sir S. Barton to Sir John Simon,

(Telegram.)

Addis Ababa, August 11, 1932.

Yoga telegram of 22nd July. (1)

By arrangement with the Minister for Foreign Affairs I addressed him on 8th August a note worded as follows, with usual beginning and ending:—

"With reference to the agreement in six articles which was signed at Gambella on 18th June by representatives of the Sudan Government and by representatives of the Ethiopian Government appointed in accordance with the request contained in your Excellency's note of 26th April for the purpose of enquiring into the raid carried out by Ethiopian Anusak into Sudanese territory on 21st March and 22nd March, I have the honour to transmit herewith English text⁽¹⁾ with Amharic translation of seventh article which Ras Mulu Gheta maintained could only become part of agreement if accepted by Central Government.

"In accordance with instructions received from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, I have the honour to invite the Ethiopian Government to express their acceptance to this article."

On 11th August I received a note from the Minister for Foreign Affairs worded as follows, with the usual beginning and ending:

"I have to acknowledge receipt of the note of 8th August which you addressed to us on the subject of article 7 enclosed in your note under reference as a supplement to the agreement in six articles which was signed on 18th June by representatives of the Imperial Ethiopian Government and representatives of the Sudan Government, who both met at Gambella for the purpose of enquiring into the raid which was carried out in Sudanese territory by Ethiopian Anusak who were reported to have crossed the frontier.

"I have brought the above to the notice of His Majesty the Emperor, who has instructed me to inform you that the Imperial Ethiopian Government have accepted the terms of the supplementary article 7.

"With regard to the statement in the first paragraph of the said article 7 that 'It is agreed that his Excellency the Governor of Fila Baloo will take effective action to punish the raiders and that he will also inform His Majesty's Consul for Western Abyssinia the date on which he performs to take such action.' It goes to inform your Excellency that the interpretation of the said article has no other meaning than merely to say that at the time when the Governor of Fila Baloo takes the necessary steps to punish the

(1) No. 15.

(2) No. 5, Appendix II, page 11.

raiders facilities will be given him with a view to handing back or stopping those raiders who may run away and enter Sudanese territory."

With regard to the Shima incident⁽²⁾ the position is as follows:— On 5th August the Minister for Foreign Affairs replied to the note which I had addressed to him on this subject simply stating that Sheikh Khogali denied that any raid in Sudanese territory had been carried out from his province. On my pointing out verbally that such an answer could not be accepted, he addressed me a further note on 8th August stating that the Ethiopian Government were sending an official to investigate on the spot. On 10th August I was told that the official would be the Governor of a neighbouring province, and that I should be informed of his departure.

In April last I had arranged with Emperor for Sheikh Khogali to meet Sudan Government officials on frontier, but, mainly owing to the incidence of the rainy season, the meeting cannot take place until the close of the year.

I have informed Minister for Foreign Affairs verbally that publication is taking place.

(3) No. 7.

No. 15.
 Sir S. Barton to Sir John Simon.

Addis Ababa, August 11, 1932.

(Telegram.)

Yoga telegram of 22nd July. (1)

By arrangement with the Minister for Foreign Affairs I addressed him on 8th August a note worded as follows, with usual beginning and ending:—

"With reference to the agreement in six articles which was signed at Gambella on 19th June by representatives of the Sudan Government and by representatives of the Ethiopian Government appointed in accordance with the request contained in your Excellency's note of 26th April for the purpose of enquiring into the raid carried out by Ethiopian Amas into Sudanese territory on 21st March and 22nd March, I have the honour to transmit herewith English text (1) with Amharic translation of seventh article which Ras Mulu Gheta maintained could only become part of agreement if accepted by Central Government.

"In accordance with instructions received from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, I have the honour to invite the Ethiopian Government to express their acceptance to this article."

On 11th August I received a note from the Minister for Foreign Affairs worded as follows, with the usual beginning and ending:—

"I have to acknowledge receipt of the note of 8th August which you addressed to us on the subject of article 7 enclosed in your note under reference as a supplement to the agreement in six articles which was signed on 19th June by representatives of the Imperial Ethiopian Government and representatives of the Sudan Government, who held a meeting at Gambella for the purpose of enquiring into the raid which was carried out in Sudanese territory by Ethiopian Amas who were reported to have crossed the frontier.

"I have brought the above to the notice of His Majesty the Emperor, who has instructed me to inform you that the Imperial Ethiopian Government have accepted the terms of the supplementary article 7.

"With regard to the attempt in the first paragraph of the said article 7 that, 'it is agreed that his Excellency the Governor of the Habesha will take effective action to punish the raiders and he will later inform His Majesty's Council for Western Abyssinia the date at which he proposes to take such action', I have to inform your Excellency that the interpretation of the said article has no other meaning than merely to say that at the time when the Governor of the Habesha takes the necessary steps to punish the

(1) No. 15.

(1) No. 15, Appendix II, page 11.

raiders facilities will be given him with a view to handing back or stopping those raiders who may run away and enter Sudanese territory."

With regard to the Shima incident (2) the position is as follows:— On 5th August the Minister for Foreign Affairs replied to the note which I had addressed to him on this subject simply stating that Sheikh Khogali denied that any raid in Sudanese territory had been carried out from his province. On my pointing out verbally that such an answer could not be accepted, he addressed me a further note on 8th August stating that the Ethiopian Government were sending an official to investigate on the spot. On 10th August I was told that the official would be the Governor of a neighbouring province, and that I should be informed of his departure.

In April last I had arranged with Emperor for Sheikh-Khogali to meet Sudan Government officials on frontier, but, mainly owing to the incidence of the rainy season, the meeting cannot take place until the close of the year.

I have informed Minister for Foreign Affairs verbally that publication is taking place.

(1) No. 7.

Raids from Abyssinia into Kenya territory
to the east of Lake Rudolf

15019/28 Kenya

The raids which took place between 1927 and the beginning of 1930 were given the number 15019 to 15027.

Since that date there has been no organised raiding (apart from two raids to the west of Lake Rudolf in 1937 into Kenya territory, although spasmodic frontier disturbances due to inter-tribal feuds have taken place along the Abyssinia-Kenya frontier. In 1930 these disturbances were apparently mainly between the Boran (Abyssinia) and the Kenya Gurreh and Gurreh Tribes.

3/12/16235/30 Kenya

18060/32 Kenya

In 1931, however, the disturbances were comparatively numerous and mainly caused by a combination of the Boran living on the east side of the Abyssinia-Kenya frontier, against the Gurreh and Gurreh Tribes. These inter-tribal feuds have been characterized by the murder and wanton killing of women and children, but the number of prisoners taken by either side appears to be negligible.

The measures taken for the suppression of these disturbances have been, in addition to the establishment of special police posts and patrols and on occasion the utilization of military patrols

- (1) renewed representations to the Abyssinian Govt. for the disarmament of the Tribes on their side of the frontier;
- (2) the removal of natives more particularly liable to attack;
- (3) meetings between the Abyssinian Governor of Boran and the Provincial Commissioner, Northern Frontier Province

Province, attended by H.M.'s Consul for Southern Abyssinia and also by the Tribal Chiefs, at which the Chiefs agreed to payment of compensation and to take steps for the apprehension of murderers on either side; (4) proposals for the reallocation of wells and grazing grounds so as to separate the warring elements, and (5) proposals for the establishment in Kenya of special courts for the trial of British subjects accused of murder on Ethiopian soil, in order to ensure that the death penalty would be inflicted if the accused were found guilty.

The history of these feuds is given in encs 4 to 8 in 18000, 82, and their origin is ascribed to the repulsion between Mohammedan and Pagan peoples, the fact that the Abyssinia Boran are in possession of rifles, in addition to such factors as the periodical lack of water and grazing and the Boran habit of blooding spears and rifles.

It is necessary to emphasize that, as has been stated in replies to Parliamentary questions during the last three years, these disturbances have not been in the nature of organized raides, and there is no suggestion that there was any intention of capturing persons for enslavement.

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(4) proposals for the reallocation of wells and grazing grounds so as to separate the warring elements, and

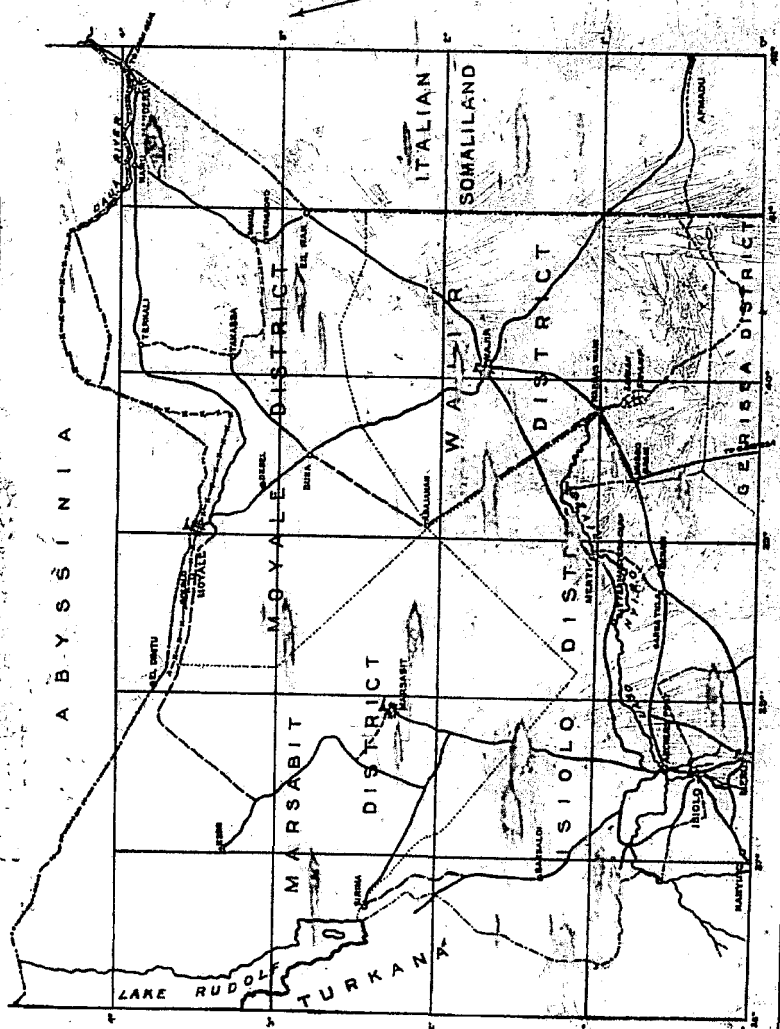
(5) proposals for the establishment in Kenya of special courts for the trial of British subjects accused of murder on Ethiopian soil, in order to ensure that the death penalty would be inflicted if the accused were found guilty.

The history of these foras is given in enclosure C in 18000/22 and their origin is ascribed to the repulsion between Mohammedan and Pagan peoples, the fact that the Abyssinian Foran are in possession of rifles, in addition to such factors as the periodical lack of water and grazing and the Foran habit of blooding spears and rifles.

It is necessary to emphasize that, as has been stated in replies to Parliamentary questions during the last three years, these disturbances have not been in the nature of organized raids, and there is no suggestion that there was any intention of capturing persons for enslavement.

*Revision to former drawing
See 1915/16/12/10/1*

SKETCH MAP OF THE N.F.P. KENYA COLONY
DRAWN TO ILLUSTRATE THE GOVERNOR'S SAFARI FEBRUARY 1932



KEY

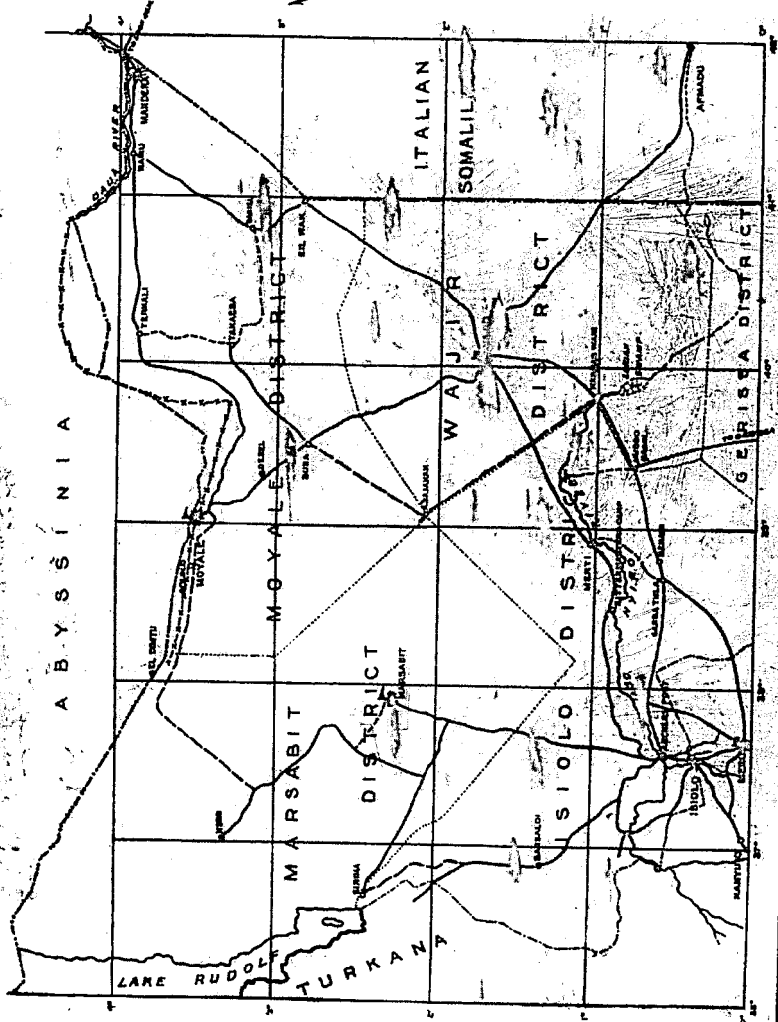
- International Boundary
- Provincial Boundary
- Sub-provincial Boundary
- Roads
- Railways
- Trails
- Trucks
- Trains
- Tramways
- Telegraph Lines
- Telephone Lines
- Post Offices
- Police Stations
- Government Buildings
- Churches
- Temples
- Public Buildings
- Private Buildings
- Public Works
- Private Works
- Public Works
- Private Works
- Public Works
- Private Works

Scale 1:500,000 or 1 inch to 47.54 miles.



*Outline to Governor's Office
Feb. 1910 (P.L. 100)*

SKETCH MAP OF THE N.F.P. KENYA COLONY
DRAWN TO ILLUSTRATE THE GOVERNORS SAFARI FEBRUARY 1932



Scale 1:500,000 or 1 inch to 41.25 miles.

MILES 0 50 100 150 200

- KEY**
- International Boundary
 - Provincial Boundary
 - District Boundary
 - Main Road
 - Track
 - Telegraph Lines
 - Telephone Stations
 - Rail Stations
 - Police Stations

In any further communication on this subject, please quote
No. 2028/44/1
and address—not to any person by name, but to—
"The Under-Secretary of State," Foreign Office, London, S. W. 1.



THE Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his
compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for
the Colonies and, by direction of the Secretary of State,
transmits herewith copies of the under-mentioned paper.

Foreign Office,
July 19th, 1982.

RECEIVED
20 JUL 1952
FOREIGN OFFICE

18065/32

Reference to previous correspondence:

Foreign Office memo no 1851/44/1 of July 2nd 1951
Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.

Subject.

Phys. Commissioners
Cairo

Possible isolation of Eastern
Frontier by Hyacinth puntire
expedition

Telegram no 123 of 16th July

Similar letter sent to WD

Att Gen

10
6

In any further communication on this subject, please quote
No. 12028/44/1
and address—not to any person by name, but to—
"The Under-Secretary of State," Foreign Office, London, S.W. 1.

THE Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his
compliments to *the Under-Secretary of State for*
the Colonies and, by direction of the Secretary of State,
transmits herewith copies of the under-mentioned paper.

Foreign Office,
July 19th, 1922.

RECEIVED
20 JUL 1922
FOREIGN OFFICE

18065/32

Reference to previous correspondence:

Foreign Office memo No 11851/44/1 of July 2nd

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.

Subject.

from
Mr. Commissioner
Cairo
Telegram No 123 of 16th July

Possible violation of Sudan
frontier by Abyssinian punitive
expedition

Similar letter sent to

WD
Asi Unit

NO DISTRIBUTION.

Decode. Sir P. Loraine, (Alexandria),
16th July, 1932.

D. 8.46 p.m. 16th July, 1932.

R. 9.45 p.m. 16th July, 1932.

No.123.

-o-o-o-o-o-o-

Following received from Khartoum.

Begins.

Addressed to Addis Ababa No.68, repeated to
Cairo.

My telegram No.62 to Addis Ababa and
my telegram No.75 to Cairo.

Whalley arrived Owabuk, latitude 5°.17' longitude
33°.56' on 13th.

Reports Abyssinian soldiers seen at Tomadur
latitude 5°.37' and longitude 35°.8' returning
handed from pursuit of Tirma and considers they
will by now have returned to Maji.

Tirma stock and abled population now reported
in the neighbourhood of Kissingore latitude 5°.50'
and longitude 34°00. Remainder of tribe were left
behind have been detained by Abyssinians who are
reported to have destroyed all Tirma villages.

Whalley thinks Tirma may refuse to return permanently
to Abyssinia but will settled on Boma plateau with
Kichepo after collecting crops and remainder of popu-
lation from Abyssinia.

Abyssinian forces alleged to have inflicted and
suffered casualties in a fight with Mount Tid popula-
tion.

Present position of latter doubtful but reported
to be in the neighbourhood of Moru Akippi.
Whalley is proceeding to Kapoeta to meet District
Commissioner and Governor of Mongalla before returning
to Maji.

Ends.

In any further communication on this subject, please quote

No. *11861/373/1*

and address—not to any person by name, but to—

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

105

THE Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his compliments to *the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies* and, by direction of the Secretary of State, transmits herewith copies of the under-mentioned paper.

Foreign Office,

6th July, 198*L*

HE
198L
OOL

Reference to previous correspondence.

F.O. letter of 10th Feb 1933/373/1

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date

Subject

Ann. Ref. [unclear]

Admiral [unclear]

No. 82 of 2nd June

Distinction

Major

disturb

Similar letter sent to _____

No. 88.

BRITISH LEGATION,
ADDIS ABABA,
2nd June, 1902.

Sir,

With reference to my despatch No. 7 of 15th January, I have the honour to transmit herewith copy of a report by His Majesty's Consul at Haji on the Gimirra Province which are situated on the Sudan frontier to the north of Haji Province and to the south of the Gurafarda Province described in the enclosure to my despatch under reference.

2. The Governor of Gimirra, Dejazmach Fayo, is a great grandson of King Sahle Sellasio of ~~the~~ the male line and consequently like Ras Kassa is senior in descent to the present Emperor, but has been kept in virtual exile in this distant post for the past fifteen years.

3. A copy of this despatch has been sent to Cairo and copies of the enclosed report were sent direct to Khartoum, Nairobi and Entebbe.

I have the honour to be,
With the highest respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

(598) P.M. Broadhead.

for HIS MAJESTY'S MINISTER.

The Right Honourable

Sir John Simon,

O.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., M.P.,

etc., etc., etc.,

NOTES ON THE GIMIRRA AND TABANJAYAJ PROVINCES.

The Gimirra province commences on the Addis Ababa mule track at a large wild fig tree about 2 to 3 miles on the Ehoa Gimirra side of Batchesma. After entry into the province a marked difference was noticeable in the physical, structure, type and general appearance between the Gimirra and Tishana natives; the former being of the more negroid type with sturdy body and limbs as compared with the taller, more wiry ~~and~~ what lighter skinned Tishana. The numbers of the Gimirra natives seen on the mule track were far more numerous than those seen in the Gollas Provinces; the people appeared happy and more wealthy in that they were well clothed in the usual abujadid Ethiopian clothing and were mostly in possession of shuzzas whereas with the Kaji and Gollas people the shuzza among natives is conspicuous by its almost complete absence.

The mule track from Batchesma to Ehoa Gimirra passes through fairly dense forest and numerous well worn foot paths ~~have~~ been leaving the mule track into forest cultivation areas it was assumed. Nothing very much can be seen on the route due to the height and density of the forest trees.

Fiteaurari Mashasha one of the Dejazmach Teye Oulliate's officers is the Khari at Ehoa Gimirra and appears to be a nice ~~man~~ contented and well mannered young man. This officer accompanied the party from Ehoa Gimirra to Tabanjaya where the Governor was in bad health and temporary residence. I had several conversations with the officer and he informed me that some 6 to 8 years ago the Gimirra province was controlled by the late Dejazmach Haile Mariam who had dealt very harshly with the natives and that thousands of people had been sold by the Dejas, and his soldiery, this was confirmed by the Dejas. Teye who said that Dejas, Haile Mariam in a fit of anger sold some 8,000 people for his own personal gain.

/Fiteaurari

Witarrari Kashaaha informed me that most of the 3,000 had been taken from the area between Shoa Gidirra and Wota (the Customs post on the Kaffa province border) which area was found to be completely deserted although they were still visible signs of its occupation and cultivation in the past. Those people who had not been sold, I was informed had deserted to the Kaffa province by crossing the Ginta River which is the provincial boundary and which is about one mile on the Ghana side of Wota. The chief of these people, by name Kany, Gabri Silassie is still in his old site but it is feared that he will shortly follow his people who have deserted into the Kaffa Province.

A new system has been adopted with the natives in the Kaffa Province in that the native chiefs are being baptised as Christians and on baptism they take Archaean names so as to become true Christians and Ethiopians. Kany, Gabri-Silassie was one of the first to be so baptised. It is reported that both Dejas, Dasta Danto and his acting Governor Woldu Hul are very keen on this custom and it is being adopted in the Guntuna Province.

On reaching the summit of the mountain above Wota which was 8,500 feet the Kaffa province on the opposite bank of the Ginta River was seen with large areas of cultivation and many huts. There appeared to have been an increase in the cultivated and populated areas since it was seen in January, 1931 especially on the lowlands on the Goo or Khura River side of the mountains. Wota itself which at one time was the late Dejas, Hails Marim's farm appeared to have quadrupled its population since it was last seen. At Wota the road branches off sharply to the left in a westerly direction when a gradual descent is made to a tributary of the Ginta, after crossing which a long steep ascent begins to a new Customs post which was in the process of being built by Dejas, Faye's soldiers. On continuing dense forest is entered and with only a few grass glades after which the old Kella was reached (7,000 ft.) whence a wonderful view of Gurafarda and the Tabanijay area is obtainable.

Fitaurari Kashiacha informed me that most of the 3,000 had been taken from the area between Shoa Gidirra and Wota (the Customs post on the Kaffa province border) which area was found to be completely deserted although there were still visible signs of its occupation and cultivation in the past. Those people who had not been sold, I was informed had deserted to the Kaffa province by crossing the Gmota River which is the provincial boundary and which is about one mile on the Ghana side of Wota. The chief of these people, by name Enay. Gabri Silassie is still in his old site but it is feared that he will shortly follow his people who have deserted into the Kaffa Province.

A new system has been adopted with the natives in the Kaffa Province in that the native chiefs are being baptised as Christians and as a result they take Amharan names so as to become true Christians and Ethiopians. Enay. Gabri-Silassie was one of the first to be so baptised. It is reported that both Dejaz. Desta ~~...~~ and his acting Governor Woldu Kull are very keen on this custom and it is being adopted in the contiguous Provinces.

Reaching the summit of the mountain above Wota which was 8,300 feet the Kaffa province on the opposite bank of the Gmota River was seen with large areas of cultivation and many huts. There appeared to have been an increase in the cultivated and populated areas since it was seen in January 1931 especially on the lowlands on the Gmo or Kura River side of the mountains. Wota itself which at one time was the late Dejaz. Hailu Mariam's farm appeared to have quadrupled its population since it was last seen. At Wota the road branches off sharply to the left in a westerly direction when a gradual descent is made to a tributary of the Gmota, after crossing which a long steep ascent begins to a new Customs post which was in the process of being built by Dejaz. Fayo's soldiers. On continuing dense forest is entered and with only a few grass glades after which the old Keila was reached (7,800 ft.) whence a wonderful view of Gurafarda and the Tabanjara area is obtainable.

I visited Dejas. Teye at this post and we had many conversations about Gurafarda, Tabanjaya and Haji areas. The most salient point appeared to be the desire for a trade route for the export of local produce (such as coffee which grows wild in great abundance as also, does ginger, cardamom &c. &c.) and the import of salt, abujadid, ironmongery &c. was greatly desired by the Dejas. for the benefit of his people.

The proposed trade route to Haji and the Sudan was discussed with alternatives to Kenya Colony where certain articles can be obtained cheaper than in the Sudan and after some consideration Dejas. Teye said that he favoured Haji if good mule tracks were opened up. Dejas. Teye has had correspondence with H.B. ~~Harrell~~, Gorei, thought he has not met Mr. Brakino personally, about opening up a route to Kiro(?) near Akobe Post but great difficulty had been experienced on the route, I was informed, owing to the heights of rivers which have to be crossed, the heavy death roll in pack animals due to the prevalence of malarial tsetse fly and the fact that Gurafarda province has been taken from Dejas. Teye said he had to Pitau-rari Biradot which means extra customs dues on produce for export or import. While Dejas. Teye was in control of Gurafarda he informed me that he had sent porters to Kiro but he said that porters were most unsuitable, expensive, difficult to obtain, the route was lengthy and due to the scanty population along the route, food for the porters was difficult to obtain and furthermore that the Yambo tribe are very wild and caused great trouble. The Dejas does not favour the Djimma route as the Kaff forests are a quagmire of mud for 6 months of the year; articles from Djimma are very expensive as the nagadis charge high freights due to the difficulty in getting mule transport through the forests and mud. Dejas. Teye was not in favour of the Gorei and Gambella route as pack animals cannot be used thereon with complete safety from his Provinces.

From Tabanjaya to Kibu (Gurafarda Province) the route which is depicted on the map (Sects ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN Nos.

Nos. 1/250,000. 781 Mocha & 78 H) was followed. Along this route a certain amount of cultivation and huts were seen by I was informed by members of the Consular Guard who had travelled over this route with Consul Hodson some 6 or 7 years ago and the last time that the area was visited by a Consul that the areas had been far more densely populated than at the time of my visit. It was thought that a certain number had gone to live in remoter area in the forest but that a certain number have been sold during the period seems most probable. The Tabanjaya and Gimirra province ends on the track route 2 miles beyond Amman village (below some mountains of the name marked on the map) at a nice clear running stream.

The provinces appear to be most fertile and the usual but most excellent food crops were seen and such wild produce as coffee, ginger and cardamom, I am afraid, grows in great abundance. The provinces are in great need of an outlet for their surplus produce which is normally allowed to rot in the ground or forests - coffee for instance is about one fifth of the Haji price and it appeared to me to be of equal, if not better, quality. That some money could be realised by the sale of this surplus produce is certain and imports such as abujadid, clothing, beads, wire, iron implements and the usual native trade goods would receive a ready market if only the people were given an outlet for the produce or given some incentive to collect the produce from the forest areas.

According to the information given to me there are 30 Pitauraris, 30 Kanyamaches and 40 Gramaches in these provinces and 6,000 Amharan rifles apart from those in the possession of natives about which it was impossible to obtain any idea - it is said that a count of Amharan rifles took place some months ago and the above was the figure arrived at. According to information available there are some 3,000 to 4,000 administered native gabars who are most leniently treated and Dejaz. Taya told me that he had about 1,000 to 1,500 families of Haji deserters who refuse to return to their province

province due to the fear of being sold; he said however that he would return the deserters as soon as he knew that Dejas. Mangasha had made a statement as to his policy about the natives taxation and gabar system. The few provincial natives seen appeared to be of a good strong type and appeared to be fairly happy. Whether the figures of the native population, arms etc. are accurate or not I am unable to say as the officials themselves do not seem ever endowed with knowledge but from what was seen of the area I should say that it was a fair approximation. It is said that before slavery started on a large scale that the Gimirra population was some 30, to 40,000 men. I am unable to vouch for this figure but it seems credible.

I found Dejas Teye a most cultivated, versatile, knowledgeable and charming person and his officers and soldiery appear to be of a far higher standard than those of the Maji and Golden areas. ~~Regular~~ Regular Guard say that they are less corrupt and in every way far preferable to the Maji officials and from what I saw of them, the ~~moral~~ moral outlook and their strong attachment and respect for their Governor I agree. Dejas Teye seems to be intensely pro-British in his outlook and has been great friends with every British Consul who has been stationed at Maji. He corroborated all the news sent to you about the state of Maji and told me several things which I had not heard - he said that Kidane, at one time, was one of his officers but was entirely useless, ignorant and could be termed more a shifta or fanna than an official, furthermore he stated that Kidane had paid Dejas. Ancafa 50 dollars to be made a Kany. and he and his policy was responsible for the destruction of Maji. He went so far as to apologise for Kidane's behaviour in my connection and said that if Mangasha refused to send Kidane away from Maji that he would write to the Emperor to ensure his removal.

Dejas Teye says that he has kept the Maji deserters pending the arrival of a resident Governor and that when he is assured that matters have been improved that he will return them

he has charged the Maji people no tax and agreed with my view that they should be given 2 to 3 years freedom from tax and the gabar system. He is a most generous man, was the first to introduce cattle into the fly-infested area and has given all the natives cattle with which to start breeding and there seem to be good herds of cattle of a very good quality. To give an example of the regard in which he is held by the natives his natives, Kary. Kibu of the Gurafarda Province asked after the Dejas. health and when told that his health had improved Kibu said to me "Whatever you do and before you return to Maji must make my godfather fit and strong as he is a very good man and we natives all like and respect him".

The Dejas. has been very ill and his trouble was either pleurisy, liver or stomach trouble. He was treated with all sorts of medicines and embrocation by me and when I departed from Maji his health had greatly improved. Since my arrival in Maji I have heard from the Dejas, thanking me for what had been done for him and informing me that he was quite fit and walking about. I beg to recommend ~~him~~ goes to Addis Ababa for a ~~medical~~ examination and overhaul as it is suspected, perhaps, wrongly that his trouble is appendix. The Dejas. has been in this area for 15 years without having had leave or ~~being~~ been away. I am informed that he is not a political prisoner and is more of an exile than anything else; he states that his wife and family were taken away from Kabanjaya some five years ago by the present Emperor at the lady's request. The Dejas. states that he wishes to retire into private life in his own country, live among his friends, family and true Christians and wishes to have nothing to do with politics or Government. I am informed that he is of more direct descent from the Royal House than Emperor Haile Selassie 1st. He states that he has no quarrel with the Emperor but that they are friends and it is the advisers of the Emperor who fear Dejas. Taje and it is for this reason that he has not been allowed to visit Addis Ababa in the past. I am inclined to believe the man and that he has no ~~political~~ political

political ambitions as he has stated that he wishes he had been born a commoner and not of Royal Blood as thus he would have been allowed more of personal freedom than has been the case with his 15 years exile in this part of the world.

From what I saw of the man and his areas I was impressed with his character and the harm he has prevented as far as his natives are concerned. He treated the Occultate Staff and myself with the greatest courtesy, generosity and friendliness, he expressed the desire for a great friendship with us so that as a result our respective countries and Governments might draw closer together. All that I had heard about the excellent state of his provinces would have been corroborated personally and I must confess to a very strong feeling of friendship, regard, respect and admiration for De ~~De~~ Taya Gullilate.

Ed. R.G.H. Whalley.

E.N.H. Consul, Haji.

S.W. Abyssinia.

Haji

30 December 1931.

Copies to:-

H.N.H.'s Minister	Addis Ababa	(2)
Civil Secretary	Harar	(2)
Colonial Secretary	Harar	(1)
Colonial Secretary	Entebbe	(1)



In any further correspondence on this subject please quote
 No. 1851/44 (1)
 and address—*Secretary for India, Calcutta*—
 The Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, London, S. W.

THE Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his
 compliments to *his brother, Secretary of State for*
his Honor, and by direction of the Secretary of State,
 transmits herewith *cop 2* of the under-mentioned paper.

RECEIVED
 JUL 2 1852

Foreign Office
 July 2nd 1852

Reference to previous correspondence

18065/32

Description of Enclosures

Name and Date	Subject
<i>Pigei Commission</i>	<i>Public relations of Indian <i>border by Hyderabad expedition</i></i>
<i>Case</i>	
<i>Telegram no 94 of 1st July</i>	

11-4-52

Similar letter sent to
 W.P.
 his hon

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SECRET

1. 11.5 a.m.	July 1st 1932.
2. 11.30 a.m.	July 1st 1932.
3. 11.30 a.m.	July 1st 1932.

Following reports from Harcourt-
 addressed to Sir S. Borton, repeated to Addis-
 Ababa.

Small reports that owing to the
 murder of eight missionaries by Tig and Tirma tribes
 Governor of Kenya is sending punitive
 expedition of 100 rifles. Tig and Tirma reported
 to be fleeing westward in direction of Moru Yerippi
 and Consul fears that in spite of his protests
 expedition may violate our frontier. The area is
 inhabited and Sukuma tribes not likely to be
 affected. In the event of actual violation of
 frontier any land action by us during the rainy
 season would present gravest difficulties and the
 Consul has asked that no reconnaissance by aircraft
 be made at present. Have transmitted to Addis Ababa
 telegram from Consul to Sir S. Borton and I will
 keep Kenya frontier posts informed. I will report
 any developments.

is not further communication on this subject
No. 4973/44/1
and address - not to pay postage by airmail
The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, London, E.C. 4

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THE Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his
compliments to the Under Secretary of State
for the Colonies and in direction of the Secretary of State,
transmits herewith copies of the under mentioned papers

Foreign Office
12/2/32

Reference to previous correspondence

Department of Foreign Affairs

Name and Date	Subject
High Commissioner London Telegram (42) (Savoy) 4 April 1932	Establishment of Abyssinian post in Indian Territory
+ Telegram (42) (Savoy) 4 April 1932	1

Similar letter sent to

14/4/32

COPY.

117
NO DISTRIBUTION

Decypher. Sir P. Loraine, (Cairo) 4th April, 1932.

D. 4th April, 1932.

R. 12.15 p.m. 12th April, 1932.

No.42. Saving.

Following received from Kharطوم addressed to Cairo No.44 of April 2nd repeated to Addis Ababa No. 23.

His Majesty's Consul at Maji writes that Abyssinians have established post consisting of 4 grass huts in the bend of Kibish River 2 miles east of intersection of latitude 5.15, longitude 35.45. Consul adds that he has told the Governor of Maji that this is a (? group omitted) territory and that ~~he~~ asked for instructions. ~~He~~ asks me to inform Minister at Addis Ababa and asks for instructions as to what action he should take in the matter. His telegram was apparently written about March 30th between Lokifaung post and Rudolf. He arrived at Rudolf March 31st and I understand Governor of Maji is with him.

I regard presence of this post as mattering in principle but not otherwise and it seems to me that the best course would be to request Minister to make formal representations to Ethiopian Government on the subject. No other course in fact appears to be practicable in the circumstances. Do you agree?

COPY.

NO DISTRIBUTION

Decode. Sir F. Lorains (Cairo).

4th April, 1932.

D. 4th April 1932.

R. 12th April 1932.

No. 45 (R) (Saving).

Addressed to Khartoum No. 33.

Your telegram No. 44.

Yes.

Repeated to Addis Ababa No. 11 and Foreign Office

No. 45 (Saving).

In any further communication on this subject, please quote

No. 192/44/1

and address—~~not to any person by name, but to—~~

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

RECEIVED
26 MAR 1932
COL OFFICE

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L

THE Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and, by direction of the Secretary of State, transmits herewith copy of the under-mentioned paper.

Foreign Office
March 24th 1932.

~~Reference to previous correspondence~~

No 26 m
1704/1931

Foreign Office letter no 2861/31 of October 1st 1931
Description of Enclosure.

Name of Enclosure.	Subject.
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~~File~~

the Representative

Side Hotel

no 26 of 22nd February
(Enclosure only)

Administration Board on

South West / similar.

Similar letter sent to

COPY.

No. 36.

The British Consulate,

Maji,

S.W. ETHIOPIA.

27th December 1931.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 37 dated 3rd September 1931.

2. The original discussions about the Arbitration Board were carried out with the Gallab only it is true but my view was that all tribes who had any cases to be heard should be included in the proposal.

3. I have spoken very fully to the new Governor about these proposals and it is hoped that as soon as he has time to put his provincial and internal affairs into something approaching order, that he will then accompany me myself and institute the Arbitration Board. From conversations which I have had with him he appears to be most anxious to get all provincial and border affairs into order but I think that you will agree that improvement must be made internally first.

Your instructions will be carried out as soon as possible.

I have, etc.

(Sgd) R.C.M. Whalley, Capt.

H.B.M. CONSUL, MAJI.

H.B.M.'s Minister,
Addis Ababa.

In any further communication on this subject, please quote
No. 373/373/1
and address—not to any person by name, but to—
The Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, London, S.W.

THE Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his
compliments to the Under Secretary of State /w
the Colonies, and, by direction of the Secretary of State,
transmits herewith copy of the under-mentioned paper.

Foreign Office,
Belmay 10th, 1932

Reference to previous correspondence

No 26 on 17041/A/31

Foreign Office file no J 2694/5/1 of September 12th 1931
Description of Enclosure

Name and Date

Subject

How

Res. D. on consulate

1 Addis Ababa

Situation in the major district

no 7 of 15th January

Similar letter sent to

15th January, 1932.

Sir:-

I have the honour to transmit herewith copy of an interesting report received from H.M. Consul at Maji on a visit which he recently paid with my approval to the province of Gurafarda.

2. This province lies on the Sudan frontier about midway between Maji and Gore, and had not been visited by a Consular officer for some six years. The report illustrates the personal influence in favour of peace which can be exercised by H.M. Consuls in these remote regions, but such influence naturally loses its efficacy when the Consular posts are left unoccupied for lengthy periods.

3. Unfortunately Captain Whalley's information regarding the changed attitude of the provincial Governor towards slavery is hardly borne out by an incident which occurred recently on his northern border. From a report received from H.M. Consul at Gore it appears that some of Pitaurari Haile Biradot's soldiers in the course of an expedition penetrated into Gore province where they came into conflict with Ras Kulugeta's men. Two of the Pitaurari's men were captured together with a number of young slaves. The prisoners were riddled and the slaves returned under escort to Gurafarda, while a complaint against the Pitaurari was sent to Addis Ababa.

4. Having recently commented on the state of affairs in Maji district in the course of conversation with a secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the latter brought me later a message from the Emperor requesting

Further/

The Right Honourable
Sir John Simon, G.C.S.I. K.C.V.O.
etc, etc, etc,

B

details. I am accordingly preparing an unsigned memorandum for H.M.'s perusal based on official and semi-official information received by me from Captain Whalley, and if there is real willingness to make use of the reports in the possession of the Legation - which are probably far more enlightening than those received from the Ethiopian officials on the spot - it is conceivable that some progress may be made, for there is no doubt that the Emperor himself is keenly interested in the situation on the frontiers.

Copies of the enclosed report have been sent direct to Khartoum, Nairobi and Entebbe.

I have the honour to be, with ~~the~~ highest respect,
Sir,

your most obedient

humble servant,

J. S. BARTON.

Notes on the Gurafarda Province.

According to local information the above Province has not been visited by a Consul for over six years, the last visitor being Consul Hodson who passed through the province on his journey to Gorei and Gambella in 1924 or 1925.

The Province, until a short time ago was under the control of Dejazmach Tiye Gullilate but about a year ago the Dejaz. was removed and Pitaurari Haile Biradet was appointed as Governor, he arrived at Gurafarda about 5 or 6 months ago. I understand that Haile Biradet is the son of the late Ras Tesama and he appears to have most of his father's soldiery with him, until a short time ago these soldiers were in Gorei and the majority of them arrived in Gurafarda after the arrival in Gorei of Ras Mulugheta the newly appointed Governor.

Pitaurari Haile informed me that the Emperor gave instructions to Dejaz. Mangasha Yilma and himself at the same time to co-operate together and put their Provinces to rights in as easy and lenient a way as possible. He also informed me that he has only a very small native population, that Gurafarda post is now deserted and that he intends opening a post at Banesso which was an important post in his father's time. I was informed by members of the Consular Guard who had trekked through the area with Consul Hodson that there were large numbers of natives but on the roads very few people were seen and where there had been large areas under cultivation some years ago there was none visible but evidence of cultivation of some 3 to 4 years ago was seen. It appears that the largely populated areas are returning to the state of primeval forest.

Pitaurari Haile Biradet greeted me by parading about 500 of his soldiers and they appeared to be well supplied with 503 rifles of recent make (most of them being the mark VII of the war pattern) and abundantly supplied with Mk. VII ammunition. I am informed that there are approximately 3,800 Amharan soldiers and rifles in this province.

Kanyamach Kibu is the paramount native chief, he and his people armed with it was reported some 1,000 rifles challenged Pitaurari Haile Biradet and his soldiery to fight. Pitaurari Haile, I am informed has asked the Emperor a permission to do so, whether the permission will arrive or not I am unable to say. I made a strong and insistent plea for peace saying that it was only by peace, cultivation, work and trade that prosperity could arrive in this area. The Pitaurari agreed and asked me to talk to Kany. Kibu who until my arrival in the province had refused to have any dealings with him. Kany. Kibu came to see me while Haile Biradet was with me so he was brought to my tent and I talked to these two people about trade routes, peace and the wild produce of the province. Both the Pitaurari and the Kanyamach stated that the great desire, and hitherto the great difficulty was an outlet for the produce that lies rotting in the forests, this produce is not collected but the people would do so if they could realize any money by collecting it. The produce is composed of wild ginger, coffee, cardamon etc. etc all of which could be collected with a small expenditure of labour and even if a very little money were realized by the sale of the produce the natives would be able to reap great benefit and buy salt, abujadid etc, etc which they are unable to get now as they have no money nor are they able to earn any.

The above mentioned persons were of the opinion that the Gorei-Gambella or Akobo Post routes were most unsuitable owing to the long distance and the presence of moritans tsata fly which kills pack animals. I suggested opening up a route from Sira Izo and Suk-Saka to Maji and that if they would clean the route within their provincial limits to the Burberry Vons that I would try to persuade Dejaz. Mangasha and his Tishana to clean the route Maji-Mashi-Geisha Gorei Hill to the Burberry Vons the latter being the provincial boundary.

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I informed these people of the articles which could be obtained from the Sudan and Kenya Colony and Abba Pitta's experience with regard to salt, abujadid etc, etc, which had been bought in Kapaeta all of which he obtained in exchange for Ethiopian produce under rather unfavourable conditions of price depression but even so he made a small profit and was able to sell his supply of merchandise in Maji considerably under the ruling price for articles which otherwise have to be transported from Djimas over bad tracks and Kaffa forests which are very muddy and hard going for pack animals. I also mentioned that there were several Maji nagadis who were merely waiting for the arrival of the Dejas and for him to get things into order for them to be able to buy camels with which to ply the Kapaeta trade route. Hereupon Pitaurari Haile said that he had talked over trade possibilities with H.B. McConnel Gorei but that he was of the opinion that Maji and Kapaeta would be far the more preferable as it was so much closer than Gorei and pack animals could be used the whole way on this route with comparative safety and that there was an all the year steamer service to Juba whereas at Gorei and Gambella steamers arrived only during 3 to 4 months of the year. Kany. Kibu agreed saying that he had tried porters to Gorei, Gambella and Akobo post but that they had proved most unsatisfactory and excessively expensive (this was confirmed by Dejas. five.) Kibu also said that about 5 or 10 years ago the tracks mentioned by me were in use and that his people used to trade with Maji but that of recent years the Tishana had been very wild and had shot a large number of his people and that as a result the roads had fallen into disuse and had become overgrown but he did guarantee to clear the roads with his own people if the Maji people would clean the roads as far as the Barbary Vons the inter-provincial boundary.

Kany. Kibu said that he and his people would make peace and would trade furthermore that they would not fight unless forced to do so for their own protection and that he would in the future co-operate with the Pitaurari Haile Biradet his Governor. Haile Biradet then stated that he would see that Kibu was introduced to the Emperor, would pay his expenses for the journey to Addis Ababa and placed him in Ababa house at the disposal of the Emperor with which the latter was greatly pleased.

Pitaurari then placed me in the invidious position of arbitrator or mediator in any troubles or difficulties which might arise in the future with Kany. Kibu saying, "If I do anything of a harsh nature to you or your people and which you think unjust I want you to write to the Consul or go to him yourself in person and I shall do the same in your case". Kibu agreed to this and I said that my great desire was to help and co-operate with them both but that I had no intention in interfering in any way with their arrangements. They then drank some coffee and whisky and departed appearing to be friends and having made peace.

The next day Pitaurari Haile again visited me and I spoke to him in a very frank way about slavery, arms and ammunition trades, poaching game in the Sudan and the control of his soldiery. I was informed by Haile that he intended asking his soldiers cultivators and that he would ask the Emperor to give him a grant of money for paying them in a small way so as to ease the system of gabars, he further stated that he intended taking no tax from the people for 2 or 3 years so as to give the gabars time to recoup. He stated that he had brought a large number of ploughing oxen for his soldiers from Gorie but a large proportion had died on the road as also had most of his mules from trypanosomiasis as far as I was able to ascertain but that he had arranged to get more oxen and mules in the near future.

Pitaurari/

Fitaurari Haile Biradet's reputation has been rather unsavoury as far as slavery has been concerned but I hear from a friend of my interpreter's who is the Fitaurari's scribe (John and he were playmates at Gorei) that so far he has had no dealings in slavery, is trying to suppress it and has given up all his old bad habits and practices - how long this state of affairs is to last I am unable to say.

I spoke to the Governor about poaching game in the Sudan which he said he was determined to prevent and further stated that he had been instructed by the Emperor to put a stop to the illicit shooting of game in Ethiopia.

I explained the boundary to him and pointed out that the boundary mentioned would be accepted by his Central Government. I complained that the Marule and Kichepo of the Boma plateau were most bitter about Yambo raids from across the Akobo River into their country and that both tribes had said most definitely that they wanted nothing to do with the Ethiopians and intended to kill any who came to their country. The Fitaurari said he would do all possible to prevent further raids by the Yambo, begged me to try to prevent the confiscation of the Boma Plateau rifles by the Sudan Government should a post be opened in the near future and to send him the names of any offending Yambo with whom he would deal most severely. I then informed him that it had come to my knowledge that the Kichepo had recently tackled a party of Ethiopians, had killed all of them and had taken the rifles and ammunition, he was pleased with this news and said that it might prove a deterrent in the future if more Amharans were killed.

I refrained from mentioning the well-known poacher Frissa aba Diko as I had heard just before the interview that he had died and was suspected to have been killed either in the Sudan or Yambo country. Frissa's demise may be merely a method of losing his identity but I hope to obtain corroboration or otherwise in Maji from some relations in the near future.

Fitaurari Haile Biradet an intelligent, frank and versatile person and he expressed great desires for the improvement of his province. Whether my talk to him will prove of any value or not, I dare not venture to give an opinion but I shall do what I can to keep him up to the mark.

I am informed that there are about 1,000 to 1,500 families of Maji natives at Suk-Suka and Haile Biradet has said that as soon as Dejan Mangasha Yilma has made his statement as to policy in Maji that he will do what he can to persuade the people to return to Maji voluntarily but that should they refuse to return that he will give them soldiers or obtain some from Mangasha Yilma to enforce their return to the Maji province.

(signed)

R. O. Whalley

Captain.

H. B. M. Consul, Maji,

17th December 1931.