1450 Kenya

[redacted] (Part 1.)

[redacted] CO 533/430

Ian Hyguma-Tanga - Hyguma-Uganda frontier

Hyguma-Lake - [illegible]

Previous

15060/32

15065/32

Subsequent

Part 2.

1. Foreign Office
Trans. copy of telegram from H.M. Representative, Addis Ababa, stating he has urged the Abyssinian authorities from the Sudan to bring out the Abyssinians
23 Dec. 93

2. Governor Byrne 156 Conf.
States that owing to a recrudescence of tribal murders between the Boran & Ajuran on the Jubaland District it is necessary to revive old pattern rifles to selected tribesmen, these function as a defence against raiders from a reserve of tribal [illegible]
31 Dec. 93

3. Governor Byrne 160 Conf. (Mr. Mail)
Furnishes a report on the military action Sept. [illegible] & subsequent to the massacre of [illegible] & [illegible]

Solution

I submit a draft on the subsidiary letter 55 i 180 bo/-. but it appears that 2 contains the proposals mentioned in the penultimate para. of 55 i. Kitchener file — and the draft: encloses a copy and promises a further copy.

No. 1. ? Put by.

No 2. Receive as this

No 3. ? This is an interesting report but is new. Para 5 no action seems at present called for. Send a copy to F.O. N.F. refers the letter about to main letter, and for Mr Seal and Major Cole to see.

J.K. Rose
10/1/94

Received — to (1) — (2)

[illegible] 10/1/94

Jo. 7.0. (W/C 4.5 - 5.5 — Gen. 14 JAN 1933
on 15060/32 Kyo.
2 m. this)

To Gov. Secret (W/C 4 p/o mail) A/P 17 JAN 1933
(35 on 15060/32 Annandale)

Extract from Daily Express 31 Dec. 32

Foreign Office 12 January 1933

A copy of despatch from H.M. Representative Addis Ababa giving details of an interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs in connection with the raids

No. 2. I attach a summary of the history of the disarmament question.

The proposals in 2 are definitely out-of-date but it seems essential that the villages should be provided with some form of protection against armed ~~bands~~ attacks by ~~Shifta~~ independent ~~robber~~ Ethiopians pending some action on the part of Abyssinia to control and disarm their tribes.

The effect of this would no doubt be to cause the Abyssinians to continue to take no action for disarmament of their tribes - but they seem unable or unwilling to take any useful action — and unless any representation to the L/N is likely to take place in the near future there seems no alternative but to accept these proposals.

By sending a copy to H.M.M. at Addis Ababa Kenya recognises that this is not strictly a local internal arrangement. Write to P.O. separate para of L.4

Admitting that the proposals in 2 may be considered somewhat antiquated but in view of the situation caused by the neglect of Abyssinia fails to control armed prowling shifta subject to any claims approach and pointing out that the shifta will be merely to move 5 miles to each village and that the representation of immunity will have the accumulated effect.

No 3. 2 Aug. minute 13/1

Nos 5-8 2 Party

H.S. Press Cutt. 18/1/33

(2) [illegible]
(3) Regards [illegible]

I agree with the policy suggested above in 2. It may be pointed out that the Liberian arrangement as described will. If Abyssinian eyes be necessarily distinguishable from the "bandits" or irregulars who are notoriously employed by Italy to pursue her interests in Ethiopian frontiers. And the plight of the

British tribes in such that we are
scarcely called upon to take them
into account.

3. I pass this through Flager
Bleat this stage, with a suggestion
that if the officer's strong commendation
of the Jones report may be recorded.
It seems to be excellent.

[illegible]
19.1.33

I agree. A very clear & well-written report.
The points which have been ably handled
by Jones. The difficulties of the Somali —
appreciation of the service rendered by the
Jones Alamo, and Sgt. Thom, has appeared
in H. Brigade orders. A copy of the order has
been placed on the personal file of Jones Alamo.

[illegible]
19.1.33.

Unfortunate disarmament has failed, as might
have been expected.

To F.O., as proposed.

[illegible]

4

[illegible]

The [illegible]

The Prime [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
20.1.33.

20/1/33

at once [illegible]
[illegible]

To F.O. — Clear.
[illegible]

To F.O. (cc 3) [illegible]

3.

10. Foreign Office — 14 Jan. 33
Trans. copy of tel from H. Comm. Cairo regarding Abyssinian operations from Gambela & action taken.

11. Foreign Office — 14 Jan. 33
Trans. copy of tele from H. Comm. Cairo regarding the frontier meeting at Kurkuk

12. Foreign Office — 20 Jan. 33
Trans. copy of tel from H.M. Minister Addis Ababa, giving a copy of tel to Nairobi as to meeting on the frontier between Government Commissioner & Gov. of Bale.

British tribes is such that we are scarcely called upon to take this into account.

3. I pass [illegible] Player at this stage, with a suggestion that if he agrees some commendation of Lt Jones' report may be recorded. It appears to me to be excellent.

G Heil
19.1.33

I agree [illegible] a very clear, well-written report [illegible] by Lt Jones. [illegible] the appreciation of the services rendered by 2nd Lieut. Jones, and Sgt. Thom, has appeared in the Brigade orders. A copy of the order has been placed on the personal file of 2nd Lieut. Jones.

S.S. Cole
19.1.33

Undated disarmament has failed, as might have been expected.

To F.O., as proposed?

4

Sec. of State

The Governor's despatch no. 2, and [illegible] no. 7 [illegible] be read [illegible] [illegible] from [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Approved?
20.1.33

20/1/33

25/1/33

To F.O. — Conc.

27/1/33

To F.O. [illegible]

10 Foreign Office — 17 Jan 33
Trans. copy of tel from H. Commr. Cairo regarding Abyssinian operations from Gambeila & action taken.

11 Foreign Office — 18 Jan 33
Trans. copy of tele from H. Commr. Cairo regarding the frontier meeting at Kurluk

12 Foreign Office — 20 Jan 33
Trans. copy of tel. from H.M. Minister Addis Ababa, giving a copy of tel to Nairobi as to meeting on the frontier between Provincial Commissioner & Gov. of Bako.

13 Telegram by wire. Tel. to Col. _____ 23 Jan 33

State with reading and text of Notes; asks for further copies of Command Papers by mail; requests further details of raid by Abyssinians

14 To Ld. Sec. Sh. _____ Acknowledged. 1128 _____ 24 Jan 33

15 Telegram
Foreign Office _____ 26 Jan 33

Trans. copy of telegram from H. Comm. Cairo enclosing copy of cables regarding Abyssinian raid with Sudan.

16 Foreign Office _____ 26 Jan 33

Trans. copy of telegram from H. Comm. Cairo enclosing further cables regarding Abyssinian raids with Sudan.

17 Foreign Office _____ 27th Jan 33

Trans. copy of telegram from N.M. Representative at Addis Ababa regarding the cause of the raid — & the location of Italian village.

Nos 10, 11, [illegible], 15, 16

? Send copy of enclosure to Governor Kenya for information 5.

13 ? Copy FO telegram for information 12.

17. ? as the gist of paras 3 and 4 of the Abyssinian note has been communicated to Kenya publicly

J.K. Ross 30/1/33

(10) (11) (12) (13)

(16) (14)

(15) (13) (14)

(17) Priority.

G. Creasy
30.1.33

Kenya should have 16.

Otherwise as Mr. Creasy proposes.

30 Jan

18 To F.O. – (cf. 13) _____ 3/2/33

19 To Gov. Secret (w/cimmell 5 16) A/1 4/2/33

20 Foreign Office _____ 30 Jan 33
Trans. copy telegram from H. Comm. Cairo regarding cases regarding Egyptian nationals in Sudan.

21 Foreign Office _____ 31st Jan 33
DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE
Trans. copy tel. from H. Comm. Cairo regarding Egypt. Nationals at Sennar.

22 Foreign Office _____ 31st Jan 33
DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE
Trans. copy tel. from H. Comm. Cairo regarding proposed date for meeting at Khartoum

23 Foreign Office _____ 30th Jan 33
DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE
Trans. copy tel. from H. Comm. Cairo regarding proposed & cause action taken

24 Foreign Office _____ 31st Jan 33
Trans. copy of cases with O.C. Northern Brigade regarding availability of rifles & ammunition for defence of frontier tribes

25 F.O. Foreign (Secret) Tel. _____ 10 Jan 33
DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE
Trans. copy of cipher telegram to Sudan No 115 on 13060/32

26 Foreign Office _____ 6 Feb 33
Trans. copy of cipher from H.M. Diplomatic Addis Ababa regarding meeting at Khartoum for discussion of frontier relations on Beni Shangul.

20-22 and 26.
Send copy of 20 with Sudan No 7, 21 with Sudan No 8 & former L.F. Secret reference 19.

A

23. I submit a draft telegram ~~[illegible]~~ ?~~[illegible]~~ copy ~~[illegible]~~.

24 No doubt relates to 2
25 ? Shall F.O. letter 7020 which is UF (Nationals Protection) under secret 3 pm
B | Put Sudan copy under secret 3 pm reference 25

27 To Secret tel 46 Zanzibar

28 To P.C. Sec. To For. Secret (w/c 32 on 10060/32 w/c encl.) 13 FEB 1933
DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE
25 Annexed

29 To For. Secret (w/cs 20 + 26) A/1 13 FEB 1933

30 To F.O. (w/c 27) B/1a _____ 13/2/33

Foreign Office _____ 4 Feb 33
Trans. copy tel. from H. Comm. Cairo regarding arrival of delegates at Khartoum.
DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE
31 ? Policy. Sir C. Bottomley might like to see.
Seen 23.

28 Foreign Office _____ 30 Jan 33
Trans. copy tel. from H. Comm. Cairo regarding cross-signing Abyssinian roads with Sudan.

29 Foreign Office _____ 31st Jan 33
DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE copy tel. from H. Comm. Cairo regarding Gajal Valley mission at Sarbule.

30 Foreign Office _____ 31st Jan 33
Trans. copy tel. from H. Comm. Cairo regarding DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE meeting at Khurmuk

31 Foreign Office _____ 30th Jan 33
[illegible] on footpath & mine sites & customs [illegible]

32 Foreign Agents _____ 31st Jan 33
Trans. copy of cross. with U.C. Northern Rhodesia regarding [illegible] of rifles & ammunition for defence of [illegible]

33 F.S. to Foreign (Secret) 31 _____ 10 Jan 33
[illegible] signature & withdrawal NO N5
DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE
in 15060/32

34 Foreign Office _____ 6th Feb 33
Trans. copy of cross from H.M. Representative Addis Ababa regarding meeting at Khurmuk for discussion of frontier relations on Blue Nile.

20-22 and 26.
Send copy of 20 with Index to 26 with Index
to Former U.F. Secret. mission 19.

23. I submit a draft telegram
[illegible]
? [illegible]

24 No Amdt. Recd. [illegible]

25 The F.O. letter was merely a [illegible] under secret 3/p.
Send a copy
B = Enclosure 25
H.S. Pinsent
8/2/33

[illegible] F.O. L.F. of (23)
[illegible] A and B.
[illegible]
8/2/33

27 To Gov. tel. 46 — Amdt
8.2.33

[illegible] To P.O. Sec. to Gov. (w/c 32 on 15060/32) 3/pm
Secret w/o cricket
DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE
25 Amdt
13 FEB 1933

29 To Gov. Secret (w/es 20 + 26) A/1 13 FEB 1933

30 To F.O. (w/c 27) B/1a 13/2/33

Foreign Office _____ 7th Feb. 33
Trans. copy tel. from H. Comm. Cairo regarding annual delegates at Khurmuk.
DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE
31 ? Parly. Sir C. Bottomley may [illegible]
Ser 23.
H.S. Pinsent
14/2/33

32. Foreign Office 15 Feb. 34

Trans. copy tel. from H.M. Representative at Addis Ababa indicating tel. from Khartoum regarding smuggling at Gallabat.

This follows the usual lines of Abyssinian representations.

? Copy of 32 with 2 enclosures to Governor Kenya but in for information only.

A.S. Ross
16/2/34

[illegible]
16 Feb

33. To Gov. Sudan — A/120 FEB 1934

(N) (W/C 32 1st & 2nd cancel)

Foreign Office 15 Feb. 34

Encl. extract of despatch from H. Consul Gen. & Governor General of the Sudan addressed to and a tel. S. of S. indicating that the action then drafted should be taken and modifications.

The Sudan view is the more so very similar to that of the Governor of Kenya in 55 & 18560/32 but they are prepared accept the draft circular No. 44 if left free if it is watered down or alternative phrases 9 and 11 to be substituted for recommendation of the C.O. to take immediate action for the direct action therefrom in the draft.

Sudan view of proposed proposal

G. The official explanation of their attitude is [illegible]

I agree that this should be cancelled, but it [illegible] that they should have the full documentation.

? I do not know I can give reason for mentioning this. I would send out 3 & 4 encls. by airmail and ask for views by tel. (cable) [illegible]

? inform FO what we are doing [illegible]

It appears that no conclusion [illegible]

The former report [illegible] Sudan under cover of 19 [illegible] These will be done in due course.

[illegible]
23.2.33

[illegible]
23

Sir G. Bottomley

There is a very real risk that, if the Sudan takes active measures and thereby provokes Abyssinia, (which they may easily do in spite of the opinion at X) the latter will retaliate on Kenya. F.O. of course must realize this. I do not much like the whole thing, and the modification proposed by the Sudan is certainly an improvement.

I don't see how it can be confined to the Sudan as F.O. appear to contemplate — but we can try.

? as proposed by Mr Seal

[illegible]
21.2

Yes — but before any [illegible] Sudan agree [illegible]

35 To Sir. Secret (W/C 34) 28 FEB

36 F.O. (34 annot.) (W/C 35)

37 Kenya Office 23 Feb 33.
Trans. letter & enclosed from Abyssinian Minister regarding the delay and requests for further instructions.

38 Foreign Office 21 Feb 33
Trans. telegram cons. with H. Consul, Harar regarding negotiations with the Abyssinian delegation at Kurmuk.

39 Extract from minute on 10/17 for Council on extent of ... of H. Cattle on Kenya.

40 To Sir (Secret) 14 March 33

41. Foreign Office 6th March, 33.

Trans. copy desp. from H.M.Sep., Addis Ababa regarding Abyssinian co-operation in the punitive action to be taken against the Gila Amuak.

42. Foreign Office. 7th March, 33.

Trans. copy desp. from the H.C.F., Cairo regarding the frontier incidents near Gallabat.

43. Foreign Office. 15th March, 33.

Trans. copy desp. from H.C.F., Cairo regarding certain incidents near Gallabat.

44. Gov. Kenya. Tel. 57 Secret. 14th March, 33.

Does not wish to modify views communicated in tel. of 21st Dec. 32.

37. It is not clear whether the Abyssinian Govt finally agreed to give the Governor full powers to settle the Gila case under 12 and 44.

the despatch does not meet the objection mentioned in the 3rd para of Mr. Ste's minute 8711 on the previous paper — and apart from this there is the question raised in 45 & 1086/32 as to whether the Kenya military forces are adequate for any forward policy or to deal with a rising.

In the circs. it seems futile for Kenya to stay out — but this should formally be considered.

2. Telegraph to Governor Kenya informing him that the reference 55 that F.O. proposes to instruct Kenya as to the action to take upon the draft modified in accordance with the Sudan's suggestion. Not necessary and it should be qualified to mean the night of 7th & 8th March the action therein stated. Then Sir S. Barton's representations to the Abyssinian Govt are Leave reference only to the Sudan unless the former in the light of the action makes a modify the terms in 55/1086/32 in which case he should telegraph any suggested additions to the draft despatch — and promise F.O. a further reply to 34 when the Governor obtains Leave from Secd.

H.P. Rossitter
21/2/33.

[illegible]

38, 41, 42, 43. Copy enclosed Governor

9

[illegible] in his reference 33.

39. The suggestion on pp. 11 and 12 of the Report fits in with the Kenya proposals for the consumers [illegible]. The F.O. proposals in para 9 of the draft despatch contained in 44 & 180 bis/32 seem to modify in 44 go further than para 28(g) of the Report as the [illegible] complete ministerial discretion of the Governor and Executive Council. This should [illegible] with 901/32 Sec. for Cross [illegible] any action is necessary for [illegible] purposes.

I have discussed the Report with [illegible] in the Colonial Office 23/9/34

See minute [illegible] No. 3 [illegible]

44. The concession of any reference to Kenya in the communication made to the Abyssinian Govt by Sir S. Barton does not meet the objection mentioned in the Governor's telegram at 55 & 180 bis/32 that a forward policy on the part of the Sudan may have repercussions on Kenya. In the circs. it might be well to write to F.O. enclosing a copy of 44 but indicating that we are concerned regarding the danger of the effect on Kenya and suggesting that Sir S. Barton be kept by arrangement in full touch of the anxieties felt in Kenya regarding these proposals.

Mr. Drake's minute [illegible]

W. V. Macfie

The Juba Valley has been used in the N.F. Province; and while in the Cloud Country the tribes [illegible] the [illegible] of dealing with it Abyssinia [illegible] I think the [illegible] should not be [illegible] without [illegible] discussion between the Sudan & the Abyssinian people — the [illegible]

You may find [illegible] discussion with Sir C. Bottomley advisable.

17/3

Mr Cain

Sir C. Bottomley — the only place [illegible] as I expected — the only place [illegible] Sir J. Byrne does not [illegible] to alter his opinion that the F.O. forward policy is a mistake & will only lead to trouble if it is adopted. If the Abyssinians are in fact proving [illegible] reasonable (which is supported by 41, 69, & 63 for what they are worth) then it would obviously be a wrong move to take strong action which could only undo the good work. Neither Cairo nor Khartoum (see enclosures in 34) seems really keen on the F.O. idea in view of its possible consequences in the Sudan & the possible extension of the use of force, and neither has considered the representation to be expected on the Kenya frontier. I don't see how the [illegible] can be expected you can't have H.M.G. in the Sudan invading Abyssinia with armed police with Kenya in

trying friendly negotiation.

I therefore incline to the view that we should support Sir J. Byrne wholeheartedly and get F.O. to drop the action for the present at any rate. If Abyssinia really means to behave then it will right. If she doesn't then the F.O. can resume forward [illegible]

It would, I agree, be a good thing if the F.O. discussed with Mr Jason Barton, & they should have a copy of 44 for consideration and a discussion without prejudice to the case [illegible]

[illegible]
17.3.

[illegible] with Mr Kood [illegible] on F.O. the possibility of a dry [illegible] in connection with Somaliland. If the [illegible] all frontier problems may be [illegible]

[illegible]
3.18.3.33

Mr Bottomley

Discussion seems clearly desirable. But will it not be a discussion between C.O. & F.O. at which Mr. Jason Barton would be present?

[illegible]
19.3.33

The paper Baxter has sent in the N.F. Protectorate
and this in the Colonial Secretary's hands
shows with the following the responsibility
of dealing with the Abyssinian matter.
I think the Foreign Office should not be
asked for assistance
between Mr. Baxter & the Foreign Office
the F.O.

You may find it necessary to discuss
with Sir C. Bottomley also.

[illegible]
17/5

Mr Baxter
Sir C. Bottomley
I suppose – the only plain answer seems –
Sir J. Byrne does not need to alter his opinion
that the F.O. proposed policy is a mistake &
will only lead to trouble if it is adopted. If the
Abyssinians are in fact proving too helpful &
reasonable (which is supported by [illegible] for
what they are worth) then it would obviously be
a wrong move to take strong action which could
only undo the good work. Neither Cairo nor
Khartoum (see references in 34) seems really
keen on the F.O. idea in view of its possible
consequences in the Sudan & the possible return
of the use of force, and neither has considered
the repercussion to be expected on the Kenya
frontier. I don't see how the thing can be expected
you can't have H.M.G. in the Sudan invading
Abyssinia with armed police [illegible] Kenya is

10

trying friendly negotiation.

I therefore incline to the view that we should
support Sir J. Byrne wholeheartedly and get F.O.
to drop the notion for the present at any rate if
Abyssinians really seem to behave then it's all right.
If they [illegible] the F.O. idea can be revived later.
And
It would, I agree, be a good thing to get F.O. discussion
with Mr Jean Baxter, & they should have a copy of 44
so can support such a discussion without prejudice
to the issue.

[illegible]
17.5.33

[illegible] with Mr Rood (Cairo) we pressing
on F.O. the possibility of a chat with Abyssinian
in consultation with Sudan. If this comes off
all further problems may be avoided

[illegible]
18.5.33

Mr C. Bottomley

Discussion seems clearly
desirable. But will it not
be a discussion between
C.O. & F.O. at which
Mr. Jean Baxter wants
to assist?

[illegible]
18.5.33

Sir S. Wilson.

I think you should see this file on the immediate point in question.

The Foreign Office proposed to notify the Abyssinian Government that in the case of future raids our troops would follow up the raiders into Abyssinian territory and punish them. Kenya was aware from this boundary it has not troops enough for the purpose. There would, in fact, have been a great risk of a "regrettable incident" if it had been attempted.

The Sudan also objected to being committed to following up on each occasion on the ground of expense, and they proposed merely that the Abyssinian Government should be told that raiders would be followed up if the Sudan felt so disposed.

On this modified scheme Sir J. Byrne still prefers to stand out on the ground that more can be obtained by entering into negotiations with the Emperor.

It appears from our discussion with the Foreign Office that in the case of the Sudan, following up would only be contemplated where the frontier is most easily accessible, and that the south-eastern corner of the Sudan (bordering on the Maji area) would not come within the scope of the arrangement. That would presumably be left to us and we have a rather unfortunate experience of following up on that side.

It is not, however, satisfactory that arrangements should be contemplated which would soon result in raiders discovering that, however serious the consequences of raids across the northern part of the Abyssinian-Sudan boundary might be there would be no similar danger in the case of the enormous frontier which concerns Kenya. I should very much like the Foreign Office to be induced to give up their idea altogether and, if you agree, our representatives in the proposed discussion might be told to explore the possibility.

F.C.S. 22/3/33

I agree. Discuss with F.O.

R.G.

29.3.33

45 To Parson (FO) — 44 — 1 [illegible]

46 Foreign Office (Mr Peterson) — S/O — 11th April 1933

(Ack. No. 45. - glad to see Mr Eland & Mr Hunter (Kenya) at Geneva. Mr Eland at Foreign Office that states that F.O. may submit a draft for this purpose in regards the Sudan)

47 To C. J. J. Avery

I submit a record of the discussion of 10 April. The letter to the F.O. might indicate that in the event of the proposed policy being adopted it will be necessary for H.M.G. to defray the cost to Kenya of any additional military personnel necessitated by it, as Kenya is not able to do so.

48 [illegible] 11/4/33

DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE

Now with the [illegible], relying on and subsequent [illegible] S.o. despatches, and submit the following views.

1. The policy proposed by Sir J. Simon is clearly not in the interests of Kenya. Since retiring from Ethiopia into Kenya has caused, the recent disturbances have been the outcome of inter-tribal raids on Italian Galla-Sidamo territory of the same tribe which straddles the frontier. The Kenya Govt has neither the wishes nor the justification for an aggressive policy, whether carry by the one or against the other.

2. Organized armed incursions into Abyssinia from the Sudan can hardly fail to result in Ethiopian counter-measures against the lightly-held Kenya frontier. The Kenya Govt has at its disposal a force not exceeding 720 armed effectives, which are barely sufficient for the security in normal times of the 400-mile frontier. As Sir J. Simon is aware, the demarcation of that frontier has not been completed, and the line is in several places in dispute. Any aggressive move from the Ethiopian side, provoked by the forward policy proposed for the Sudan, would inevitably prejudice the prospects of an ultimate frontier settlement on a satisfactory basis.

3. The views of the local Govt have been clearly expressed, & reiterated in the correspondence with the Governor, of which copies were sent to Governor S. of S. when they were [illegible] to him.

4. It is evident that the adoption of the policy from the Sudan would involve the Kenya Govt in considerable expenditure of a type of precautionary nature, which that Govt cannot afford, and which, in any event, S. of S. would hesitate to authorize without first obtaining the concurrence of the Treasury, to whom Kenya's financial stability is a matter of immediate concern.

5. In the absence of a guarantee from H.M.G. that the Kenya Govt will be reimbursed from Imperial sources with

the cost of any additional deterrent measures which the Ger. may think it necessary to take. S. of S. is unable to concur in the reasons already given on the dispatch of instructions to Sir Eric Phipps [illegible] in para 1. of his

Still that copy of the comm. [illegible] [illegible] sent to Treasury — and that it be infm.

[illegible]
12/4

Prague. [illegible] expected [illegible] in the conversation that the F.O. are [illegible] becoming [illegible] strongly against. They say [illegible] are being [illegible] from the Reich. [illegible] [illegible] help by pointing out that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the Hague [illegible] [illegible] years. F.O. were talking to [illegible] and we would not need [illegible] [illegible] I think they were [illegible] [illegible].

I am not [illegible] about dragging in the Treasury yet but it is a good point to bear, and, on the other hand, Prague [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]
18.4.33

R.L. Gee
19.4.33

I have spoken to Mr. Hood. I understand he sees no objection to an addition to the proposed letter, but the

13

effect that quite apart from the repercussions on Geneva of the policy which the F.O. pursue in the Cabinet would greatly deprecate any publicity which might lead to create an unfavourable atmosphere for the friendly discussion of frontier questions between Abyssinia and British Somaliland which, as F.O. are aware, may shortly be at issue.

(Lee, Leith)

S. Hood
19.4.33

Mr. [illegible]

[illegible]
19.4.

[illegible]

49 To F.O. — 34 and — 20/4/33

50 " Treasury (w/c 34 & 49) B/16 — 28/4/33

Action now completed
[illegible]
16/5

50. Kenya Office — 21 March 33

PERMITTED UNDER STATUTE

Copy of tel. from Acting H. Commr. Kenya giving details of recommendations of Chiefs Council.

52. Kenya Office — 23 March 33

PERMITTED UNDER STATUTE

Copy of tel. from Acting H. Commr. Kenya giving details of further action taken by Chiefs Council.

53. Kenya Office — 2 April 33

PERMITTED UNDER STATUTE

Copy of tel. from Acting H. Commr. Kenya giving report of Chief's meeting with Sudan.

54. Kenya Office — 11 April 33

Copy of tel. from Acting H. Commr. Kenya giving details of Sudan Delegation meeting & negotiations at Kurmuk.

55. Governor Bypass of Cos — 27 April 33

Trans. extracts of tel. by the Commercial Commr. of Kenya on the conference with the Chiefs Council, on the Kurmuk & Lake Rudolf and on the Kenya settlement.

Action on some of the correspondence in this file has been delayed owing to consideration of the question of policy leading up to the issue of 149.

Copy of the cables Nos 38, 41, 42, 43, 51, 52 to 54 should go to Governor Kenya with reference 33.

A point of interest in connection with the decision in minute 3 summarised at 48 is the statement in the first cable to No 54 which [illegible] of the Kenya

Kurmuk negotiations is partly contradicted to the impression that a clearly defined procedure agreed by both sides prior to the conference.

No 55. It now transpires that the Sudan officials operations by the troops on the 22nd Nov 1932 described in Sudan were in Abyssinian territory. No blame for this can be imputed to the Kenya authorities responsible for this as the boundary is not defined in detail. The Kenya conference is very satisfactory if the central fact of Abyssinian [illegible] the recommendations. Bonham stressed the importance of boundary delimitation — the Chiefs negotiation will assist as regards the [illegible]

[illegible] 15th for reference

18.

Mr Seal and Major Cole should see 55.

Resume no 39.

H.R. Poynton 1/5/33

Sir. I suppose we must send to Kenya copies of all the No. except as proposed by Mr. Poynton. But the Abyssinian in No 54, at any rate, need hardly be sent.

55. The Boma Raggo conference was much more successful than that at Kurmuk (54).

It also appears that, in effect and by accident, the Kenya Govt has conceded the

If the Sudan we carry out a forward policy
[illegible] with E Africa [illegible]

Cpt. to [illegible]

[illegible]

G.Sect

15

[illegible] have done well
[illegible] 55 a express satisfaction
[illegible] 3.5

60 Cont
4.5.33

[illegible]

56 By Gov Conf (55 Answered) } 10 MAY 1933
DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE
57 To Gov Secret — N/I }
(Refs 38, 41, 42, 48, 51, 52, 53 & 54 Appendices)

58 J. F.O. (Ref. 55) [illegible] — 10/5/33

N.B. The Report at No. 39 was sent to Kenya for observs in a Circular desp of 29/11/32 on 9/01/32 Genl.

15

Seen
P.M.G
attended
16.5.33

Kenya Office — 10 May 33
[illegible]
[illegible] Gen. Staff [illegible]
approve 57
[illegible]

60 to Kenya Secretariat (Mr [illegible])

Secretary
P.I. Co

Major Stapford.

I.C.K.A.R.

You will wish to see these papers.

P.I. Co
16.5.33.

C.R. K.A.R.
Secretary. Mr. Bell. You will be interested in the report of C. Jones' mission.
- M.3.

[illegible]
26/5/33

59

16

In [illegible] communications on this subject please quote

No. J 993/23/16

and not addressed to any person by name

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,
10th May, 1933.

RECEIVED
12 MAY 1933

Reference to previous correspondence.

F.O. Letter J 1231/1/16 of 11th Apr. No. [illegible]

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Acting High Commissioner, Cairo	Palestine Delegation, Practical meeting
No 359 of 11th Apr.	

Similar letter sent to W.O
A.M.

14—6130 [illegible] (1)

[illegible]YSSINIA

April 25, 1933.

Received [illegible]

CONFIDENTIAL.

[illegible]

No. 1.

(No. [illegible])

[illegible] *Sir John Simon.—(Received April [illegible])*

[illegible] High Commissioner for Egypt presents his compliments to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and has the honour to transmit herewith copy of despatch No. 79 of the 3rd April from the Governor-General of the Sudan respecting a meeting held at Kurmuk between representatives of the Sudan and Ethiopian Governments.

Cairo, April 11, 1933.

Enclosure in No. 1.

Sir J. Maffey (Mr. Hoare, Complaints)

(No. 79.)

Khartum, April 3, 1933.

Sir,

In Khartum despatch No. 68 of the 8th March and the enclosures attached thereto, I reported the proceedings of the meeting recently held at Kurmuk between representatives of the Sudan and the Ethiopian Governments.

I have the honour to bring to your notice certain supplementary information gleaned in discussion with Mr. G. H. Thomson, the Governor of Fung Province, who led the Sudan delegation.

Mr. Thomson, on being shown the letter from the Ethiopian Foreign Minister of the 17th February, 1933 which forms the subject of Khartum despatch No. [illegible] of the 8th March, agreed that the terms of this [illegible] [illegible] the question. He expressed the opinion that the [illegible] had always certainly been conveyed to the Ethiopian delegates, [illegible] that the majority of the captives and offenders [illegible] demanded back in lieu [illegible] Khogali at Bol in Ali[illegible] Mr. Thomson is now of opinion that [illegible] their surrender not been contemplated in pursuance of instructions from Addis Ababa.

Had Mr. Thomson been aware of these instructions, which differed widely from any known to the Sudan Government or cited by the Ethiopian delegates, he would have been in a position to place the latter in a dilemma by asking them whether they had received such instructions or not. If they denied it, they would be accusing Belatenghetta Herui of falsehood. If they admitted it, they would have little excuse for refusing to restore the captives and Sudanese offenders, in spite of Sheikh Khogali's inducements.

3. Mr. Thomson does not consider that the breakdown of the Kurmuk meeting is likely to lead to serious tension on the border, because Sheikh Khogali's position is not, in his opinion, at all a strong one *vis-à-vis* the chieftains of two neighbouring territories, who look upon him with a jealous eye and who, in certain circumstances, would be likely to take the field against him.

One of these, Hamdan Abu Shok ("Dejazmach Banja") is the independent ruler of the district of Gubbe (about latitude 11° 20', longitude 35° 15'); he is of Fung (*i.e.*, Sudan) origin, though his people are negroid Gumuz, and he is friendly to the Sudan Government.

The second chief is Dejazmach Tor-el-Guri, the ruler of Beni Shangul proper, who is nominally subject to Sheikh Khogali's authority, but regards himself as, in effect, an independent ruler. He has recently refused to obey Sheikh Khogali's instructions, and is reported to have expressed the intention of [illegible] against him at Addis Ababa or, alternatively, of taking refuge in [illegible] territory, although inferior to that of Sheikh Khogali, is

[illegible] April 25, 1933.

[illegible]

Section [illegible]

CONFIDENTIAL.

[illegible] No. 1.

[illegible] *to Sir John Simon.* (*Received April 26.*)

(No. 380.)

THE [illegible] presents his compliments to His Majesty's [illegible] of State for Foreign Affairs and has the honour to transmit [illegible] despatch No. 79 of the 3rd April from the Governor-General of [illegible] reporting a meeting held at Kurmuk between representatives of the Sudan and Ethiopian Governments.

Cairo, April 11, 1933.

Enclosure in No. 1.

Sir J. Maffey to Mr. Henry [illegible]

(No. 79.) *Khartum, March [illegible], 1933.*

Sir,

IN Khartum despatch No. 68 of the 9th March and the enclosures attached thereto, I reported the proceedings of the meeting recently held at Kurmuk between representatives of the Sudan and the Ethiopian Governments.

I now have the honour to bring to your notice certain supplementary information [illegible] in discussion with Mr. E. H. Thomson, Governor of the Fung District, who met the Sudan delegation.

2. Mr. Thomson, on being shown the letter from the Ethiopian Foreign Minister of the 13th February, 1933, which forms the subject of Khartum telegram No. 41 of the 15th March, agreed that the terms of this letter threw an entirely new light on the position. He expressed the opinion that the instructions thought contained had almost certainly been conveyed to the Ethiopian delegates, for it was within his knowledge that the majority of the captives and offenders (Ethiopian and Sudanese), whose surrender was demanded, had, in fact, assembled by Sheikh Khogali at Dul[illegible] Ala[illegible] territory before the meeting opened. Mr. Thomson is now of opinion that this would not have been done had their surrender not been contemplated in pursuance of instructions from Addis Ababa.

Had Mr. Thomson been aware of these instructions, which differed widely from any known to the Sudan Government or cited by the Ethiopian delegates, he would have been in a position to place the latter in a dilemma by asking them whether they had received such instructions or not. If they denied it, they would be accusing Belatenghela Herui of falsehood. If they admitted it, they would have little excuse for refusing to restore the captives and Sudanese offenders, in spite of Sheikh Khogali's inducements.

3. Mr. Thomson does not consider that the breakdown of the Kurmuk meeting is likely to lead to serious tension on the border, because Sheikh Khogali's position is not, in his opinion, at all a strong one *vis-à-vis* the chieftains of two neighbouring territories, who look upon him with a jealous eye and who, in certain circumstances, would be likely to take the field against him.

One of these, Hamadan Abu Shok ("Dejazmach Banja") is the independent ruler of the district of Gubba (about latitude 11° 20', longitude 35° 15'); he is of Fung (*i.e.*, Sudan) origin, though his people are negroid Gumuz, and he is friendly to the Sudan Government.

The second chief is Dejazmach Tor-el-Guri, the ruler of Beni Shangul proper, who is nominally subject to Sheikh Khogali's authority, but regards himself as, in effect, an independent ruler. He has recently refused to obey Sheikh Khogali's instructions, and is reported to have expressed the intention of appealing against him at Addis Ababa, or, alternatively, of taking refuge in [illegible] territory, although inferior to that of Sheikh Khogali, is

[illegible] the suggestion of the Kareweh section, the administration [illegible] of the Sudan Government has [illegible] by Major Glenday [illegible] Khartum despatch No. [illegible]. In [illegible] the dispute of the Kareweh section [illegible] by the Sudan Government to [illegible] of the protocol signed by the Sudan Government to [illegible] from [illegible].

I am enclosing a copy of this despatch and of the [illegible] to His Majesty's Minister, Addis Ababa.

I have [illegible]

J. L. MAFFEY.
Governor-General of the Sudan.

(1) has [illegible]

KENYA.
No. 37
CONFIDENTIAL.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NAIROBI,
KENYA.

RECEIVED
17 APR 1933
COL. OFFICE

27th March, 1933.

Sir,

With reference to correspondence terminating with my telegram No.18, Confidential, of the 23rd January, on the subject of the massacre of British subjects by Galubba tribesmen and the subsequent military action East of Lake Rudolf, I have the honour to transmit for your information the accompanying copies of a report by the Provincial Commissioner, Northern Frontier Province and Mr. Glenday, on their conference with the Governor of the Bako Province, and of a paraphrase of a cypher telegram which I addressed to His Majesty's Minister on receipt of the report.

2. It will be observed [illegible] telegram to the Minister that though the compensation offered is less than that originally demanded it is my intention to ratify the provisional agreement provided the Amharic version is found to correspond with the version given by this Government's representatives.

It was originally intended, and the Provincial Commissioner was so instructed, to claim compensation in cash on the one thousand dollar basis in respect of all the casualties enumerated in my telegram above referred/

No 13

Enclosure (5)

Copy to F.O.

THE RT. HON.
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.

referred to and a payment of £500 to this Government as damages for the breach of its territorial integrity.

For the reasons, however, given in my telegram to the Minister I endorse the action taken by the Provincial Commissioner in accepting a reduction of the claim, especially as it is understood the agreement specifically precludes this arrangement from being established as a precedent.

3. A further consideration which influenced me in arriving at this decision is that, as will be observed from paragraph 3 of the Provincial Commissioner's report, it is now open to question whether the action referred to in paragraph 4(d) of my despatch No.180, Commercial, of the 21st December last, may not have been fought in Abyssinian territory. That despatch should accordingly be qualified accordingly.

4. In view of this aspect, we add the fact that the Abyssinian representatives in the light of the explanation offered by the Provincial Commissioner regarding the casualties inflicted on the Abyssinian soldiery did not finally press this aspect of the affray, I consider the attitude adopted by them reveals a welcome desire for co-operation which I am anxious to encourage, as I hope that in this way a wholesome improvement in border relations may be effected.

5. A copy of this despatch is being addressed to His

Majesty's/

Minister.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

BRIGADIER-GENERAL.
GOVERNOR.

PARAPHRASE OF CIPHER TELEGRAM

TO

H.M. MINISTER, ADDIS ABABA.

15th March, 1933.

An account of the meeting with the Governor of Bako has now reached me and as soon as I am satisfied that the Amharic version of the provisional understanding arrived at is at one with the version given by my representatives I propose to ratify.

Having regard to what seems to be a real wish of the Abyssinian authorities to secure better relations on the frontier and their conciliatory attitude I am inclined not to reiterate the claim first made although I realize the compensation now offered is less than we had demanded. The Governor's promise to inflict condign punishment on the inhabitants of the Mengistiaa implicated in the [illegible] raids and to disarm the Galubba has been an important factor in leading me to this view.

I am confirming this by despatch.

My No.63 of 15th March reference your No.5.

GOVERNOR.

PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
NORTHERN FRONTIER PROVINCE,
ISIOLO.

8th March, 1933.

Ref. No. A & O.17/13/3/172.

CONFIDENTIAL.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
Nairobi.

Sir,

With reference to your A/XAV.55/1/4/168 of 28.1.33 and A/XAV.55/1/4/180 of 6.2.33, we have the honour to submit for your information a report on the recent conference which was held with the Abyssinian delegates at Bani Lagga (approx. lat. 4.30 Lake Rudolf) between February 21st and 1st of March.

2. The Abyssinian Delegation was led by His Excellency Dejazmach Beyenne Lerid, Governor of the Bako and Gore Provinces, who was assisted by Nagadras Tesfa Dessie, Judge of the Mixed Courts and now Chief of the Liberation of the Slaves Bureau, and Ato Belachew, of the Health Department, both of whom were specially sent down from Addis Ababa for a large part of the way by air.

3. We came into touch with the Abyssinians in the vicinity of the Southernmost village which had been attacked by our troops on November the 22nd, 1932. From Lesaro, Glenday's and Kiddle's observations it was possible that the boundary might run through this village but that those which were attacked for about one mile to the North were probably in Abyssinian territory.

4. Preliminary conversations began on the 23rd February and on the arrival of the delegates from Addis Ababa they were continued from the 24th to the 28th. After prolonged discussions an agreement was reached at last and on March 1st the final Notes embodying the agreement were exchanged.

5. In order that you may understand the reason why no joint agreement was signed it must be explained that the Abyssinian interpreter provided was so inadequate that he was returned by us from the K.A.R. Post on the Lake. Luckily it happened that Ato Belachic could speak French and all negotiations were carried on between him and Mr.Glenday in that language. In these circumstances the only way to record an agreement was by interchanging Notes of which we submitted one copy in English and one copy in French whilst we received one in Amharic, of which Mr.Glenday took a translation in French.

6. To our claim the Abyssinian delegates counterclaimed as follows:-

One officer and sixty soldiers killed.

Five soldiers scourged including one officer likely to die.

Three Abyssinian merchants.

One hundred and fifty-five Galutha men, women and children.

The Abyssinian delegates, also, protested strongly against the opening of fire without parley neither within or without Abyssinian territory on the grounds that the boundary line was not clearly demarcated and that in fact the Galutha were entitled according to the Treaty to graze on either side of the line. Moreover, they said, that the soldiers killed had been specially sent to hold the Galutha in their place pending enquiry into their misdeeds. They also claimed six thousand nine hundred head of cattle, camels and donkeys which had been lost by gun fire, pillage and fire.

7. Since it was true that the fire had been opened on the villagers without parley and that this had occurred probably in Abyssinian territory it seemed desirable that we should do our best to square with the Abyssinians for the loss of their soldiers but the difficulty was that when setting them off against our losses they contended that they could not accept the ordinary

assessment made for local natives.

It was also obvious that the Gelubba claim was exaggerated beyond all possibility of belief because no stock except ten or twelve donkeys were taken by our troops, nor were any carcases of animals seen.

8. After the first few discussions it seemed evident to us that we ought more than all else, to keep in mind the necessity of future peace on the border, and that apart from the Gudas raid other claims or arguments should be subservient to that end.

We therefore suggested the following basis of settlement:-

(a) We refused to consider the losses inflicted on the Gelubba by us because the punishment was a just one.

(b) We offered to counterbalance the losses in Abyssinian subjects for the loss of stock incurred by the Gabbra on 30th September (seven thousand head of cattle) together with our demand of £500 for the [illegible] our territorial integrity. For the [illegible] the Gelubba losses against those suffered by the Gabbra the Gabbra can have no complaint [illegible] this is in accordance with local custom of paying blood for blood. Moreover, the Gabbra, by deliberately disobeying orders had [illegible] responsible for the whole of the events [illegible] cussion.

(c) We insisted, however, that the Gudas raid of the 19th October in [illegible] sixteen [illegible] were killed, and o[illegible] hundred head of goats stolen from seventy to eighty [illegible] in our territory should be treated separately and that we should be paid the full compensation for it.

9. The Gudas claim was the crux of our negotiations and finally, after much disputation, by guaranteeing that no charge would be made by the Kenya Government for the cost of the Military expenditure, not, we fear, in our terms of reference, and by accepting a payment in kind of five hundred and twenty head of cattle and one thousand five hundred sheep and goats, to be paid by 31.12.33, an agreement was reached.

10. The final terms embodied in the Notes interchanged, if the translation given in French of the Amharic document is correct, were as follows:-

(a) His Excellency the Governor, Bako, promised to disarm the Gelubba and to forbid the possession of or trade in rifles in their territory.

(b) His Excellency the Governor of Bako promised to punish severely the villagers concerned in the recent raids.

(c) His Excellency the Governor of Bako promised to establish a permanent post in the Gelubba country of uniformed soldiery.

(d) His Excellency the Governor of Bako promised to pay before or on 31.12.33 five hundred and twenty head of cattle and one thousand five hundred head of sheep and goats for the Gudas outrage.

(e) We on our side promised to return the rifles, a sword and the signet which were captured on November 22nd.

We naturally in one of our former Notes regretted that Abyssinian soldiers had inadvertently been killed by our troops. The Abyssinian delegates accepted our explanation that the attack was made on the Gelubba and not on their troops.

11. Delegates of both Governments also agreed to request their respective Governments to press for Delimitation because [illegible] that was done great difficulty would be entailed in [illegible] the Gelubba.

12. In view of all of the circumstances of these events we consider this agreement eminently satisfactory more especially because we have the impression t[illegible] of disarmament was seriously and honestly meant. Should such prove to be so we are confident that it will mean a great step forward in our Frontier administration because it should not be hard to force the Ethiopian Government to disarm the Gelubba West of Lake Rudolf and so by these precedents eventually Eastwards to and beyond Moyale. We have also a definite assurance of firm administration which was likewise, we consider, honestly meant.

We feel bound to draw your attention to the expeditious way which His Majesty the Emperor arranged to settle recent raids; further, we should like to express our great appreciation

of/

spirit which imbued the Abyssinian delegates in their desire to reach an agreement and so preserve peace between the two countries.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Sgd.) R.G. STONE
Provincial Commissioner.

V.G. GLENDAY,
District Officer.

In any further communication on this subject, please quote No. J 797/35/71 and address not to any person by name, but to "The Under-Secretary of State," Foreign Office, London, S.W.1.

REGISTERED 12 APR 1935 COL. OFFICE

54

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,

April 11th 1935.

Reference to previous correspondence:

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Eastern Dept. Communication Circ. No. 2 (5) 1/Misl. 1C	Sudan: Observers for Jamaica

Copy to Colonies

Similar letter sent to

No.589.

(52/80/33)

THE RESIDENCY,

CAIRO,

March 18th, 1933.

43

Sir,

I have the honour, with reference to your telegram No.53 of February 27th last, to transmit to you herewith a copy of a despatch from the Governor-General of the Sudan giving an account of the proceedings at the meeting between representatives of the Sudan and Ethiopian Governments which took place at Kurmuk in January and February last. A copy of a telegram on the same subject from Sir John Maffey is also enclosed herein, together with a copy of Sir Sidney Barton's despatch No.10 referred to therein.

2. It is very unfortunate that the meeting at Kurmuk should have broken up in the manner that it did. It would appear that the breakdown of the negotiations was due largely to the fact that the Sudan and Ethiopian delegations had in the minds entirely different ideas of the procedure which was to be followed during the conversations. The whole episode would seem to show the necessity when any meetings of a similar nature are held in the future of ensuring that the procedure to be followed during the negotiations is not only agreed and clearly defined beforehand by the Sudan and Ethiopian Governments, but is properly understood by the Ethiopian delegates.

I have the honour to be,

With the highest respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

ACTING HIGH COMMISSIONER.

The Right Honourable

Sir John A. Simon,

G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., M.P.,

etc. etc. etc.

KHARTOUM, 6th March, 1933.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to Khartoum despatch No. 1 of 1st January 1933, on the subject of the meeting of representatives of the Sudan and Ethiopian Governments which had been arranged for the purpose of investigating complaints against Sheikh Khagali el Hassan the ruler of Beni Shangul.

The meeting was held at Kurmuk during the period 4th January to 14th February, and I have now received from the senior Sudan delegate an account of the proceedings in the form of a report and diary supplemented by letters and explanatory notes.

For the sake of convenience these documents have been combined into a single memorandum which I attached hereto.

As will be seen from the memorandum, the attitude of the Ethiopian representatives from the outset, and Ras Hailu realised at an early stage that there was little chance of arriving at a satisfactory settlement unless the Ethiopian delegates were instructed by their Government in a sense not incompatible with the requirements of the Sudan Government. The course taken by the negotiations was reported at intervals to His Majesty's Minister, Addis Ababa in a series of telegrams (Nos.28,32,33,3[illegible]

/[illegible]

H. J. Campbell Esq., C.M.G.,
His Majesty's Acting High Commissioner
for Egypt and the Sudan,
Egypt Residency,
CAIRO.

40,41,42) which urgently requested to Cairo.

3. Detailed instructions sent to the Ethiopian delegates from Addis Ababa did not, however, advance matters, and the conference virtually ended in a deadlock, although the door was left open for the consideration of any restitution which may subsequently be forthcoming and for the investigation of any reasonable counter-claims in support of which Sheikh Khamis may be able to adduce supporting evidence.

The full story as set out only tends to strengthen the opinion which I have formed on the basis of the telegraphic reports sent by Mr. Thomson during the course of the meeting.

4. I consider that the situation was handled with good sense, firmness and flexibility by Mr. Thomson and that the failure of the conference to produce any accomplishing result was due to the main cause, first, without discussion, amounting to a mandate, on the part of Sheikh Khamis. He could say from of reparation and to play for time, second, the narrow construction placed by the Ethiopian delegation upon the instructions given to them by the Emperor and their determination to take no responsibility whatever.

5. By now the Ethiopian delegates will have rendered their report to the Emperor and, as I stated in my telegram No.33) of 20th February, the best chance of achieving some useful result from the Kumsk meeting is, in my view, that the Emperor should be induced to realise that the claims of this

/government...

[illegible] are not hostile and should cause [illegible] to look upon the authority [illegible] and affection [illegible] to the [illegible] legislation in this [illegible] for which [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] I am interesting a copy of this despatch and of the memorandum attached thereto to his majesty's minister, [illegible] alone.

I have the honour to be,

sir,

your humble and obedient servant,

[illegible]

CIVIL [illegible]

[illegible]

[redacted]

1. The joint meeting of representatives of the union and [redacted] governments for the purpose of investigating all complaints against phaiphi [illegible] of union was held at Kunnak during the period 24th January to 14th February, 1953.

2. The union government delegation was constituted as follows:-

Mr. [illegible]	Governor, Pyung Province.
Mr. [illegible]	District Commissioner, Kunnak, Pyung Province.
Mr. [illegible]	District Commissioner, Kessiran, Pyung Province.
Mr. [illegible]	District Commissioner, Eastern [illegible], Upper Pyi Province.

3. The Ethiopian delegation was led by:-

[illegible]	Governor of [illegible] Village.

The other members of the delegation were:-

[illegible]	Governor of Lalis Kolli.

The joint chairmanship of the Ethiopian delegation of foreign affairs acted as official adviser to the Ethiopian delegation.

Captain [illegible], Major [illegible], Sir [illegible] Kojo General for Western Abyssinia filmed the negotiations throughout.

4. The Ethiopian delegation arrived at Kunnak on 24th January and were formally received by the union delegation. They inspected the escort and guard of honour accompanying the governor Pyung Province, and the aircraft, and witnessed demonstrations of field-firing and signalling.

5. The first session, held on 25th January, was devoted to a preliminary discussion of the procedure to be followed. The union representative laid before the

/Ethiopian....

Ethiopian delegation a statement of twelve specific cases (later reduced to eleven) in respect of which redress was claimed by the Gulma government (Appendix A).

6. At the second session (30th January) Sheikh Ghagali was present, and the cases referred to in paragraph 5 were brought up by his nephew in detail, both singly and in written form. Sheikh Ghagali, with the permission of the delegates, withdrew in order to peruse the list and discuss the cases with his people with a view to replying to them on the following day.

Before withdrawing Sheikh Ghagali stated that he proposed to bring forward numerous complaints against the Gulma government. The Gulma delegates replied that these cases could not be taken at the present meeting because they were entirely new, details were still unknown, and some time would be required for investigation. It was suggested that Sheikh Ghagali should notify his personal grievances to the Gulma Government of any matters in respect of which he had claims against the Gulma. His claims would then be passed to the proper authorities for investigation. It was made clear at the same time that no claims would be entertained

(a) for changes in the demarcated boundary or the status of tribes living in Gulma territory.

(b) in respect of refugees, unless some criminal offence could be proved against them. This provision was necessary to rule out applications for the return of slaves as such.

7. At the third session (31st January) the two delegations agreed to Sheikh Ghagali's request for

/a further....

a further one to enable them to study the cases brought by the Sudan delegation.

8. At the fourth and fifth sessions (1st and 2nd February) Shekh Khogali replied to the eleven cases raised by the Sudan delegation. In some cases he took the line of denying that the incidents had occurred in the way that the Sudan were as stated, for the rest he professed to have no previous knowledge of the matter.

9. The details of Shekh Khogali's replies to each incident, and the Sudan's comments thereon have been incorporated in Appendix A.

10. During the sixth and seventh sessions (3rd and 4th February) protracted discussions took place in which the Sudan delegation pressed their view as to the scope and object of the conference. They urged that the cases of complaint set out in Appendix A should be taken as established, and that the conference should proceed to the drafting of an agreement providing for the punishment of offenders. A written statement of the demands of the Sudan government was handed to the Ethiopian delegates (Appendix B) to serve as a basis for discussion. They stated in reply (a) that as regards the acceptance of the Sudan cases they were unable to take action without further instructions from Addis Ababa, (b) that in no case, whatever else might transpire, would they consent to the handing over of Abyssinian subjects to the Sudan for trial and punishment. They finally adhered to their statement that their instructions had been to the effect that they should investigate

/on Sunday

as a joint court with the gudan delegates all the gudan complaints against Sheikh Khogali side by side, and by [illegible] on the claims of each side to a final settlement, and punish those who [illegible] were found.

11. On 3rd and 4th February no sessions were held. The Ethiopian delegates spent this time at jail in Abyssinian territory, where they interviewed witnesses produced by Sheikh Khogali in connection with the gudan complaints; these included certain persons accused of offences by the gudan and certain captives who had been removed from the gudan.

12. At the eighth session (7th February) no progress was made. The Ethiopian delegation finally rejected an offer made to them that they should interview the Gudan witnesses then present at gudan, in order to satisfy themselves as to the foundation of the gudan complaints, on the ground that they regarded these witnesses as biased.

It was at this stage that the Ethiopian delegates stated that on 3rd and 5th February they had sent messages to Addis Ababa (by runner to Jijiga thence to be forwarded by telephone) asking for new instructions (a) as to the acceptance or otherwise of the gudan cases, (b) as to the treatment of Khogali's cases against the gudan, (c) as to the reply they should make to the reparation demands of the gudan delegates.

The Ethiopian delegates, questioned whether they accepted the gudan cases as established, said that they could not reply until they had been instructed

/ON ....

by their contention that Sheikh Khogali's counter-claims need not be investigated by the two delegations. After much pressure they admitted that they themselves were convinced that some of the Sudan cases were true.

13. During the period 8th to 12th February no meetings were held as it had become abundantly clear that the only hope of a settlement lay in the arrival of new instructions from Addis Ababa authorising the Ethiopian delegates to accept the main contentions of the Sudan delegation. The meetings had accordingly been adjourned pending the arrival of such instructions. The Sudan delegation meanwhile had brought the deadlock to the notice of His Excellency the Governor General by telegraph in the hope that through the intervention of His Majesty's Minister Addis Ababa the Emperor might be induced to modify his instructions to the Ethiopian delegation. During this period of waiting the Sudan delegates prepared - in English, Amharic, and Arabic, of all accused persons and captives.

The Ethiopian delegates, in their turn, handed to His Britannic Majesty's Consul a written list setting out Sheikh Khogali's complaints against the Sudan government (Appendix C). These numbered 22 and mostly referred to cases of refugees from Khogali's country who had emigrated to Sudan territory. It is noteworthy that this list was only produced twelve days after the commencement of the meeting, and that the detail supplied was insufficient to make investigation of the alleged incidents possible. The list was returned to the Ethiopian delegates with

/the request...

the request that further details of names and dates and particulars of references should be supplied in order to enable the Sudan Authorities to trace these cases. It was further pointed out that cases in respect of persons who had committed no offence apart from having been detained illegally and including their relatives who were now inconsolable and should, therefore, be considered, no communications were received. On the other hand Shaqili produced a second long list of refugees and asked a committee in respect of which he wished restitution (Appendix D). Apart from the impossibility of these cases on principle dates and details which might assist towards identification were again lacking.

Accordingly a final attempt was made by the Sudan delegation to secure that the Ethiopian representatives would accept responsibility for the handing over of escaped persons and captives in the event of cases so that effort might be received from the Emperor.

14. A ninth session of the delegations was held on 12th February. By this time the Sudan delegation had learned by wire from Khartoum that the reply of the Abyssinian Government to the communications mentioned in paragraph 12 merely confirmed the original instructions to the effect that the delegates should "at once hear the first twelve (Sudan) cases jointly with the British delegation, and, after that, any cases brought by Shaqili should also be considered jointly." In view of the interpretation placed by the Ethiopian delegation upon these instructions it was impossible to make any progress.

/The Sudan

The Sudan delegates made a final attempt, failing a [illegible] agreement, to arrive at a settlement of [illegible] the senior cases, and a discussion took place on the outrageous incident which forms [illegible] of the Sudan list and which also appears as [illegible] in Sheikh Khogali's first list. This was the only case which the Ethiopian delegates were willing to discuss as in doing so they considered themselves to be acting within the terms of their instructions. The discussion however led to no result. In the absence of the testimony of the five women who had been abducted the Ethiopian delegates would not admit that the facts were as stated in the Sudan claim, and Sheikh Khogali, though his attendance at the meeting was called for by the Ethiopian delegates for the purpose of stating his case and of producing the women in question, refused to attend on a trivial point of etiquette. On the following day the Ethiopians informed the Sudan delegates that the five women could not be produced and offered that Sheikh Khogali should take an oath to the effect that they were not in his country. This offer was declined, and the discussion closed.

15. A final session of the meeting was held on the afternoon of 13th February. The senior Sudan delegate explained the reasons which rendered it useless to prolong the conference and drew the attention of the Ethiopian delegates to the following:-

(a) That the instructions of the Ethiopian delegates (as interpreted by them) were incompatible with his requirements, and that it appeared that all chance of an

/agreement....

agreement was now further precluded by the arrival of a message from Addis Ababa merely confirming these instructions. (It should be noted that the message in question, the contents of which were already known to the Sudan delegates and had been communicated by them to the Ethiopians, only reached the latter by telephone and reached us here on 14th February).

(b) that the eleven cases brought forward by the Sudan government would not be lost sight of and that the matter of redress would be pressed at Addis Ababa.

(c) that the Ethiopian delegates should hold themselves prepared to arrange for the handing over of accused persons and [illegible] if and when instructed to but expect such persons from the Sudan. Although the governor was leaving Gumma at [illegible] he was requested upon for communication to the Sudan which would be addressed to the Ethiopian Government.

(d) that as regards Shaikh Khogali's complaints against the Sudan he trusted that the manner of dealing with them had been sufficiently explained in the course of the meeting.

After bidding farewell to the Ethiopian delegates the governor left Gumma for Gings on 14th February.

16. Having set out the course of the proceedings in chronological order it will be convenient to summarise the main points which emerge.

(a)....

(c) The instructions by which the Ethiopian delegates considered themselves bound, as interpreted by them, revealed a complete misconception of the scope and purpose of the mandate. The Sudan had for years been suffering from acts of lawlessness and aggression on this part of our boundary, in the course of which Sudan subjects had been enslaved, and all rules of law ruthlessly ignored. This state of things had formed the subject of representations, extending over a number of years, both to the local rulers and the central government of Ethiopia. The object of the mandate in the Sudan View was to discuss the ways and means by which matters was to be stabilized and to establish a measure of law ruthlessly for the future. The Sudan government held that the broad facts of the incidents could not be questioned, and moreover had a large number of witnesses in Fashoda when the Ethiopian delegates were free to examine. This they failed to do, on the other hand they seem to have interviewed certain accused persons and witnesses in Ghaith Khagali's camp at Gal the nature of these statements can easily be conjectured. The senior Sudan delegate writes; "The Sudan delegates made it very clear that all accused persons must be brought before the Ethiopian commissioner panel in order to learn what they had to say when standing safely on Sudan soil and not under the office of Khagali's retainers. We might then have learnt the truth as to whether they wished to live in the Sudan

/or Ethiopia...

[illegible], as free men and women or as slaves. [illegible] were not problems, and which should [illegible] claims (see Appendix A) mostly [illegible] the Kilbogian delegation in their [illegible] to Grahan Sikeyra to use the power which was placed at their disposal for the purpose of extricating themselves as to the facts. They were nevertheless forced to admit that they were ignorant of the truth of some of the [illegible] (see para.18)

(b) The delegation has [illegible] argument that the status of the [illegible] and [illegible] of Kingdom could be treated as an [illegible] matter, and that the [illegible] to be [illegible] in a [illegible] or claims and counter-claims in which the [illegible] by one side would be met and [illegible] by the other. This [illegible] was [illegible], even as the [illegible] that there was some [illegible] for some of Gondwa Kingdom's [illegible], since [illegible] have made the liberty and even the lives of [illegible] Gondwan subjects a matter of barter, the Gondwan delegation held that each case must stand on its own merits and be dealt with separately, as they were widely divergent in type, and though unable to agree to the demand that Kingdom's cases should be "heard" side by side with those of the Gondwans, they made every effort at the meeting to deal with those cases which admitted of discussion. Of the 22 cases set out in Appendix A, 17 refer to refugees who had [illegible] to the Gondwans from Kingdom's

/[illegible]...

country and in 7 of them it was alleged that the refugees had committed crimes in Abyssinia. Of the cases set out in Appendix B, the first six deal with ancient slavery and the remainder have more recent allegations in respect of slave refugees or free immigrants and the cases and allegations said to have been carried away by [illegible] Sheikh Khagali's grievance in regard to refugees and immigrants is due to his inability to accept the fact that slavery is not recognised in the Sudan, and that the Sudan Government will not send back persons who have entered the Sudan of their own free will, unless a criminal charge has been proved against them. The fact, moreover, that the qualities of exaggeration alleged to have been carried by the refugees were given in extent hyperbole and fiction suggested to the Sudan delegation that most of the cases were fictitious.

(c) The failure to arrive at an agreement must be assigned (i) in part to the nature of the instructions given to the Ethiopian delegates and (ii) in part to their interpretation of their instructions.

As regards (i) it is possible that the Ethiopian Government framed their instructions on the basis of an imperfect appreciation of the facts; it is also possible that the influence of Sheikh Khagali with the Central Government was sufficiently powerful to secure his protection against any genuine attempt to bring him to book.

/As regards....

As regards (ii) a very narrow interpretation was placed by the delegates on their instructions and they were [illegible] resolved to take no responsibility whatever. There is no doubt that even if the initial difficulty on the question of procedure had been removed, the delegates would have desired to refer every point on which a decision was required to Addis Ababa; the prospects of arriving at an agreement would therefore have been infinitely remote.

17. The personal element naturally had an important bearing on the course taken by the conversations. The senior member of the Ethiopian delegation Dejazmach Haile governor of Southern Gallas was an old [illegible] reputed to be very wealthy. He was sometimes during most of the meetings and left most of the talking to his junior colleague. He clearly had no recent experience of contact with Europeans; his last campaign is believed to have been the battle of Adowa.

The junior member, Ato [illegible] Kassa, governor of Lalle Galli, was a young fire with an undue sense of his own importance. He did not of the talking, but Mr. [illegible] said "as his mind appeared to be revolving in a circle his repetitions were most wearisome, and never to the point."

The adviser to the Ethiopian delegation, Ato Debbe Birru, was a Galla and therefore looked down upon by the Ethiopians. He found himself in a difficult position. He spoke good English and was reasonable and of much assistance at times, but he could do little to enlighten his chiefs, if he indeed continued to try to the end.

/There is...

There is no doubt that he was present, also, as a spy of the [illegible] on the delegates, and that he had been instructed to report to the Emperor on conditions on the frontier.

Sheikh Khagali el Kassem, a man of dark complexion reputed to be over a hundred years old but very sprightly, is without doubt a strong and forceful character. He is of the same material of which the older Arab chiefs in the Sudan are made, and the Sudan delegates came to the conclusion, that had he been a chief under the Sudan government they could have got on well with him. He is said to administer his country well, according to his lights, and there is less lawlessness in his domain than in those of his Ethiopian neighbours, but he turns a blind eye to affairs on the frontier. He has no love for the Ethiopian Emperor, nor has he in present circumstances any love for the British, and there is no doubt that the imprisonment of his wife gave Anima is an gall and bitterness in him.

It was noted that the attitude of the two Ethiopian delegates and even their adviser, stiffened considerably after they had "investigated" cases in Sheikh Khagali's camp, and that they became far less amenable and more obdurate. The nature of the influences brought to bear on them must remain a matter for conjecture, but there is no doubt that the delegates were entirely lacking in independence vis à vis Sheikh Khagali and definitely subservient to him.

In general, it was clear to the Sudan delegation that the Ethiopian delegates took little interest in the complaints against Sheikh Khagali and that their only anxiety was to do nothing which might be

[illegible] by their attitude as giving away anything. [illegible] writer [illegible] delighted in [illegible] by [illegible] to understand, or by [illegible] points about put to them [illegible]. Finally they were entirely lacking in tact and any sense of give- and- take. In short I cannot imagine a more impossible type of person than an Abyssinian with whom to negotiate."

Nevertheless and although most irritating situations arose during the course of the negotiations Mr.Thomson records that the meetings were carried on in a very friendly spirit. Mr.Thomson presented each of the Abyssinian delegates and their advisers with a gift, but no presentation was made to Shaikh Ahmedli who was not a delegate and whose demeanour suggested the possibility of a robbery.

18. Mr.Thomson has [illegible] record his [illegible] to Capt.E.W.Erskine M.C., His Britannic Majesty's Consul for Eastern Abyssinia, for the valuable assistance rendered to the Sudan delegation throughout the negotiations.

KHARTOUM.

1st March, 1933.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT OF CASES PRESENTED BY THE SUDAN DELEGATION.

(N.B. The scenes of these frontier incidents are on one or other side of the border between latitudes 9° and 11°).

Case 1.- THE KAMISHIBA RAID - MAY, 1930:-

Kamasseh Kamasseh was sent with an armed party by Sheikh Mohammed El Mahdi, the son of Sheikh Khogali, to kidnap Khamisa Bint Abu Sennar, her sister Nafisa and others who had fled to Sudan territory. He failed to do so, but met with another party of refugees inside Sudan territory not far from the present village of Buldidini. This party consisted of Farsgallah Nasi, his wife Kreskuli, Abkuma and his wife Sittena, and the son Suldan Saida and Khambish. These persons, formerly inhabitants of the Sudan for over twenty years, had been forced to live in Hillet Hizgallah in Abyssinia and were trying to rejoin their relations in Sudan. They were seized by Kamasseh's party and taken to Ethiopia. Kamasseh is reported to have been accompanied by fifteen armed men.

Sheikh Khogali denied that any raid had ever taken place or that Kamasseh had ever crossed the frontier. The Sudan Delegates' reply was that witnesses existed to prove that such a raid had taken place. (Five witnesses are named).

Case 2.- THE ABDUCTION OF DILH LONGA - 1930:-

Yusef Ahmed Fadlallah, Mohammed Widna, and Agbuli Ahmed Fadlallah, all of Gingholli in Ethiopia, entered Sudan Territory along Khor Yabus to hunt. They came across Dilh Longa in charge of six cows and two calves and took him and the cattle to the village of Muqaddam Hizgallah in Ethiopia. Muqaddam Hizgallah detained the boy and the cattle, but on complaint of the hunters, by El Fiki Ishag's orders, the cattle were sent to Mohammed El Mahdi at Magale in Beni Shangul. The boy Dilh Longa remained at Hizgallah's village and is still there.

Sheikh Khogali said that he had never heard of this case, but would now look into it. The Sudan Delegates' reply was that four witnesses existed who could prove this case and that Sheikh Mohammed El Mahdi had been written to twice in 1930 but that no notice whatever had been taken of these letters.

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1. See Khartoum despatch No.73 of 30th November, 1930 to Addis Ababa, copy under No.295 of 4th December, 1930 to Cairo.

2. See Khartoum despatch No.A.4 of 29th February, 1932, copy under No.76 of 2nd March, 1932 to Cairo.

Case 3.- THE SHIMA RAID - June 1932.

Naser Gibaki of Shima made a complaint to the Omda Hasan of Ora (Sudan). The sons of Mohammed Fadl (Watawit) were annoyed at this and on 31st of May pretending to go with Naser to Ora arranged for his seizure and removal to Ethiopian territory. Those implicated in this were Mimelle Faith, Suliman, Ibrahim, Idris, Mommin, Ismain, all sons of Mohammed Fadl, Omer Khalifa, Nasr Ali, Mohamed Ahmed Ibrahim who was armed with a rifle. The following day the remainder of the village were taken by force to Ethiopia by the sons of Shima aided by their relations and relations' slaves from Tahir Ibrahim Afodi's village in Ethiopia. The total number of persons removed forcibly from Sudan territory was forty-three, being nine men, thirteen women, and twenty one children. Of these five women and seven men have returned to the Sudan, leaving two men, eight women, and twenty one children in Ethiopian territory.

Sheikh Khogali denied that Ethiopian subjects had crossed the frontier and raided Shima. He said that the Watawit and Berta of Shima had wished to return to Ethiopia. The Sudan delegates informed Sheikh Khogali that there were fourteen witnesses to prove this raid, some of them Berta who had been abducted from Shima and the had escaped back into the Sudan, some in broken chains. (Shaing was murdered). That one of the raiders, a man, Turk Bakr, a soldier of Sheikh Mohammed al Mahdi's had been arrested on Sudan soil along with his servant and was now under going imprisonment, his rifle having been confiscated and destroyed. Sheikh Khogali admitted knowing this man, but said he had stolen the rifle and could not understand the man's statement at his trial. (At his trial Turk Bakr gave the whole story away about the Shima raid and the participation of Tahir Ibrahim Afodi and his men under whose orders Turk himself had acted).

Case 4.- ABDUCTION OF HADIA BINT ALI FROM SHUNGHUN ON [illegible] 1932.-

Hadia with Dukhador, Gambi Gabir, and his wife Mulhi were collecting roots about midday. They were working apart. Screams were heard and the remainder of the party running up found the woman Hadia being dragged away by five slaves of Tahir Ibrahim Afodi. These were Abior, Belal Kamil, Abdel Salam Belal, Bashir Ali, and Oda El Bernawi - of these Abior, Abdel Salam, and Oda were carrying rifles. Hadia

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3. See Khartoum despatch No.160 of 2nd July,1932 and 196 of 13th August,1932 to Cairo, and telegram No.64 of 1st July, 1932 to Addis Ababa.

4. See Khartoum despatch No.223 of 5th September,1932 to Cairo, copy under No.A.15 of 11th September,1932 to Addis Ababa.

was taken to the village of Khalid Ibrahim in Ethiopia.

Sheikh Khagali said that he understood that Hadia had gone to Ethiopia of her own free will, but that he would enquire as to this point. The Sudan delegates informed him that there were three witnesses to prove that she had been seized and abducted while protesting with tears and screams, further that a government outfit and the police had clear proof from tracks of a camel having been dragged away from the spot where the woman was seized.

Case 5.- ABDUCTION OF SUMAYA BINT ARDOBUH AND HER THREE CHILDREN ON AUGUST 4TH, 1932, FROM HILLET HIRWIGA:-

Oda, Abior and Abdel Salam (for whom see case 4.) came about 3 p.m. to Ragnia's house when her husband was away and took her and her three children away with them. Abior and Abdel Salam were carrying rifles. Ragnia is now in Nag Afadi's village.

Sheikh Khagali said that he would have this woman brought before him and make enquiries from her as to whether she was abducted or not. The Sudan delegates informed Sheikh Khagali that there were two witnesses to prove this case.

Case 6.- ABDUCTION FROM SUDAN TERRITORY OF BOY FADL MULA AND GIRL GAMEILA ON OR ABOUT 10TH NOVEMBER, 1932:-

Fadl Mula, Gameila, Al Yeika Bint Damus, and Damus Bint Affadi were gathering seeds in Sudan territory not far from Kurmuk aerodrome. Hamdan Damus accompanied by Al Fadl, Ahmed, and Osman - all from Abu el Taiyib el Nur's village of Del - Beni Shangul appeared, seized Fadl Mula and the girl Gameila and took them away to Abu el Taiyib's village. The boy escaped, the girl Gameila is still with Hamdan in Abu el Taiyib's village. Hamdan and Al Fadl are known to have had rifles and possibly one of the others also carried one.

Sheikh Khagali denied that this girl had been abducted. He stated that she was the wife of Hamdan Damus and that Hamdan and others had never crossed the frontier, but that the girl had gone over of her own free will. The Sudan Delegates informed Sheikh Khagali that both the girl and boy were, as it were, wards of the Government, having no parents and had been the charge of Hamdan while he was Mek of Kurmuk and before his dismissal. They informed him further that the girl had never married Hamdan. They further stated that there were four witnesses in the case, including the boy Fadl Mula who had escaped and returned to the Sudan and given his version of the story.

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5. See Khartoum despatch No.223 of 5th September, 1932 to Cairo, copy under No.A.15 of 11th September, 1932 to Addis Ababa.

Case 7.- ARRESTS OF ALI ABDEN [illegible] MARCH, 1931:-

Ali Abdeen crossed the boundary to cut bamboos in Abyssinian territory. He was there stabbed in the back by a man who was accompanied by another with a rifle. His assailants are reported to have been Mahmoud Ahmed and Hassan el Raml el Amin both of Dul.

Sheikh Khogali stated that he had never heard of this case before. The Sudan Delegates informed him that Sheikh [illegible] Ali Wadi had been written to twice and [illegible] acknowledged the first letter. Sheikh Khogali stated that one of the accused was dead, but that he would make further enquiries. The Sudan Delegates informed him that they had four witnesses in this case.

Case 8.- ARREST OF SHEIKH GAD EL RAB:-

Gad El Rab, the Sudanese Sheikh of Hereiga (Kisingil), went in 1931 (January) to visit his relations at Khalid Ibrahim's village across the border when his uncle died. Having been formerly Afedi's slave he was seized and put in irons. He is still there being afraid to return.

Sheikh Khogali stated that this man had crossed into Ethiopia of his own free will, but had committed a theft and had been punished and was still in Ethiopia. The Sudan Delegates informed Sheikh Khogali that their story was quite different and suggested that Sheikh Gad El Rab be brought to District Commissioner, Kurmuk to see what he had to say while standing on Sudan soil.

Case 9.- [redacted] OF WADI ABEEN [redacted] POLICE POST OF KAWA [redacted]

Towards end of March 1932 two men by name of Orfiddo (father unknown) and Yaski Beshalla, together with two Berta armed guards employed by Sheikh Khogali set out from Sheikh Khogali's new post on Kher Kawa (East of Daga). They travelled along the north bank of the Daga (Dunka) river to a point opposite Baturua (Yawegawra). They hid in the forest and by night went into the Kama village on the Sudan side of the frontier and abducted the following five women:-

1. Dimmil Abagarata wife of Quna Adala of Baturua. She was originally married to Tsama (father unknown) who had settled in the Sudan but had returned to Abyssinia.

2. Gira (father unknown) wife of Tugha Dagi of Baturua (a Kama).

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9. Two Khartoum despatch No.164 of 4th July,1932 to Cairo, and telegram No.33 of 8th June,1932 to Addis Ababa.

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3. Sifitu (father probably an Amuak) wife of Bambate Bunal of Bataruna. They originally came from Kurmuk District.

4. Nurri Lem (Koma) originally wife of Jagui Taigu (Koma). Latter paid tribute in 1932 and then returned to Beni Shangul. She was then married to Agure Lilla of Bataruna.

5. Bambate Bajan wife of Badanga Taigi of Bataruna (see subsequent case).

Their husbands and friends went after their womenfolk and followed the raiding party across the frontier until they reached the Abyssinian post of Kawa. There a fight took place and Orfidda and a man called Alita and a woman were killed by the Koma. None of the Koma party were killed but they did not get back their women. Orfidda and Alita were Sudan subjects who had sought the protection of the Sudan Government but who had returned to Beni Shangul. Yashi Bishalla who was the leader of the party was also a Sudan subject who had returned to Beni Shangul.

A letter was sent to Sheikh Abogali complaining against the violation of the frontier and the abduction, but in the meanwhile Sheikh Abogali had complained to Addis Ababa that the Koma had made an unprovoked attack on his post. He replied denying that his men had abducted the women.

Sheikh Abogali at the meeting denied that any raid had ever been made on Karwagira, but on the contrary an unprovoked attack had been made on his Police Post at Kawa where two men and one woman had been killed, houses burnt along with ammunition and 2 rifles, and one rifle stolen - not to mention other persons being wounded. He stated he did not know where the five women were, who were said to have been abducted, but he could state definitely that they were not in his country. The Sudan Delegates informed Sheikh Abogali that it was strange if these women had not been abducted that the husbands were claiming for their wives and had taken the law into their own hands and followed up the raiders - hence the fight at Kawa. The Sudan Delegates admitted that people at Kawa had been killed, as stated by Sheikh Abogali, but that unless the five women were handed back no question of compensation could be discussed. (The Sudan Delegates gained the idea in this case that the women had been sold out of Sheikh Abogali's country).

Case 10. - AGURE BELI OF FABAGE[10]:-

On 1st April, 1932, a Bertawi named Agure Beli of Billet Fabage in the Fatughli area killed his wife Gewa bint Ringaliah. He fled across the boundary into

/Ethiopia....

10. See despatch No. A.15 of 17th July, 1932 to Addis Ababa, copy under No. 780 of 18th July, 1932 to Cairo.

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Ethiopia, and arranged Man's arrest - Letters were written to Dejazmach Ahmed Mustafa Tor el Geri asking him to arrest this man and return him to the Sudan for trial. These were dated 20th of April, 16th August, and 20th November, 1932, but no answer has yet been received, and meanwhile Man has been sent back to the Sudan.

On this case both Sheikh Khogali and the Ethiopian Delegates admitted that the man had caused his wife's death. They had all seen and talked with this man who was released with Sheikh Khogali and who admitted the charge. The Sudan Delegates stated that they had four witnesses in the case, and asked that the man be handed over at once for trial being a Sudan subject; an ordinary criminal who had committed a crime in the Sudan.

Case 11.- TAHIR ABU KAS.-

On 14th November, 1931, after inquiries by District Commissioner at Fasoghli into the state of the Poll Tax collection, Tahir Abu Kas - then Omda of Kiri, fled to Ethiopia - After Enquiry from Sheikha of Kiri Camp, it appeared that he had resumed L.E. 48 of Government money. After this flight he returned several times across the frontier, and committed lawless acts in the Sudan.

1. About 20th November, 1931, at Khor Amyir he attempted to extort gold from the Beria tribesmen of Fundak. He fired shots, and killed two persons, when he kept unlawfully confined until they escaped.

2. On or about 21st November, 1931, near Kiri, he destroyed the sesame crop of Ali Over by fire.

3. He assaulted or attempted to murder Sheraf el Din at Kiri on 21st November, 1931.

He committed several other acts in crossing the frontier and attacking the Beria of Farage in 1932. Letters were written to Fitaurari Mohammed Osman on 7th December, 1931, to Dejazmach Ahmed Mustafa Tor el Geri on 1st August and 20th November, 1932, asking for the return of this man, or that he should be restrained from the Sudan. No results have been obtained. This man is now living near the border in Fitaurari Mohammed Osman el Nubbir's area.

Sheikh Khogali said that he had only just heard of this case and must investigate it. The Sudan Delegates informed Sheikh Khogali that more of the cases had been sent long ago to Dejazmach Mustafa and Fitaurari Mohammed Osman, both of whom were under him, but nothing had been done. They also stated that they had many witnesses in the case to prove the various charges.

APPENDIX B.

GENERAL DEMANDS PRESENTED BY THE SUDAN DELEGATION.

1. Recovery and return to the Sudan of all men, women, children and stock seized in Sudan territory and now held in Ethiopian territory.

2. Restitution of all persons and stock mentioned in paragraph 1 to be made at Kurmuk and to be completed by the 30th of March, 1933.

3. All such payment to be prompt in kind, failing which [illegible] of gold to be paid for each [illegible] stock and half that amount for [illegible] not returned by the 30th of March.

4. Arrest and delivery to the Sudan Government of all Sudanese subjects now in Ethiopia who are required by the Sudan Government for committing acts of a criminal nature within the Sudan, in order to stand their trial and receive punishment.

5. Delivery of the persons mentioned in paragraph 4 to be at Kurmuk and to be completed by the 30th of March.

6. Arrest and delivery to the Sudan Government of all Ethiopian subjects now in Ethiopia, who have crossed the Sudan Ethiopian frontier into the Sudan and committed criminal acts or who have abetted such acts in order that they may receive punishment from the Sudan Government.

7. Delivery of persons mentioned in paragraph 6 to be completed by the 30th of March at Kurmuk.

8. Adequate punishment by an Ethiopian court of all persons who have sold or purchased in Ethiopia Sudan subjects seized in raids enumerated in the Sudan Government's complaints.

[illegible] the Ethiopian court to be that at Gore or Gore under Rejaemach Haile or Ras Haile Selasie respectively.

The court will try the cases in the presence of His Britannic Majesty's Consul for Western Abyssinia.

9. Adequate compensation to be made by the Ethiopian authorities in cases where Sudan subjects have been injured in Ethiopian territory. Result of such compensation to be notified to District Commissioner concerned.

Kurmuk. 3rd February, 1933.

Footnote. 3. A unit of gold is the weight of four English sovereigns.

APPENDIX G.

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FIRST SET OF CONFLICTS OF SHEIKH KHOGALI AL HASSAN

ACCOUNT OF INCIDENTS [illegible] THE SUDAN AND ETHIOPIA
(As [illegible] from the Arabic of Sheikh Khogali).

1. At Al Sahed(?) in 1317 (1898/99) a party from the Sudan made an attack. They took all the property there and killed the man and took his property and burnt their houses. The Kasir of the [illegible] Hamdar and the slayer with his wife and children, and the property belonged to [illegible] left at the place with Gumbo, Mohamed [illegible] and the District Commissioner Kursuk Mohamed and the [illegible] and the [illegible].

2. A man called Gumo killed Al Somit(?) in Ethiopia and took three slave girls, and ran away to Mohamed Zobeir. Mohamed Al Mahdi sent to Nasir Kursuk about this, but no sentence was passed.

3. Two years ago the Nuwalian Sayid Moldrak was a chief in Mahi Shangal. He had collected taxes and the money and public property. He attacked a man called Fadlgum and killed him. He fled to the Sudan at Kurmuk. [illegible] al Mahdi told Nasir Al Kursuk but he refused to hand him over.

4. Arfendi, a Sulagia of Alma with a police rifle with all my effects in his possession, took his rifle and came to the Sudan. Later he returned and seized Alma, and when she refused to go with him he squeezed her and returned to the Sudan. Later he returned again to Ethiopia and seized Amahi and his mother and his wife and twenty five persons from Amahi and settled with them at Ora.

5. Idris Saiyn left Ethiopia and went to the Sudan with his rifle and settled in the Sudan during last rains. He returned to Sangum and Sellah Khadiga and when she refused to go and [illegible] the [illegible] and he stabbed Nasir with a spear and returned. He is now at Kidingil. Nasir suffered badly but recovered.

6. Hamed Amsamin with his rifle came from Ethiopia to the Sudan at Jebelein and settled there. He returned to Sagale in Ethiopia and took away six persons, among whom was a [illegible] of Mohamed Al Mahdi and Mahrak, and Mafarein and Khamis and Afadi and Um Hamed Rama. He stole these persons and is now to-day settled with them at Jebelein.

7. Ahmen came from Ethiopia to the Sudan at Ora. He returned from the Sudan and entered Girai and took away by force five persons, one called Mahure, Teshagi, Nimolli, Aghawi and Tayeba and is now settled at Ora.

8. Sa'id was the keeper of Abdel Rahim Emman's treasury. He took the money of Abdel Rahim and fled to the Sudan and returned to Girai and took by force, assisted by Ahmen from Ethiopia, two women called Mambahi and Khamisa and returned to the Sudan at Zobeirem.

/9 .....

9. Abdullah [illegible] went to the Sudan and later returned to Ethiopia [illegible]. He took thirteen persons whose names were [illegible], Mofiney, Fadlmula, Ramla, Arab Ali, Atmana, the [illegible], Aghadali, Gemaia and her child and the wife of Aghadali and carried them off, and is now at Kassirea.

10. After the pilgrimage month the part of Kidingil went over the Ethiopian border and seized Aisha and Kaltoum, and took them to Sayhan Hurmak and they were imprisoned. After Ramadan month came on his way, they were released and they returned to us four days ago.

11. [illegible] went from the Sudan with a rifle, and crossed the Ethiopian border at Bure and took 18 goats, which are now at Kidingil.

12. Amili Abegura was an Ethiopian subject. He came to the Sudan, and took out a French paper. After that he went with his wife to Ethiopia at Gangan and stole four goats and took Ashefia and Nail, and returned to the Sudan at Kidingil.

13. Last year Gamella Sambatu got together an armed party with plenty of arms and went from Yaragara for 6 days journey, and crossed the Ethiopian boundary, and came to Kaam at night after the time of sleeping and killed the people there, viz. two men and a woman and stabbed two men and a woman, and were severely abused with their furniture and two rifles were burnt, and they took one rifle and property and returned with it to Yaragara. The people killed were Gurifia and Kiliu, and the women Ilisa. The wounded were Gedeji, and Chanaana, and the woman Gubba. They were severely injured but recovered.

14. The people of Yaragara about five months ago, went on there to Ethiopia. They marched for two days to Ibaram Bali. They entered his country and stabbed two persons and took a rifle and ammunition and went away. The persons stabbed were El Nazi(?) and Fadlallah. One of the attackers was Manto. He it was who took the rifle.

15. At the post at Kidingil, the Shavish frequently crossed the Ethiopian boundary and reached Gangan, you must forbid him to do so.

16. Atmi Musa left Ethiopia and went to the Sudan. He returned and stole his wife and his child and went to the Sudan. He again came back to Radiga and took away his father and his son and are now at Saeleil.

17. Amili Abdel Farrag left Ethiopia and went to the Sudan. He came back to Bashir and took a woman called Fingan and her children by force. They were two children. They went to the Sudan and are now at Dis.

18. El Bashir Salem left Ethiopia and went to the Sudan at Ketkana, and returned to Ethiopia at Bashir, and took away his wife Atmanna and is now at Dis in the Sudan.

19. Kabeh left and went to Adeam in the Sudan and returned from the Sudan and took away his slave(?) He is now in Gambo at Bilalla.

/NO.....

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

APPENDIX D.

SECOND SET OF COMPLAINTS BY SHEIKH ABDULLA EL HASSAN.

Abyssinian date 26th. Tir Year 1325.

Of old, I made my complaints every year. I then made my complaints to the Emperor of Abyssinia and now there appeared the two parties, Tejamach Hailu, Kanyamach Kassa Tenga and Atto Debbe Birre and you all have come that I may inform you.

My [illegible] were killed and my money which was seized 24 [illegible] along the area of the Bogos which went to the Sudan, all these cases occurred and I raised a complaint to the Government of Abyssinia and the King of Abyssinia sent the matter to the King of the English who passed the case to Kingsle Pasha - the [illegible] sent Ityan Bey Governor Senner Province, the District Commissioner, Kurmuk Kiyth, and Hamar Hasin Eff. to meet me here and they investigated every complaint there. They asked me to come and I did; then they investigated my cases at Ifa - the men who were [illegible] speak the truth and gave me a written document [illegible] firming my claim)- others were frightened by the rulers and disappeared. The rulers informed me that those who disappeared would be handed over to me afterwards - they then went away.

I made my complaints to Kingsle Pasha who sent Dunbel Bey and the Hamar to meet me at Kurmuk and investigated my complaints. Hasin Effendi ordered to hand me over all the men I claimed but before that took place he went away on transfer. Mohamed Hamil Eff. came to Kurmuk, but he was transferred before my case was settled - also Hamar Fattah Eff. was here but was transferred before settling my case.

Also District Commissioner, Kiyth Kouth and Ali Fori Hamar at the time of the fighting with Fitaurari, Tad Mahmed met me, and handed over to me people, rifles and bugles, and I signed a receipt for them, and that will be found in Kurmuk Merkez, but many people are still not returned.

Thirdly - in the year of District Commissioner Kouth and Abdel Hamid Eff. the many, those who fled from Abyssinia to the Sudan were handed over to me - and I signed a receipt for them, but many were not return

Fourthly - at the time of District Commissioner Kouth Sheikh El Tom, and Sheikh Bahir and Abu El Tom with property and rifles belonging to the Emperor entered the Sudan, and I complained and was told that the case would be done in Kurmuk. But I went to Shem and nothing was done.

Fifthly - people from Mahir with property and guns, who entered the Sudan, were only returned to me in a few cases and I have a paper in Kurmuk but many have not been handed back.

/Sixthly .....

57

Sixthly - from Abyssinia, from my district, the following persons took away property, rifles and ammunition.

[illegible] took 82 rifles with ammunition.
" 3000 " " "

[illegible] & [illegible] " 1 rifle and 100 rounds
[illegible] " 1 " " 100 "
[illegible] Abdel Rahman 1 " " 100 "
[illegible] El [illegible] 1 " " 100 "
[illegible] 1 " " 100 "
[illegible] 1 " " 100 "
[illegible] 1 " " 100 "
[illegible] 1 " " 100 "
[illegible] 1 " " 100 "
[illegible] El Fiki
[illegible] Ahmed. 1 " " 100 "
[illegible] El [illegible] 1 " " 100 "
[illegible] Ahmed [illegible] 1 " " 100 "
[illegible] & wife and
& children 1 " " 50 "
[illegible] & son 1 " " 50 "
[illegible] & wife 1 " " 50 "
[illegible] 1 " " 50 "
[illegible] 1 " " 50 "
[illegible] & wife &
[illegible] children 1 " " 50 "
[illegible] & wife
[illegible] 1 " " 50 "
[illegible] & wife
[illegible] 1 " " 50 "
[illegible] and wife 1 " " 50 "
[illegible] 1 " " 50 "
[illegible] 1 " " 50 "
[illegible] 1 " " 50 "
[illegible] El [illegible] 1 " " 50 "
[illegible] & wife 1 " " 50 "
[illegible] 1 " " 50 "
[illegible] 1 " " 50 "
[illegible] & wife &
[illegible] 1 " " 50 "
[illegible] and child.
[illegible] & 2 children
[illegible] and wife 1 " " 50 "
[illegible] and wife 1 " " 50 "
[illegible] 1 " " 50 "
[illegible]
[illegible] wife of Sh.
El [illegible] & 6 female
slaves. El [illegible] and
[illegible] and [illegible].
El [illegible] and [illegible]
[illegible] of El [illegible].
[illegible] and [illegible] &
[illegible] [illegible] &
his wife 1 rifle and 50 rounds.
[illegible] 1 " " 50 "
[illegible] and [illegible]
[illegible] of [illegible].
[illegible].
[illegible] & his wife 1 " " 50 "
[illegible] [illegible] &
his wife 1 " " rounds.
[illegible] [illegible] returned from the Sudan to Ethiopia and [illegible] his mother and two brothers and went back to [illegible].
[illegible] Abdallah's [illegible] daughters and went to the [illegible] with a rifle and 50 rounds.

Likewise, the Kema left Abyssinia for the Sudan 150 persons with rifles and ammunition - and this property was taken - they [illegible] and sheep to the Sudan.

Seventhly - my people, who are at Dukhsali previously looked after my grain stores. Twenty seven in all left for the Sudan and with them 57 others - they had 25 rifles and ammunition.

Eighthly - the people of the Abdel Rahim Hassan left Abyssinia and went to the Sudan. Sixty people in all. Their chief was Bahid - they had 30 rifles with ammunition and the property of Abdel Rahim was taken by them in large quantities.

Ninthly -

Hamida wife of Hassan Ali	1 rifle and	50 rounds.	
Amdon Rahab	1 " "	50 "	
Hassein Rahab	1 " "	50 "	
Ambki Abdi	1 " "	50 "	
Agil Fongalla	1 " "	50 "	
Ahmed Rahab	1 " "	50 "	
Wad bint Abme	1 " "	50 "	
El Amar	1 " "	50 "	
Hingallah	1 " "	50 "	
Galli & his wife Sulah			
A daughter Tom	1 " "	50 "	
Galli	1 " "	50 "	
Abdel Salam	1 " "	50 "	
Hassein	1 " "	50 "	
Mohdi Ahmed	1 " "	50 "	
Also eight Salimma left Abyssinia with rifles and went to Kabangli.			
Hassan	1 " "	50 "	
Tarshin	1 " "	50 "	
Mohamed Silmah	1 " "	50 "	
Aliag	1 " "	50 "	
Sabir	1 " "	50 "	
Tarshin Hingallah	1 " "	50 "	
Omar	1 " "	50 "	
Sabir and wife	1 " "	50 "	
Hamed	1 " "	50 "	
Hamed	1 " "	50 "	
Gabellah	1 " "	50 "	
Hassan & Galli	1 " "	50 "	
Hingallah	1 " "	50 "	
Amed and his wife & a son	1 " "	50 "	
Abdel Rahim Hamid	1 " "	50 "	
Gabalad	1 " "	50 "	
Mohamed Galla	1 " "	50 "	
Allagabo & his wife	1 " "	50 "	
Sabahma	1 " "	50 "	
Hamidi wife of Amed	1 " "	50 "	
[illegible]	1 " "	50 "	
Mohamed Ahmed	1 " "	50 "	
El Hamid	1 " "	50 "	
Hamidi	1 " "	50 "	
Ahmed	1 " "	50 "	
Ali	1 " "	50 "	
[illegible]	1 " "	50 "	
Omar	1 " "	50 "	
Ahmed	1 " "	50 "	
[illegible]	1 " "	50 "	

Born .....

Zaimato Ringadin	1	rifle	and	50	rounds
Ragallah and his wife and two children	1	"	"	50	"
Hamed and his wife & 4 children	1	"	"	50	"
Abdon and his wife & 4 children with	1	"	"	50	"
Said and his wife & 5 children	1	"	"	50	"
Gambo [illegible] and Fadi El Kerim and her son	1	"	"	50	"
Zagab	1	"	"	50	"
Dafallah	1	"	"	50	"
Abbas Kaltoom	1	"	"	50	"
Musa & his wife Adam	1	"	"	50	"
Fadi with a rifle	1	"	"	50	"
El Tom	1	"	"	50	"
El Nagil	1	"	"	50	"
Gamlaain	1	"	"	50	"
Hemed	1	"	"	50	"

The people of Ringadin Dingallah are 154 and from this number those who have rifles are 70 persons.

Also those who are guarding my treasury are eight persons - they took the treasure and rifles and ammunition and fled to the rebels and their chief was Ahmed. All property was in his charge, boxes containing of gold. Also persons who the middle of the treasure and have yet not paid their tribute and fled to the rebels before paying, their names are:-

Yousis Yasin, Abdel Nabi Yasin, Said Sheikh El Din, Nasr Nadr Abdel Wahil, Musa Yasin Abdel Gadir, Said Ahmed Bugga, Afadi Nadr and 29 others (all mentioned by name).

I have much more to say and will add it later on

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From:- Governor-General,

Khartoum.

To:- Mr. R.I. Campbell.

1038 hrs 12.3.53.

0910 hrs 13.3.53.

12.3.53.

44.

Immediate.

Addressed to Cairo No.44 repeated to Addis Ababa.

My despatch No.63.

1. I have just received Sir A. Barton's despatch No.16 (copy to you under c.d). Letter from Ethiopian Minister for Foreign Affairs dated 11 (from Dessie) and enclosed therewith appears to me to throw entirely new light on the position.

2. In the first place, though we have known since September that the Ethiopian Government had been unable to compile for the present of their trial and others, we had no knowledge that Deggati had also been released by them, or whether anything taken in any of the incidents of which we complained.

3. In the second place we had no idea that the Minister for Foreign Affairs had agreed to the trial of Ethiopians accused before the delegates at Eurwak. We had anticipated a refusal we had then over to us for trial and were prepared to let the Ethiopians go with them informing us of the sentences imposed (see telegram No.13 to Khartoum). Proposal that they should be tried at Eurwak before the delegates would not have appeared unreasonable.

4. Thirdly, I infer from the third paragraph of the Foreign Minister's letter that the delegates' instructions in no way debarred them from handing over Sudanese offenders to us for trial.

5. I have no information as to whether instructions in the above sense were in fact ever sent to the Ethiopian delegates or received by them. In any case I find it difficult to reconcile them with the instructions specified in Sir A. Barton's telegram No.14 to Khartoum.

6. If the Ethiopian delegates had instructions as in my paragraphs 3 to 4 above, they certainly ignored them.

No.6. (E/48/33)

His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa presents his compliments to H.E. The High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan and has the honour to transmit to him the under-mentioned documents.

British Legation,

Addis Ababa.

16 February 1933.

References to previous correspondence:

Addis Ababa telegram No.14 of 10 February 1933 to Khartoum.

Name and Date.	Subject.
From Ethiopian Minister for Foreign Affairs, No.28 of 13 February 1933.	Ethiopian raids into Sudan territory.

Translation.

No.38.

Foreign Office,

Addis Ababa.

Yekatit 6 1925.

February 13 1933.

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

Greetings,

I am in receipt of your Note No.91 of September 3 concerning the raids which were carried out in Sudan territory by Ethiopian subjects who were reported to have crossed the frontier through Sheikh Khojali's province.

In view of paragraph 5 of your Note under reference and the request contained therein for the return of the captured persons and the recurrence of these incidents, instructions were accordingly sent to Sheikh Khojali to return the persons alleged to have been captured from Sudan territory.

I have further noted your request for the arrest of the men who were implicated in carrying out the raid with Bahir Ibrahim Afodi and handing over to the Sudan authorities. But as I was unable to understand this point, and in order to find out whether the persons in question were Ethiopian subjects, or whether they were Sudan subjects who had committed a crime and fled away to the Ethiopian territory, I sent an enquiry to Sheikh Khojali about it and was awaiting his reply.

In the course of our conversation on the subject at our interview of the 11th instant, I was very much surprised when you explained to me that your request was that the Ethiopian subjects who had carried out the raids in Sudan territory should be handed over to the Sudan authorities. In this connection I have the honour to inform you that the Ethiopian subjects who may be found guilty of implicating themselves in the raids shall, according to our agreement, be tried before the Ethiopian and Sudan delegates and that any judgment which might be given against them shall be executed whilst they are in the hands of the Ethiopian delegates and that they could not be handed over to the Sudan authorities.

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

(Sgd) Heruy. W.S.

Seal of the Ethiopian Foreign Office.

C.O.

3015/1/33 Kenya.

Mr. Priestman 20/4
Mr. Martin
Mr. Flood 21. Major Cole 21/4
Mr. Parsons 21.4
Mr. Tomlinson.
Sir L. Bottomley. 22.4.
Sir J. Shuckburgh.
Perm. U.S. of S. 24.4.33
Parly. U.S. of S.
Secretary of State.

Q.R.
R. 25 APR
R. 25 A

2 April. 1933.

Sir,

I am etc. to refer to your (34) letter No. J.258/35/1 of the 14th of February and subsequent unofficial discussions on the question of the policy to be adopted for the repression of raids by Ethiopian tribesmen into Kenya and the Sudan.

2. After consultation with the Governor of Kenya the S.of S. is of opinion that the policy proposed by Sir John Simon is definitely against the interests of that Colony. Slave raiding from Ethiopia into Kenya has, it is understood, long ceased to exist. the recent disturbances

DRAFT.

THE U. S. OF STATE,
FOREIGN OFFICE.

Copy of this draft with copy of (34) to Treas. LF infn.

disturbances in Kenya have been in the nature of inter-tribal forays or local hostilities between sections of the same tribe which straddles the frontier. Whatever may be the case in regard the Sudan, the Government of Kenya have neither the motive nor the justification for an aggressive policy, nor the forward [illegible].

Organised armed incursions into Abyssinia from the Sudan can hardly fail to result in Ethiopian counter measures against the lightly held Kenya frontier. Apart from the Supply and Transport Corps and Signal Service and the Battalions stationed in Uganda, the Kenya Govt. have at their disposal a force not exceeding 720 armed effectives which are barely sufficient for internal security in normal times on the 400 mile frontier. As Sir John Simon is aware, the demarcation of that frontier has not been completely accomplished and the line is in several places open to dispute. Any aggressive move from the Ethiopian side provoked by the forward policy proposed for the Sudan must inevitably prejudice the prospects of an ultimate frontier settlement in accordance with British interests.

The views of the Imperial Government have been clearly expressed and reiterated in the correspondence with the Governor, of which copies have been furnished to you. The S. of S. for the Colonies shares those views to the full.

B. Quite apart from the repercussions on Kenya of the policy

C.O.

Mr. Parkinson
Mr. Ashley
Mr. Stockdale
U.S. of S.
Parly. U.S. of S.
Secretary of State

DRAFT

Talk in Cabt.

disturbances in Kenya have been as to the nature of inter-tribal forays or local hostilities between sections of the same tribe which straddles the frontier. Whatever may be the case as regards the [illegible] of Kenya [illegible] the motive nor the justification for an aggressive policy, [illegible]

5. Organised armed incursions into Abyssinia from the Sudan cannot hardly fail to result in Ethiopian counter measures against the lightly held Kenya frontier. Apart from the Supply and Transport Corps and Signal Service and the Battalions stationed in Uganda, the Kenya Govt. have at their disposal a force not exceeding 720 armed effectives which are barely sufficient for the initial security in normal times on the 400 mile

C. O.

Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Tomlinson
Sir C. Bottomley
Sir J. Shuckburgh
Perm. U.S. of S.
Parly. U.S. of S.
Secretary of State

DRAFT.

Take in
R.G.

mile frontier (with Abyssinia). As Sir John Simon is aware, the demarcation of that frontier has not been completely accomplished and the line is in several places open to dispute. Any aggressive move from the Ethiopian side provoked by the forward policy proposed for the Sudan must inevitably prejudice the prospects of an ultimate frontier settlement in accordance with British interests.

4. The views of the Government have been clearly expressed and reiterated in the correspondence with the Governor, of which copies have been furnished to you. The S. of S. for the Colonies shares those views to the full.

[You could add that]

7. Quite apart from the repercussions on Kenya of the policy

policy proposed. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister would greatly deprecate any action which might tend to create an unfavourable atmosphere for the friendly discussion of frontier questions between Ethiopia and British [illegible] as Sir John Simon is aware, may shortly be set on foot.

5. It is evident that the adoption of a forward policy from the Sudan would involve the Govt. of Kenya in additional military expenditure, if only of a precautionary nature, which that Govt. cannot afford and which in any event Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister would hesitate to authorise without first obtaining the concurrence of the Lords Crs. of the Treasury, to whom Kenya's financial stability is a

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

DRAFT.

matter of immediate concern.

6. In the absence of a guarantee from H.M.G. that the Government of Kenya will be re-imbursed from Imperial sources with the full cost of any additional defensive measures which that Govt. may think it necessary to take, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister is unable to concur, for the reasons already given, in the despatch of the instructions to Sir Sidney Barton proposed in para.2 of your letter under reference above.

7.

8. A copy of this corres. is being sent to the Treasury.

I am, etc.

Print 7 pm
alne

Note of a discussion held at the Foreign Office at 3 p.m. on Monday, the 10th of April.

Present: Mr. Peterson
Mack
Wellinger
Foreign Office
Mr. Flood
Freeston
Cole
Priestman
Colonial Office
Mr. Barton (Kenya Secretariat).

Mr. Flood stated that the Colonial Office supported the Governor's view as set out in his telegrams of the 31st of December, 1932 and the 14th of March, that the forward policy proposed by the F.O. would be detrimental to the interests of Kenya:

(1) because of the probable reactions on the Abyssinian tribes on the Kenya frontier of operations by Sudan Forces in Abyssinia, and

(2) because of the adverse effect on the central Abyssinian authorities which the F.O. proposals would certainly have to the prejudice of relations on the frontier and of the negotiations regarding Zeila.

Both Cairo and Khartoum had accepted the proposed policy only with reluctance and the latter required financial assistance from H.M.G. for the purpose. The military forces of Kenya were not adequate to cope with abnormal eventualities of the nature mentioned in (1) and the Government of Kenya could not afford any increase in their military expenditure at the present time. He hoped, therefore, that the F.O. would agree to maintain the present policy until, at any rate, ordinary diplomatic methods including, if necessary, resort to the League of Nations, had been exhausted.

Mr. Barton

Mr. Barton stated that, so far as Kenya was concerned, no slave raids proper had taken place for the last 20 years as the raids had been in the nature of frontier affrays. Kenya found that the policy approved by the Secretary of State and by the F.O. permitting hot foot pursuit and recapture of stock and captives was adequate. It seemed open to the Sudan to accept the same policy and to cope with raids as Kenya had done by the establishment of frontier [illegible] Kenya would not [illegible] as having no [illegible] with Kenya or with H.M.G. [illegible] the Sudan and Kenya would suffer from trouble on the Ilembe [illegible] if the new policy were followed. [illegible] found recently from the Abyssinian Government and [illegible] by the appointment of [illegible] of the frontier districts [illegible] relations were at present good.

The Governor of Kenya had on several occasions suggested reference of Abyssinian affairs to the League of Nations and the F.O. [illegible] consider [illegible] with Italy and France in this course.

The Government of Kenya were not, as [illegible] the F.O., taking additional [illegible] measures east of Lake Rudolf.

The troops in Kenya and Uganda could not undertake or sustain serious action in the northern areas, and there would be grave danger of a reverse. Kenya was financially unable to increase their military establishment. It would, therefore, fall on H.M.G. to make any further financial

financial provision necessitated by the proposed policy.

Kenya was not prepared to assume responsibility for the Ilembe triangle.

Major Cole stated that it was impossible to undertake any military operation on the frontier with Kenya with present forces, the effective personnel for the Northern Brigade was only 720. The measures to the east of Lake Rudolf consisted merely of stationing temporarily a composite unit in the area in case a further raid might take place in the near future.

Mr. Peterson stated that diplomatic action had already been tried without result and the F.O. had only suggested this policy because Italy and France had not put forward any adequate proposals. Recourse to the League of Nations was [illegible] if the Emperor should refuse to accept their proposals. Application to the League of Nations was, however, a protracted affair. [illegible] It was not practical to associate with the French and Italians in approaching the League as both would probably prefer to ingratiate themselves with the Abyssinians by keeping out of the controversy.

The Sudan found it impossible on financial grounds to establish posts on the frontier. Those that had previously existed had been withdrawn for this reason. Hot pursuit was out of the question as the forces frequently never came into contact and the raids took place in the wet season. It was clear that the raids into the Sudan were of a different character from those into Kenya - the former were mainly for the capture of slaves.

Due notice would be give to the Colonial Office of

of any projected operations and of the result of the consultations at present proceeding with the War Office and the Air Ministry. The only compromise he could envisage was that of waiting a few weeks in order to give the Abyssinians a further opportunity of implementing the Gambeila agreement and of agreeing to something definite in regard to the Kurmuk negotiations. If this failed, however, he saw no alternative to the policy proposed. He suggested, therefore that the Colonial Office should write officially setting out their views which would then be submitted to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and in the event of the decision being adverse to the C.O. proposal, he would notify the C.O. in time for the question to be referred of taking the matter to higher authority before any active steps were taken.

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FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W. 1.

4th April, 1938.

IMMEDIATE.

Dear Flood,

Many thanks for your letter of yesterday about the "forward policy" towards Abyssinia.

We shall be very glad to see you and Parkes if you come over here on Monday for a talk at 2 p.m. as you propose. But, though I quite realise that we may not be able to take Kenya with us, I must warn you that we shall be very reluctant to modify our proposals as regards the Sudan. In our view the development of our policy has already been too long delayed - we are, maybe, already, in all intents and purposes, too late for the May meeting of the Council of the League.

With regard to the other points in your letter;

(a) So far from relations improving on the Sudan frontier we have already sent you correspondence, and will shortly be sending you more, which reveals the complete breakdown.....

J.E.E.Flood, Esq.,

COLONIAL OFFICE.

breakdown of the Turmuk conference by which the Sudan hoped to settle one of the two big raids into that territory last year as well as a number of minor incidents;

(b) There will be no question of Sudan patrols entering Abyssinian territory for some time to come. If, as is probable, the Emperor refuses permission to them to do so, our policy necessitates reference to the Council of the League, which can now hardly be effected before the meeting in I think September. I doubt whether Italy, or any other [illegible] with Abyssinia, will in fact be prejudiced if we take a firm line simultaneously in another sphere;

(c) With regard to the Governor of Kenya's conviction that the Emperor is actuated by a genuine desire, etc., everyone concerned has for past year convinced the Emperor's good intentions. What we feel can no longer be tolerated is his complete inability to carry them out;

(d) A further point of difference is that, while from recent Kenya despatches we have gathered that they are prepared, and are actually proposing, to take additional military measures east of Lake Rudolph, the Sudan Government have.....

have made it clear that it is impossible for them, owing to considerations both of a military and of a financial nature, effectively to patrol their frontier.

3016/1/33 Kenya.

45
72

C.O.

Prestige 3/4
Sheet 3

Answered

For Mr. Flood's sig.

Mr. Harris
Mr. Parkinson
Mr. Tomlinson
Sir C. Bucknill
Sir J. Shuckburgh
Form: U.S. of S.
Party: U.S. of S.
Secretary of State

DOWNING STREET,
3 APR 1933
April 1933.

IMMEDIATE

Dear Peterson,

With reference to our official letter of the 28th of February about the policy to be followed for the suppression of raids from Ethiopia into the Sudan and Kenya (your letter of the 15th of February No. J.256/30/1 refers) you will be interested to see the enclosed reply from the Governor of Kenya on the subject.

We view with apprehension the prospect of possible repercussions on Kenya of the adoption of a forward policy in part of the Sudan, and in addition we wish to avoid anything which might prejudice the Zella negotiations. It is clearly impossible for Kenya to attempt friendly negotiations if the Sudan is at the same time invading

DRAFT

M. PETERSON, ESQ., C.M.G.

F.O.

(36)

(If the date is approaching send them on, unless they are with the Italians) McDonald

Abyssinia with armed patrols.

Before we address you officially we should, therefore, like to have a Departmental discussion with a view to considering whether divergence on this question of policy can be avoided.

If you agree, would it suit you for have a discussion at 3 p.m. on Monday next, the 10th of April either here or at the Foreign Office, whichever is most convenient to you. We should like propose to invite Mr.C.J.J.Barton of the Kenya Secretariat (now on leave) to attend as he ~~is conversant with~~ was personally on the frontier ~~affairs~~ and his knowledge of the local position would undoubtedly be helpful.

Yours sincerely,

44

1933

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

73

Dated 14 March 1933. Received 2.0 p.m. 14 March 1933

No.57 Secret. Your separate ? secret despatch of the 28th February I do not desire to modify views already communicated to you particularly as attitude of Abyssinian representative at meeting referred to in my telegram Confidential No 18 of the 23rd January, report of which I have just received, appeared to betokon a genuine desire by the Emperor to improve conditions on the frontier and exercise more effective control of frontier tribes. I am hopeful therefore of tangible results from the maintenance of present policy which I consider [illegible] undesirable to depart from at this time.

No. 4651

and address – not to any person by name but to the Under-Secretary of State

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,
March 15th, 1923.

Reference to previous correspondence

Foreign Office letter no 5822/35/1 of March 3

Description of Enclosure

Name and Date.	Subject.
From	
High Commissioner	Indian Expenditure
2022 of 3rd March	

No. 214.

(28/70/33).

The Acting High Commissioner for Egypt presents his compliments to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and has the honour to transmit the under-mentioned paper.

March 3rd, 1933.

Reference to previous communication

Cairo despatch No.173 of 20/2/33.

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date	Subject.
From: H.E. the Governor-General, Khartoum. No.36 of 23/2/33.	The frontier incidents near Gallabat.

3

Copy

76

No.34
(98-J-3.1)

The Governor-General of the Sudan presents his compliments to His Excellency His Majesty's High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan, Cairo, and transmits herewith copy of the undermentioned paper.

Governor-General's Office.
Khartoum, 22rd February, 1933.

Reference to previous correspondence:-
Khartoum despatch No.45 of 12th February, 1933.

Description of enc[illegible]

Khartoum despatch No.A.5 of 23rd February, 1933, to Addis Ababa.	Two frontier incidents near Gallabat.

No. A.5
93.3.3.1

Sir,

In continuation of my despatch No.A.4 of 12th February, 1933, I have the honour to inform you that the full facts concerning the incident referred to in paragraph 4 have now been ascertained and that a violation of the frontier has in fact taken place.

2. Certain Abyssinian merchants had entered the Sudan via Wad el Nok and Shangal, and after depositing their goods in the Sudan customs enclosure at Gallabat, sent off their pack-donkeys in charge of some of their number to graze on the Atbara river. Ragadras Nuro who had had news of their arrival, sent some of his men along the Abyssinian side of the boundary on a course parallel with that of the grazing party, and before the lat[illegible] had reached the Atbara, Nuro's men [illegible] the men and animals on Sudan territory. They were eventually released after Nuro had collected customs dues from them.

3. Ragadras Ayana who visited the Abyssinian customs post at the end of January expressed a desire to have the boundary pointed out to him in order to prevent the occurrence of similar

/incidents

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

incidents in the future. The District Commissioner explained the boundary to him with the assistance of maps and removed certain misconceptions of the exact alignment of the frontier in the vicinity of Gellabat. The Magadras made notes of the points in question and stated that he proposed to forward them to the Central Government for confirmation; thereafter he intended to inspect the boundary himself and he expressed the hope that an official of the Sudan Government would accompany him. This I hope it will be possible to arrange when the occasion arises.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

your humble and obedient servant,

GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE SUDAN.

In any further communication on this subject, please quote
No. 562/35/1
and address not to any person by name, but to—
The Under-Secretary of State,* Foreign Office, London, S.W. 1.

79

42

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

Foreign Office.

March 2nd, 1935.

30155/1/39

Reference to previous correspondence:

Foreign Office letter No. J 290/2391/1 of February 6th

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
From	
High Commissioner	
No. 13 of 16th February	

Similar letter sent to

No. 175 (38/60/33)

The High Commissioner for Egypt presents his compliments to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and has the honour to transmit herewith copies of the under-mentioned paper.

CAIRO,

20th February, 1933

Reference to previous communication:

Cairo telegram No.24 of 27.1.33.

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
From Khartoum, despatch No. 45 of 12.2.33.	Two frontier incidents near Gellabat.

No.45.
(93.J.3/1)

81

The Governor-General of the Sudan presents his compliments to His Excellency His Majesty's High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan, Cairo, and transmits herewith copy of the undermentioned paper.

Governor-General's Office.

Khartoum, [illegible] 1933.

Reference to previous correspondence :-

Cairo Saving telegram No13 of 27th January, 1933.

DESCRIPTION OF ENCLOSURE:-

[illegible] respect
[illegible] February), [illegible] incidents near [illegible]
Ababa.

No. A. 4.
(95.J.3/1)

Asmara, 12th February, 1933.

Sir,

I have the honour to bring to your notice the following case of frontier violation by armed Abyssinians which has been reported to me by the Governor of Kassala Province.

2. Early in January of this year a party of nine Abyssinian traders who were proceeding from the Tsara district with sixty bulls and twenty-nine donkeys were pursued into Sudan territory by Abyssinian frontier guards and arrested near the village of Shangal (latitude 12°55', longitude 36° 04'). The guards in question were believed to be the men of Ragadras Haro Hussein, the official in charge of the customs post at Hagia [illegible] (nor opposite Gallabat.

3. The Governor interviewed the Ragadras at Gallabat and drew his attention to the illegal nature of this action, which moreover exposed the Abyssinian frontier guards to the risk of being mistaken for brigands by our patrols and dealt with as such. The Ragadras was profuse in his apologies and stated that the men in question belonged to a subordinate of his named Fitaurari Dinj; he further promised to make it his business to prevent such

/infringements

His Majesty's Minister,
British Legation,
Addis Ababa.

infringements of the boundary in future. He pleaded in extenuation that Abyssinian traders used the Kwara route in order to evade the payment of customs dues at Maqta' el Khor, and that patrols were sent out to bring such parties to the customs' post. The Nagadras also made the absurd statement that he suspected our people of having moved the boundary marks eastward.

4. Another case in which Nuro's men arrested Abyssinian traders in Sudan territory is alleged to have occurred on 17th January near the Atbara river. The Governor however does not regard it as fully established that the Abyssinians in question were actually in Sudan territory, and is making further enquiries.

5. Although these incidents are not in themselves of great importance I have thought it worth while to bring them to your notice as further evidence of the unsatisfactory behaviour of Nagadras [illegible] Hussein who as you will recollect, is one of the [illegible] responsible for the detention of Major Cheesman. I gather from your telegram No. 11 of 2nd February to the Foreign Office that he has now been arrested and is being taken to Addis Ababa.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your humble and obedient servant,

GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE SUDAN.

30/5/1/13.

44/84

In any further communication on this subject, please quote
No. J 575/35/1
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,
March 7, 1933.

1 R 33

18060/32

Reference to previous correspondence :

~~Foreign~~ Office letter No. J 3306 of December 22nd.

Ms 2 on 18060/32

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
To [illegible] Mackereth [illegible] East Africa No. 1 [illegible] Kenya	[illegible] [illegible] against Abyssinian raiding [illegible]

[illegible] Office [illegible]

Sir

Dispatch No. 53

Affairs [illegible] Sudan [illegible] Aurungs.

343/34 K.

DISPATCH D

British [illegible]

26

[illegible]

Western Abyssinia

[illegible]

His Majesty's Minister

British Legation

Addis Ababa

[illegible]

Wa akal

Sir,

[illegible] Frontier Lo[illegible]

[illegible] cattle

[illegible] and

Bare areas. After [illegible] investigation

[illegible]

elders of the tribe fear the reprisals about to be taken by Kashmatch Majid Abud and his force of trained police. To this effect Ras Mulu Ghets has addressed me a letter over his seal. The purport I have wired in code to the Sudan Government, as follows:-

"Local Government request that Akobo frontier be kept clear of natives and cattle [illegible] miles deep from Akobo to [illegible] operations against Anuaks" [illegible] Majid Abud commences operations in January, when the grass [illegible] off and he marches up. The Anuaks of the [illegible] Anuaks [illegible] north bank [illegible] have all agreed to defeat the efforts of the force and Majid aided by concealing cattle and captives [illegible]

Hence if the Akobo River west bank is kept clear of cattle and persons and cattle crossing or Anuaks found on the west bank creeping can be identified as enemy

With regard to the north [illegible] by Ras Mulu [illegible] proceed under Kashmatch Majid Abud [illegible] have been [illegible] telegram from the [illegible]

[illegible] Maliam [illegible] Maliam [illegible] the government [illegible] they left [illegible] armed men [illegible] Maliam but he escaped [illegible] Majid [illegible] reported

reported to have sent slaves recently acquired at Bayo to Doreni. As each province in Abyssinia is a watertight compartment the local governor has no writ for Doreni although to search for slaves of the Beir tribe he was recently given one for Bayo.

The new [illegible] for governor is not made known yet [illegible] Bayo [illegible] is still [illegible] business.

I am, etc

Sd. [illegible] ASKINE.

[illegible] Consul.

40
39

Mr. Ormsby-Gore
Mr. Cohen
Mr. Hall
Mr. Harlech
Mr. Thomas
Sir A. Ormsby.
Sir J. Shuckburgh
Perm. U.S. of S.
Parl. U.S. of S.
Secretary of State

DRAFT.

KENYA.

CONFIDENTIAL.

(No.3 on 3013/1/33.)

DOWNING STREET,

16 MARCH, 1933

SIR,

I have etc., to acknowledge the receipt of your Confidential Despatch No.[illegible] of the 31st December, 1932, furnishing rep[illegible] on the subject of the massacre of British subjects by Gelubbe Tribesmen and the subsequent military action East of Lake Rudolf.

2. I desire to express my appreciation of the clear and well written report rendered by Lieutenant

Lieutenant S.G.D. Jones by whom the patrol seems to have been ably handled.

I have etc.,

(Sgd.) P CONCLIFFE LISTER

39

90

Sent from 40174/31 General

"As regards Kenya similar action should be taken with Chapter II on the 'Disarmament of Frontier Tribes and Raids' papers".

Signed; [illegible]

[illegible]/32.

Signed [illegible]

A 84 1932. VI

Official No. C. 618. 1932. VI

Geneva, September 1st, 1932.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

SLAVERY

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON SLAVERY PROVIDED FOR BY THE ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION OF SEPTEMBER 28TH, 1931

Document C. 618. 1932. VI

ERRATA

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Page [illegible]

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Series of League of Nations Publications

VI B. SLAVERY

1932. VI. B. 1

A 84 1932. VI B

C. 618.

September 1st, 1932

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

SLAVERY

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON SLAVERY PROVIDED FOR BY THE ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION OF SEPTEMBER 28TH 1931

VI B SLAVERY
1932 VI B 1

[illegible] LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE TO THE PR[illegible] OF THE COUNCIL

(Translation.)

Geneva, August [illegible]

The Committee of Experts on Slavery constituted under the Council resolutions of September 29th, 1931, and January 28th 1932 met at Geneva in two sessions, the first [illegible] May 4th to 11th, and the second from August 22nd to [illegible]

The Committee was composed as follows:

M. [illegible] GOULVANT, Honorary Governor-General of the [illegible], former Govern[illegible] French West Africa, former [illegible] Africa;

M. [illegible] de Castro [illegible] Intellectual [illegible] subjects;

M. [illegible] Honorary Secretary [illegible] of the Temporary Slavery [illegible]

M. J. [illegible] OLIVAN, Minister Plenipotentiary [illegible] Ministry [illegible] former Director-General of Morocco and the [illegible]

Lord LUGARD, member of the Permanent Mandates [illegible] General of Nigeria, former Member of the Temporary [illegible]

M. [illegible] of the Dutch [illegible] Indies, at present head of the Department [illegible] for Juridical questions at the Ministry of Colonies [illegible]

M. [illegible], former Secretary-General attached to [illegible] serving the [illegible] Replaced at the [illegible]

M. [illegible] Head of the [illegible] of the Ministry of Colonies, Rome.

[illegible]

Mr. [illegible], Chief of the Department [illegible] International Labour Office.

The Committee appointed as its officers [illegible] the undersigned [illegible] Lord Lugard, succeeded by M. Angoulvant [illegible] Lord Lugard [illegible] the Vice-Chairmanship of the Committee.

In deference to the wishes of my colleagues [illegible] the draft report [illegible]

[illegible]

To these questions the Council, by its resolution of January 28th, 1932, added another, namely, the measures which the Committee might suggest to those States which have not yet done so to ratify the Convention or to accede thereto.

* * *

Though the programme assigned to the Committee of Experts [illegible] defined, the Council left the Committee to determine its own methods [illegible]

In this connection, the Committee of Experts first considered whether it was [illegible] use of documents sent to it direct by private persons or associations.

Interpreting the Council resolution of September 29th, 1931, in the [illegible] resolution of September 25th of the same year, the Committee considered [illegible] to examine documents supplied or transmitted by Governments.

They comprise:

(1) The documents referred to in the Assembly resolution [illegible] and which the Council, in its resolution of January 28th, 1932, [illegible] General to transmit or communicate to the Committee of Experts [illegible] attached to the report (Appendix A).

(2) The replies of Governments to the circular letters of September 7th, 1930, and October 21st, 1931, communicating to Governments [illegible] by the Assembly at its tenth, eleventh and twelfth sessions and [illegible] supply the Secretariat not only with the documents referred to [illegible] Convention, but also with any information which these Governments [illegible] as to the present position in regard to slavery and even such particulars [illegible] sources, as they might see fit to communicate or to transmit concerning [illegible] territory, but also the general position at the present time in the matter [illegible]

The replies have been enumerated in the list forming Appendix B [illegible]

* * *

It remained for the Committee to decide the extent to which it might [illegible] mation derived from documents supplied or transmitted by Governments [illegible] to ensure that if such information referred to another State it should [illegible] to that State? Was it authorised in the course of its work to hear [illegible] representatives of organisations [illegible] the Council?

On these points [illegible] by the Temporary Slavery [illegible] by the Council in its resolution of [illegible] September 22nd of the same year.

Moreover, the report submitted [illegible] gestion that the Committee should [illegible] Slavery Commission.

Consequently the Committee decided [illegible]

[illegible] permanent [illegible]

[illegible] with slave [illegible] attention [illegible]

* * *

[illegible] decision No. [illegible] representatives of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection [illegible] furnish explanations [illegible]

[illegible] and were on May 2nd, 1932 addressed [illegible] through the [illegible] Government.

The Committee [illegible]

Though the documents transmitted by Governments differed to a large extent [illegible] committee has expressed the [illegible] place be to every [illegible] and other [illegible] them as having the same [illegible] upon the documents [illegible] cite the evidence adduced [illegible] of some alleged [illegible] the [illegible] of witnesses and [illegible] the denial of them.

[illegible] preparation of the draft report [illegible] required a fairly [illegible]

[illegible] the report. [illegible]

[illegible] the Committee [illegible]

[illegible] the Committee has [illegible] the transmission [illegible]

In drafting its report the Committee [illegible] its discussions. The report begins with an account of the [illegible] dealing at first with the various aspects of slavery as [illegible] labour [illegible] part [illegible] with the [illegible] as stated [illegible] particular advantage [illegible] and that [illegible]

The report then [illegible]

Chapter [illegible] Slave Trade [illegible] Free [illegible] paragraphs 43 [illegible] paragraphs 48 [illegible] paragraph 9 [illegible]

above, but also because the mere existence of such a Commission could enlighten world public opinion as to the position in regard to slavery in the world and would foster the growth of a movement of opinion which must be expected to produce favourable results for the disappearance of slavery in all its forms. Paragraphs 74 to 77 of the present report set forth the suggestions concerning the constitution, character, operation, programme of work and methods of this Commission.

As to the last question—namely, what measures the Committee could suggest to induce States which have not yet done so to ratify the Convention of 1926 or accede thereto—the Committee has no suggestions to make except that, during the meetings of the Assembly, attention should be drawn to the existence of that Convention and to the desirability for all Members of the League even though slavery does not exist in the territories under their authority, to ratify or accede to this Convention, thereby lending their moral support to the campaign against slavery started so long ago.

(*Signed*) [illegible]

II. REPORT TO THE COUNCIL

CHAPTER I. — STATUS AND LEGAL STATUS OF SLAVES

A. *Survey of the Situation*

1. The Report of the Temporary Slavery Commission contained a summary [illegible] of the States in which slavery in the strict sense of the term no longer existed legally and of those in which it was still an institution sanctioned by law.

According to this report, in the year 1924 all Christian countries except Abyssinia had abolished the legality of the status of slavery in their colonies and territories under their control. On the other hand, though the great States of the Far East—in particular China—had taken similar action, the status of slavery was still recognised by law in some Asiatic States, such as Tibet, Nepal and most of the Moslem States of the East.

The Report [illegible] proved to be not entirely accurate since a judgment in 1927 by the Sierra Leone court gave a rather unexpected interpretation of the local ordinances. The [illegible] master was not acting illegally when he resorted to a reasonable degree of force in order to recapture an escaped slave. This judgment, however, was immediately followed by an ordinance of the Sierra Leone Government expressly abolishing the legal status of slavery in that British dependency.

Other British colonial Governments have followed the example of Freetown, with a view to obviating the possibility of any doubt as to the interpretation of the law. The Governments referred to are those of Gambia, the Gold Coast, Ashanti, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Somaliland.

[illegible] notes with great satisfaction the appreciable progress to which the documents [illegible] bear testimony. Apart from Afghanistan and Iraq, which abolished the legal status [illegible] 1923 and 1924 respectively, the Maharajah of Nepal in 1926, Kelat in [illegible] November 1926, [illegible] 1929, and Persia in February 1929 abolished slavery as a legal institution. In China the abolition of the status of slavery was again confirmed as regards the province of Canton by [illegible] promulgated on March 1st, 1927, by the Cantonese Government. [illegible] the documents placed at the Committee's disposal an edict to the same effect seems [illegible] been published by the Government of Nanking, but, as in many other cases, the [illegible] was unable to ascertain the exact scope of this edict. Afghanistan also confirmed [illegible] the status of slavery by a law dated October 30th, 1931. Lastly, in the last [illegible] Government courts refuse to recognise the status of slavery.

In [illegible] slavery is still a legal institution in Tibet and in Central Asia [illegible] documentary material at the disposal of the Committee has no confirmation [illegible] only in the Hejaz and Nejd, in the Yemen, in the [illegible] in Oman, and in the Sultanate of Koweit.

[illegible] slavery also exists in Abyssinia, but, as will be seen later in this report, [illegible] that country has taken measures to prevent any further enslavement [illegible] slaves and to prepare for the abolition of the status within the [illegible] time.

[illegible] of the legal status of slavery differs from compulsory emancipation [illegible] that in the eye of the law no slaves exist. Thus no court or administrative authority [illegible] exercise over a human being any of the rights that may be held over a thing. [illegible] legal status does not prevent the former slave from remaining with [illegible] the desire of both of them.

[illegible] abolished the legal status. They have not proceeded immediately [illegible] The reasons for this attitude are as follows. Why impose freedom [illegible] not condition of servitude? Is there not some danger that the

action of the authorities may be [illegible] the persons [illegible] as the [illegible] will henceforth be [illegible] from their former masters. Moreover, would it [illegible] bring about a social change [illegible] in the social structure which [illegible] to be [illegible] accomplish by evolution [illegible] rapidly as possible, but [illegible] assume a revolutionary character.

4. In point of fact, the evolution is proceeding [illegible] the influence of the public authorities to recognise [illegible] rights [illegible] the influence of evangelisation and of education and, in some States, [illegible] the grant of land to the slaves [illegible] and means of [illegible]

A powerful factor of emancipation is also [illegible] or even of [illegible] undertaking.

[illegible]

[illegible] inadequate. Among primitive peoples [illegible] exercise of governmental authority [illegible] superiority, or at any rate [illegible] subject.

[illegible] reference towards the master [illegible] moral right to retrieve [illegible] compensation for the loss [illegible]

Needless to say [illegible]

As regards [illegible] March 1st, 1927, by the Government [illegible] of present status whatever [illegible] human dignity to the [illegible] committee's work [illegible]

[illegible] slavery they have everywhere met the requirements [illegible] have adopted a strong point of view [illegible]

[illegible]

persons who, except in warfare, capture an individual to make a slave of him. Moreover, the edict of March 31st, 1924, contains a series of provisions which are in the main very judicious. Some are intended to ensure the proper treatment of persons in a state of slavery, whereas the object of others is to free a large number of slaves progressively. This edict also prohibits the transfer of slaves, with or without payment, and grants to any persons so transferred the right to freedom.

The road to enfranchisement was still further widened by an edict of July 15th, 1931, which further inflicts the same penalties on any person who hands over a slave, with or without payment, as on slave-raiders.

If we may judge from the documents supplied by the Abyssinian Government, judicial decisions between 1924 and 1930 have resulted in the liberation of hundreds of slaves by the application of the 1924 Edict. Moreover, a very large number of persons have been sentenced for offences against the law prohibiting the purchase and sale of slaves. These sentences and orders for the liberation of slaves have, however, been mainly pronounced by the Addis Ababa [illegible] provisions of the edicts are less frequently applied in the rest of the Empire, although the [illegible] of slaves liberated and sentences imposed is fairly large.

9. It would be unfair to the Abyssinian Government to take exception to the [illegible] has not yet abolished the status of slavery.

In dealing with Abyssinia, it must never be forgotten that that country was for [illegible] cut-off from the outside world, that its evolution has been retarded, and that all matters concerning it cannot be judged by the principles governing European nations. Moreover, although Abyssinia signed the 1926 Convention, she has not ratified it. Even if she had done so, she would have been bound, under the actual terms of the Convention, to abolish slavery gradually. All that the contracting parties can demand of her is to make every effort to abolish slavery [illegible]

Every measure for the liberation of slaves, however, is opposed in Abyssinia [illegible] ancient traditions. Very many officers of the Empire, including powerful chiefs, are [illegible] abolition of slavery. Neither simply because they espouse the feelings of the people under the jurisdiction of [illegible] themselves derive benefit from the present situation.

There is surely no need to point to the dangers to which the maintenance of the [illegible] authority would be exposed, or at all events the political disturbances with which it would be faced if, contrary to the general feeling and despite the interests which it might harm, it [illegible] to abolish the status of slavery too rapidly.

Even supposing that after abolishing the status of slavery, the Abyssinian Government [illegible] able to combat these dangers in the political sphere, a measure which suddenly [illegible] the condition of slavery to one of full freedom as regards [illegible] persons from [illegible] the Committee [illegible] accurate information, might produce disastrous [illegible] among people [illegible] the consideration of slavery [illegible] human [illegible]

[illegible] mass liberation of slaves would have [illegible] Abyssinian Government might find itself bound [illegible] that freed slaves were in a position to gain a living [illegible] those who, owing to age or infirmity, were permanently incapable [illegible] usually provided until their death.

[illegible] in Abyssinia make it impossible for the Government [illegible] otherwise than advance gradually along this path. If the [illegible] this policy of prudence, it might stir up political, social, economic and [illegible] completely nullify the success already achieved.

[illegible] referred to have abolished slavery overnight [illegible] the gravity of the change. They have [illegible] whether the application [illegible] entered in Abyssinia.

[illegible] the fact that in the [illegible] as slaves all persons [illegible] a special [illegible] the French expert [illegible]

[illegible] the Moslem States and [illegible] with the difficulty that its legality is [illegible] religion, though these obstacles [illegible]

[illegible] cannot be said to be really lost [illegible] but they have in any case to reckon with public [illegible] difficult to allow them to initiate reform. For that reason [illegible] the King of the Hejaz and from the small States of Arabia [illegible] there an undertaking to abolish slavery have not yet [illegible]

[illegible] the Committee cannot express [illegible] to countries in which slavery still exists [illegible] the whole, their list is not an unhappy one from the [illegible]

[illegible] point of view. In any case, in the countries administered by Powers with [illegible] acts violating their rights are no longer tolerated, in particular such abominable practices as human sacrifice, to which one or other class of slaves was sometimes victim, in certain of these territories are now no more than a memory.

In Abyssinia, according to [illegible] committee, slaves are generally well treated.

As regards the Moslem [illegible] information [illegible] committee is divergent.

12. The Committee has received a considerable number of documents regarding the situation of women and children in certain countries, a situation which does not [illegible] slavery in these documents. After all due consideration [illegible] the Committee [illegible] that, apart from questions which have a real bearing on [illegible] sense of the word and which [illegible] committee has taken into account in its [illegible] these documents refer to conditions which are not slavery in the [illegible] authority [illegible] or at any [illegible]

for a specified period, to continue to serve their former masters under the same conditions as if a contract of service existed between the parties.

The Abyssinian Government may foresee some difficulty in adopting this suggestion. If, however, it feels unable to go to the length of the immediate abolition of the legal status of slavery, could it not at any rate grant slaves the right to obtain manumission at their request, provided compensation were paid to the owner, or provided the slaves undertook, on pain of penalties to be defined by law, to continue to work for their master under the same conditions as an ordinary hired worker, except that the master would not be bound to pay them wages during the specified period? The law would lay down the maximum compensation or period of service which the owner could claim as a condition of liberation, according to the age and [illegible] have been [illegible]

Should higher compensation or a longer period of service have been [illegible] *ipso facto* be reduced to the maximum laid down by the law.

The wives of slaves and children born even before the promulgation [illegible] after that date, would be included in the [illegible] ensures freedom to all persons [illegible] by adult slaves through redemption by such means.

Children

It is fully understood that all further enslavement will continue to be absolutely [illegible]

(e) Another possibly effective measure would be to increase from [illegible] either in the [illegible] attached by law or by custom to the ownership of slaves [illegible] or in the form of conditions [illegible] might even be imposed on a progressive scale [illegible] the labour legislation [illegible] feeding of slaves. As regards the latter suggestion [illegible] might provide a useful basis for the Abyssinian Government.

(f) In any case it would be useful that the Abyssinian Government should [illegible] done so, revise its Edict of 1923 and prohibit the enslavement of all persons even in the course of warlike operations.

(g) The Committee does not at present feel able to make any other suggestion [illegible] be in a position to do so effectively, it would have to possess a detailed knowledge of the special circumstances of the country, a knowledge which can only be possessed by persons directly acquainted with the present state of the country.

Towards the close of its proceedings the Committee received through [illegible] which throws light on the [illegible] regarding the Emperor's intention [illegible] which is attached to the [illegible] the Emperor [illegible] maintained [illegible] take [illegible]

[illegible] which [illegible] system of slavery [illegible] abolish this institution.

In the first place [illegible] was suggested in the Temporary Commission [illegible] desire to enter the [illegible] the abolition of slavery [illegible] by degrees [illegible] seek [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] through the setting [illegible] present report [illegible]

It is stated [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] raids had practically disappeared [illegible] which raids were occasionally organised by nomad [illegible] organised by Abyssinians were said to have [illegible] territory.

[illegible] of the Sahara are [illegible] it would seem [illegible] information supplied to the Committee, most of the regions [illegible] in which they used to sell their captives, such as South Morocco [illegible] oases in the Libyan Desert, such as those of Kufra and Fezzan [illegible] under the effective administration and jurisdiction of the colonising Powers.

The same information [illegible] sent by France [illegible] the desert [illegible] in the [illegible] such vigilant and active [illegible] it may be hoped that [illegible] all [illegible] of news, nomads [illegible] control.

According to the [illegible] maintained [illegible]

[illegible]

A [illegible] group [illegible] against another group by [illegible] of the [illegible] as the [illegible] the A[illegible]

19. [illegible] occurred within [illegible] have [illegible] accuracy of [illegible] these [illegible] that in 1927 Arab [illegible] conducted by the [illegible] slaves [illegible] subjects of [illegible] natives of [illegible] during recent [illegible]

(b) [illegible]

20. As stated [illegible] the territories [illegible] importance [illegible] steady [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the inhabitants to hand over [illegible] such disarmament [illegible] armed bands.

(c) That the formation of armed bands should in all cases be made a criminal offence

(d) That, if the local authorities tolerate the formation of such bands they should be severely punished, particularly if these bands by their actions have occasioned the death of any person or the capture of slaves.

(e) That, in all countries concerned, the law should be supplemented [illegible] provisions for the infliction of severe penalties on persons who enter a foreign [illegible] arms;

(f) That orders should be given by the States concerned to their [illegible] to report immediately and by the speediest means available to the nearest [illegible] authorities the entry or the probable return into the territory under the [illegible] armed bands and the frontier region which is likely to be crossed;

(g) That agreements—as already recommended by the Temporary [illegible] be reached between these States authorising their officers, when in pursuit [illegible] slaves, to enter the territory of the other Power to which the captors have [illegible] which they have taken refuge, and to arrest such persons if the authorities of [illegible] Power have not available on the spot sufficient forces to proceed immediately [illegible] selves with the proviso that the culprits would be handed over to the latter [illegible] for judgement as soon as the necessary extradition formalities have been completed. [illegible] arrangements of this nature has been concluded between French Equatorial [illegible]

24. It would seem that these proposals, or at any rate those set out in [illegible] be readily accepted by the Abyssinian Government, since in its letter of April 14th [illegible] expressed the desire to reach an agreement with the neighbouring countries with a [illegible] joint action "in the campaign against slavery, an intention which was reiterated by the Abyssinian delegation in the Sixth Committee of the eleventh League Assembly. One result of the measures proposed would certainly be to prevent incidents which are bound to disturb the relations [illegible] neighbourliness between the States concerned and to have a harmful effect from the international standpoint as well.

It cannot, however, be expected that the officers of the Abyssinian Government [illegible] assist foreign States in preventing or suppressing slave raids in the territory of the latter or [illegible] raids and individual captures by Abyssinians will be put down in Abyssinia itself until [illegible] authority is sufficiently powerful to enforce obedience to its orders by its officers [illegible] [illegible] of the campaign. [illegible] the status [illegible]

CHAPTER III

[illegible] British, French [illegible] Abyssinia at any point in the west [illegible] the most commodious [illegible] in respect of all vessels leaving [illegible] authorities abroad [illegible] of clandestine departures [illegible] and Italian warships more [illegible] Arabian coast and in the Persian Gulf to prevent the [illegible] peninsula, but the commanders of these warships and [illegible]

[illegible] difficult [illegible] owing to the [illegible] and that far none of the [illegible] Convention [illegible]

[illegible] 1927, with the British Government [illegible] the campaign against the slave trade [illegible] Muscat [illegible] of the Ha[illegible] of the [illegible] death. The [illegible]

B. *Suggestions*

34. The abolition of the status of slavery in law and in fact in the countries to which slaves are at present sent, as recommended in Chapter I of this report, would in itself, by putting an end to the demand, ensure the disappearance of the slave trade.

35. Until this end is achieved, it is to be hoped that the Powers exercising rights of sovereignt[illegible] over African territories along the Red Sea and Indian Ocean will persist in their efforts t[illegible] prevent the importation of slaves or the sale of free persons as slaves in Africa. In this connection, the Committee can only express the hope that the happ[illegible] collab[illegible] which formerly prevailed between these Powers, including Egypt, will be maintained and [illegible] necessary, strengthened. It is of the utmost importance that there should be [illegible] the chain of supervision with which Arabia was formerly surrounded by agreem[illegible] to prevent the traffic in slaves to or in this part of the world.

36. All these Powers should, in particular, consider the possibility of inducing [illegible] leave the territory to which they belong, unless they are provided by the authority of the country in question with a personal passport containing a precise description of their identit[illegible] [illegible] system of checking their passports so as to verify the return of their holders seems also desirab[illegible]

37. These Powers should, at all events, if they have not already done so [illegible] penalties against the captains or other masters of vessels who are found attempting [illegible] who have left any point on the coast other than one of the places specified, without having [illegible] a permit to leave. Similar penalties should be inflicted on the captains or other masters of vess[illegible] who take on board any person not provided with a passport issued by, or stamped w[illegible] of, the authority of the port of embarkation, after satisfying themselves that the person in quest[illegible] is really a pilgrim.

38. As regards supervision over vessels at sea or off the coast of Arabia or the Persian [illegible] it should be noted that Article 3 of the 1926 Convention provides for the conclusion between the signatory States, or between certain of them, of Conventions designed to promote the disapp[illegible] ance of the slave trade. It is highly desirable that such Conventions should be concluded with [illegible] little delay as possible, and particularly that the special agreements provided for in [illegible] should be concluded as soon as possible between the United Kingdom, Egypt [illegible] with a view to co-ordinating their efforts for the suppression of this evil.

The Committee has [illegible] to ascertain whether [illegible] [illegible] transport [illegible] which [illegible] flag [illegible] Powers concerned [illegible] necessary [illegible] the case of these [illegible] slave traffic [illegible] be feared, and it is against them therefore [illegible] taken.

The Committee [illegible] competent to discuss this delicate question [illegible] hope that it will be studied, and that the Powers will agree [illegible] which constitutes so grave a violation of the rights of humanity.

In any case it would seem that the Powers should [illegible] severe [illegible] uniform character against the [illegible] of maritime slave trading when the vess[illegible] their own flag.

The Powers might further [illegible] each other the right [illegible] pursue vessels suspected of [illegible] slave trading into each other's territorial waters in the region of the Red Sea and the [illegible] and Persian Gulf off the coast of Arabia, provided always that the guilty persons [illegible] waters the vessel [illegible]

[illegible] Powers whose [illegible] contingents to the pilgrimage [illegible] the pilgrims [illegible] dest[illegible]

[illegible] who is destr[illegible] should be instituted and the result[illegible] [illegible] of origin [illegible] slave trading and the ways and means employed [illegible] the culprits such investigations are calculated to furnish [illegible] the administration of further acts of this nature.

[illegible] report suggested the establishment on the western [illegible] government of a central depot, public or private [illegible] the first place, and from there forwarded to their country [illegible] measure was contested in the Committee [illegible] back to Africa by the diplomatic or consular agents at Jeddah [illegible] happen that the nationality of the slaves could not be determined [illegible] of disembarkation in African territory. The responsibility [illegible] the knowledge of the authorities of the port of disembarkation [illegible] moreover be of short duration, as communications between the British, Egyptian, French, Netherlands and Italian authorities are frequent [illegible] inability to give any information, freed slaves often remain [illegible] the authorities have the greatest difficulty in disposing of them [illegible] statistics concerning the number of slaves freed at Jeddah and sent back to the [illegible] continent, the Committee is unable to express an opinion as to the expediency of the measures suggested by the Temporary Commission. It appears, however, from the documents that since the Convention of 1926 [illegible] slaves were freed by the British Legation at Jeddah and sent to Port Sudan, where arrangements were made to give [illegible] satisfactory temporary shelter [illegible]

It would perhaps be sufficient if the Powers [illegible] slaves who have been freed [illegible] would undertake to refund [illegible] has registered and repatriated the individuals in question the costs of their [illegible] sending them back to their country of origin, in order that they [illegible] benefits as would [illegible] from the establishment of a central depot [illegible] who are natives of Abyss[illegible] the Abyss[illegible] [illegible] freed [illegible]

In the [illegible] the territ[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

44. [illegible]

The documents supplied or transmitted by the British Government ten[illegible] statement. There are said to be no sales of children, but children are placed in service on payment [illegible] it is true, of a sum of money to the parents, though the main object is to ensure the child [illegible] means of subsistence, which the parents cannot give it. The child is regarded rather as a member [illegible] family in which she is placed; in any case, though obliged to give her service, she occupies in the house a position superior to that of the paid servants. According to the sa[illegible] "Mui Tsai" are rarely ill-treated, as the Chinese love children. Further, the Chinese [illegible] inflict severe penalties on persons guilty of ill-treating children, and such pe[illegible] in public opinion.

Whatever the explanation of this very marked divergence of opin[illegible] Government issued on March 1st, 1927, regulations which, *inter alia*, proh[illegible] pledging of young girls as "Mui Tsai". The regulations declare all such [illegible] Girls purchased before the publication of the edict are to be known as adopted [illegible] daughters, must be well treated, and sent to school from the age of 12 [illegible] the age of 23 if they so desire. Penalties are provided f[illegible] documents refer to similar regulations in the Province of Fukien, but the [illegible] adopted [illegible] reluctance. It appears that the N[illegible] to the [illegible] Canton Government, but the Committee has not been [illegible] of either the Fukien or the Canton regulations. [illegible] those of March 1st, 1927, are under consideration [illegible] they have acquired the force of law.

Such are the facts supplied by the existing material. The Committee continue itself to describing the contents with no endorsing [illegible] either of the [illegible] above as to the legitimacy or reprehensibility of the Mui Tsai [illegible] that [illegible] from the Chinese delegate to the Ass[illegible] number among their supporters persons who [illegible] appear to be equally competent [illegible] the matter.

[illegible] to consider [illegible] opinion [illegible] May [illegible] the case that [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Mui [illegible]

[illegible] ownership over the child, and that [illegible] the edict, but that the parents [illegible] [illegible] be the person [illegible]

[illegible] on embodying the [illegible]

[illegible] Again, due to the [illegible] economic conditions [illegible] [illegible] to others in order [illegible] [illegible] with Chinese public opinion [illegible] [illegible] that has been practised for centuries.

[illegible] properly so called, the Committee leaves this [illegible]

CHAPTER [illegible]

[illegible]

The [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] paradoxical [illegible] [illegible] a good [illegible] a pledge [illegible] [illegible] able to render service [illegible] [illegible] of paying [illegible]

The documents supplied or transmitted by the British Government tend to [illegible] this statement. There are said to be no sales of children, but children are placed in service on payment it is true, of a sum of money to the parents, though the main object is to ensure the child the means of subsistence, which the parents cannot give it. The child is regarded rather as a member of the family in which she is placed, in any case, though obliged to give her services she occupies in the house a position superior to that of the paid servants. According to the same authority, "Mui Tsai" are rarely ill-treated, as the Chinese love children. Further, the Chinese laws, it is stated, inflict severe penalties on persons guilty of ill-treating children, and such persons lose all standing in public opinion.

Whatever the explanation of this [illegible] divergence of opinion, the Canton Provincial Government issued on March 1st, 1927, regulations which, *inter alia*, prohibit the purchase, sale or pledging of young girls as "Mui Tsai". The regulations declare all such contracts null and void. Girls purchased before the publication [illegible] known as adopted [illegible] daughters must be well treated, and [illegible] from the age of [illegible] the age of 24 if they so desire. Penalties are provided for breaches [illegible] documents refer to similar regulations in the Province of Fukien, but these appear to [illegible] adoption by purchase. It appears [illegible] of either the Fukien or the Canton [illegible] those of March 1st, 1927, are under consideration at [illegible] they have acquired the force of law.

Such are the data supplied by the existing [illegible] confine itself to describing the contents without [illegible] above as to the legitimacy or reprehensibility of the Mui Tsai [illegible] that apart from the Chinese delegation to the Assembly of September [illegible] among their supporters persons who are [illegible] equally competent in the matter.

[illegible] to wonder whether the interest of [illegible] with the Mui [illegible] China as [illegible]

[illegible] leaves this important question for [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] which is not well known.

[illegible]

Under the first of these aspects (*i.e.* in the case where a debtor really pledges a person [illegible] system obviously comes within the definition of slavery, and it has been abolished implicitly in all countries where the status of slave has been done away with.

Nevertheless, the abolition of slavery has not in itself had the effect of rendering illegal the acceptance by the creditor of a hostage pending the payment of his debt, particularly if the hostage agrees to the restraint on his person. That is perhaps why certain Governments such as Annam and the Rio de Oro Colony, have explicitly prohibited the pledging of a person [illegible]

However this may be, thanks to the diffusion among the natives of [illegible] the rights attaching to the human person, as well as to the action of the [illegible] question is disappearing or at all events those aspects of it which constitute [illegible] liberty. Similar progress cannot, of course, be recorded for countries in which [illegible] legal institution.

The so-called pledging of the person is rarely found now, save in the [illegible] above *i.e.*, in the case of services rendered to a creditor by a debtor or voluntarily [illegible] in payment of the debt.

54. This change, desirable though it may be, in that it results in a system [illegible] legal conceptions of civilised peoples, may nevertheless give rise to malpractices [illegible]

The first is where the creditor, when the debtor offers or agrees to serve [illegible] debt, is now in a position to stipulate in the contract the length of time during which [illegible] bound to render service for this purpose. This abuse appears to be fairly widespread [illegible] tive peoples, and it is perhaps the fear of it that has led certain Governments to [illegible] that no one may discharge his debts by placing himself in the service of his creditor [illegible] case in Kodak.

A second malpractice has been pointed out in the Temporary Commission's report, namely, where the contract between the creditor and the debtor acquires [illegible] tive of the amount of the debt or of the duration of the services to be rendered [illegible] thereby not only will the debtor, when threatened with proceedings, agree [illegible] avoid them, to serve for a period out of all proportion to the value of his [illegible] too, the creditor will induce the debtor while in his service to become more [illegible] which may have the effect of practically placing him under the obligation [illegible] service and to spend the rest of his life or a great part of it as his creditor's [illegible]

The Committee, to its great regret, has not found in the material supplied [illegible] substantiating the allegations contained in the report to the effect that this practice [illegible] however [illegible] in the Philippines it has been especially [illegible] in the Republic [illegible] prohibited their [illegible] Netherlands [illegible] Last [illegible]

[illegible] exactly the amount of the debt [illegible]

[illegible] pledging [illegible] pay his debts. Penalties should be imposed when [illegible] rights [illegible]

[illegible] debtor in payment [illegible] contract between the [illegible] stipulates the amount of the debt [illegible] which it is assessed for the redemption of the debt. Further [illegible] the person who has entered into an undertaking to work. Thus save where [illegible] the debt has been mentioned in a deed submitted to or drawn up with the assistance of [illegible] established under the terms of a judgment the person who has undertaken [illegible] service in payment of the debt should be able up to the date of the expiry of the [illegible] work to contest the amount of the debt unless it is certain that the debt [illegible] ignored the existence of the debt at the time of concluding the contract of service. Further, the assessed value of the labour to be supplied should not be below what is remunerative [illegible] the distinction according to the nature of the work and the age and capacity of the person [illegible]

[illegible] has entered into an undertaking [illegible] In the first place whatever [illegible] the [illegible] the labour contract [illegible] not exceed [illegible] any term as has been [illegible] the Peruvian and French laws, which [illegible] performed continuously [illegible] intermittently. Lastly, [illegible] not to [illegible] debt contracted in the course of labour supplied [illegible] the charge [illegible] should be encouraged to take the [illegible]

The Committee further suggests that [illegible] should be taken to see that [illegible] labour [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

54. The 1924 Temporary Commission was inclined to think [illegible] the meaning usually attributed to it prior to the 1926 Convention [illegible] backward peoples [illegible] slavery account [illegible]

The 1926 Temporary [illegible] known as domestic or personal [illegible] debts" may imply the [illegible] able to [illegible] they may give to the master [illegible] certain [illegible] particularly lucrative practice in the matter based by [illegible]

Without endorsing the views expressed by M. Delahouse [illegible] views are [illegible] of the [illegible] Temporary Commission regard the latter [illegible] that the description given [illegible] M. Delahouse's [illegible] of Daily [illegible] that the [illegible] of the [illegible]

[illegible]

According to M. Delahouse [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The Portuguese report has [illegible]

The Italian expert made the following statement

" In order to make the matter quite clear it is first of all necessary [illegible] clause of Article 1 of the Convention reading as follows

" Slavery is the status or condition [illegible] person over [illegible] attaching to the right of ownership are [illegible]

If this article is strictly adhered [illegible] conclusion is that [illegible] of ownership certain rights, and not only one to be exercised [illegible] be regarded as a slave This interpretation does not correspond [illegible] sufficient to decide the question who are to be regarded as slaves [illegible] of the committee of experts on Slavery to give a clear definition [illegible] contribution to the world of a conception of slavery which [illegible] idea of this problem [illegible] suggested at the [illegible] doubt that [illegible] slavery proper [illegible] owner [illegible] being [illegible] is excluded altogether [illegible] the rest of the remarks [illegible] well as at the time of all human institutions [illegible] as an international [illegible] large [illegible] colonising [illegible]

For these reasons the [illegible] colleague. Nevertheless [illegible] problem [illegible]

[illegible]

question should be [illegible] The [illegible] as set forth in paragraph [illegible] the present [illegible] and which consists not in the immediate manumission of the serfs but in releasing to take the master's side [illegible] the person of a serf, and in leaving it to time [illegible] the former state of affairs while encouraging this [illegible] established [illegible] in the case of serfs over whom only certain powers [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] useful [illegible]

[illegible]

CHAPTER VIII. SUMMARY AND GENERAL SUGGESTIONS

[illegible] To sum up with the exception of Liberia, with which the Committee did not feel called upon to deal, it would appear from the material [illegible] the Committee [illegible] discussions in which took place in the Committee

[illegible] had been trading in the old form of very organised operations such as slave raids only thirty years ago in Africa has completely disappeared under the [illegible] European Colonial Powers which have effectively occupied the territories [illegible] African territories placed under their authority, although at intervals [illegible] concessions or of States such, as Abyssinia, in districts [illegible] government does not yet make itself sufficiently felt. [illegible] called at the capture of free men in order to [illegible]

The number of [illegible] Governments have [illegible] between the Powers [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] which they may meet with [illegible] the portion to that [illegible] suggested the documents mentioned the letter [illegible] of the letter

[illegible] 1926, November 5th, 1926 and October [illegible] League [illegible] of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly [illegible] would [illegible] invited the Governments to transmit to the Secretariat

not only the documents provided for in Article 7 of the 1926 Convention but also such information as they were in a position to furnish as to the present situation of slavery and even information from private sources which they thought fit to communicate either relating to their own territories or to the general position of slavery.

However, while certain Governments such as those of Belgium, the United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands, Portugal and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan—supplied information, and while certain of these reports furnished valuable data, many Governments have not acceded to the desire expressed by the Assembly of the League. The Committee would have found of very great value other sources of information such as the reports of diplomatic and consular agents on the situation regarding slavery in countries [illegible] which they are appointed if slavery still exists in these [illegible] or, again, [illegible] associations concerned with the question.

Further, it would [illegible] the Committee to dispose [illegible] the time required for classifying these [illegible] reports and checking the statements contained [illegible] information from various sources [illegible] has decided to investigate.

The Committee is not therefore in a [illegible] definite of procedure [illegible] the first [illegible] put to it under the terms of reference, namely, the extent to which [illegible] Convention has been successful in putting an end to slavery and what [illegible] exist [illegible] progress in that direction.

The suggestions submitted by the Committee at the end of each [illegible] present reports [illegible] the only of relative value [illegible]

[illegible] The [illegible] question which the [illegible] was by what methods [illegible] the object of putting an end to slavery within their territory.

[illegible] the Committee feels [illegible] answer, since except in the case of Liberia with which the Committee [illegible] felt called upon to deal, owing to the existence of a special procedure of this [illegible] which concern that country, no [illegible] had experience [illegible] political assistance, pecuniary assistance to [illegible] and a type of assistance which, while possible in the case of the State, would [illegible] impossible for others. At the same time [illegible] the Convention has [illegible] the foregoing chapters of the present report [illegible] League of Nations in the [illegible] suggested the [illegible] which [illegible] to the [illegible]

[illegible] the Committee thinks that [illegible] working under the same conditions as the [illegible]

Apart from the inadequacy [illegible] regulations uniformly and in basis of the material [illegible] associated with the Temporary Commission [illegible]

good the [illegible] memory on some points of those of their colleagues who were [illegible] the Temporary Commission [illegible] to stress the [illegible] which the [illegible] attached thereto.

74. The Committee therefore supporting the proposal [illegible] Kingdom Government considers that in order to do this [illegible] thoroughly the [illegible] so that the composition should always remain [illegible] than seven members [illegible] would [illegible] two years [illegible] campaign against slavery had [illegible] anticipate [illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible] capital [illegible] should be paid [illegible] territory [illegible] of Bureau [illegible] ought be given [illegible] These are

A VI [illegible] — Letter from the [illegible] Delegation dated September 16th, 1930, transmitting a Memorandum concerning slavery

A.20.1931.VI — Report by the Secretary-General, submitted to the Assembly in accordance with its Resolution of September 10th, 1930

A.13.1931.VI — Annual Report by the [illegible] to the Assembly [illegible]

A.17a.1931.VI

C.655.M.[illegible].1930.VI — Report by the International Commission of [illegible]

C.E.E.[illegible].1932.VI — Letter from the Government of the Sudan dated [illegible]

Appendix B

LIST OF [illegible] COMMUNICATED BY GOVERNMENTS TO THE [illegible] OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

IN REPLY TO THE CIRCULAR LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL [illegible] Document C.E.[illegible]

C.E.[illegible] — [illegible] the following Governments: [illegible] December 14th [illegible]; [illegible] February [illegible]; [illegible] Mexico November 3rd [illegible]; [illegible] Nicaragua (January [illegible]); [illegible] Sudan (November [illegible]); [illegible] November [illegible]

C.E.E.[illegible].1932.VI — Informative letter from the Government of South Africa [illegible] February 14th 1932

C.E.E.[illegible] — [illegible]

[illegible] Slavery Department is to consist of the Emperor's Council [illegible] under the control of the Ministry of the Interior [illegible] namely Lapsanagwas Mangasha Yoseph, Ethiopian [illegible] and progressive and is of good family, being [illegible] Rajaset is to be Advisor to the Department. Officers [illegible] appointed in each province where the slavery question is particularly

An Advisory Council to the Department has been appointed consisting of all the Kases and a few other important men, under the Presidency of the Heir Apparent.

An Abyssinian Anti-Slavery Society is to be founded forthwith into which the Advisory Council will be merged but the Emperor said with a smile "None of the members of the Advisory Council will be permitted to become members of the Anti-Slavery Society until they have released all their own slaves." The Emperor's younger son is to be a member. The object of the society will be propaganda and also to keep the Slavery Department [illegible] its work. The Emperor sees great scope for [illegible] that there [illegible] quite a movement in favour [illegible] only.

[illegible] Department [illegible]

[illegible] Council [illegible] committee [illegible] very [illegible] the south [illegible] the Abyssinian [illegible] as [illegible]

[illegible] that the [illegible] of the [illegible] throughout the country [illegible] they have [illegible] the Emperor [illegible] that the [illegible] of [illegible] a financial problem and the [illegible] of his [illegible] Many [illegible] the Emperor would like to [illegible] that the [illegible]

3

38

166

The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his

Foreign Office,

23 FEB 1933

POL OFFICE

No 31

Name and Date

Subject

Code X

(J

No. 3 (TRIBUNE)

Decode. Sir . Loraine Cairo.

February 7th. 1933.

[illegible] No.38 [illegible] February 7th. 1932.

[illegible] February 7th. 1933.

No. [illegible] (R)

My telegram No. [illegible]

following received from Khartoum No. 15.

addressed to Addis Ababa No. 32; repeated to Cairo.

Our delegate reports February 3rd and February 4th from Lorenzo Marques we are experiencing great difficulty with Ethiopian delegation. They refuse accept (?gr.omit.) established by Sudan Government as sufficient warrant for trial of accused and recovery of those captured although our delegate has offered to produce all his witnesses before them. They say they were instructed to investigate all cases for themselves and interpret the [illegible] meaning the [illegible] with Ingegal and thereafter [illegible] captured persons and others wanted by us, many of whom are somewhere in Ethiopia. They decline to hand over Ethiopian subjects for trial and are only willing to surrender Sudanese captives and malefactors after satisfying themselves in manner stated above as to accuracy of our facts.

This procedure is inconsistent in principle and would obviously involve endless delay. [illegible] (?gr.omit.) our delegate in the sense that it is better for negotiations to fail altogether than that he should give up on any essential. and

NO DISTRIBUTION.

Dec[illegible] February 8th 1933.

[illegible] February 8th 1933.

[illegible] February 8th 1933.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] from [illegible]

[illegible]

A [illegible] [illegible] to Cairo [illegible]

[illegible]

Your [illegible] [illegible] receipt [illegible]

[illegible] 3

[illegible] at

[illegible]

[illegible] 1st.

[illegible] of the

[illegible] be

[illegible]

NO DISTRIBUTION.

Code telegram to Sir P. Loraine (Cairo).

Foreign Office. February 10th, 1933. 2.10 p.m.

No. 37.

Your telegram No. 34 (of February 8th, Sudan-Abyssinia frontier meeting).

Please repeat to Addis Ababa your reply to Khartoum telegram No. 10.

[illegible] 3443/35/1

[illegible] by name [illegible]

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

37

HD

THE Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his compliments to the Under Secretary of State for [illegible] and has the honour to transmit to the Secretary of State [illegible] the undermentioned paper.

Foreign Office,
February 23rd, 1932

18060/32

Reference to previous correspondence:

Foreign Office letter in J 1080/35/1 of January 20th

Description of Enclosure

Name and Date	Subject.
[illegible]	

3

Proposed Hyderabad Reply

[illegible] Secretary

[illegible] of 25th January

[illegible] subject, please quote

843 / 35

[illegible] by name but to

[illegible] Under Secretary of State [illegible] Office, London, S.W.1.

THE Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his compliments to the [illegible] Secretary of State on the Colonies [illegible] the Secretary of State [illegible]

January 25th 1932 [illegible] JE 18060/32

Note and [illegible] [illegible]

Foreign Office letter no J 180/35/1 of January 20th

Description of Enclosure

Name and Date	Subject
From	
[illegible]	
	Proposed Agreement [illegible]
Aden Arab	[illegible]
[illegible] of 25th January	
[illegible]	

British Legation,
Addis Ababa.
24 January 1935

Sir,

With reference to my conversation with Your Excellency on the 17th instant regarding the Bako raids, I have the honour to state that the Government of Kenya accept the proposal that a meeting should take place in the neighbouthood of the frontier between the Commissioner of the Northern Frontier Province and the Governor of Bako, Dejazmach Bayena Marid.

2. It is understood that the meeting will take place not later than 22nd February next at the spot where the British troops are at present encamped on the Eastern shore of Lake Rudolph, which is situated some seven miles south of the frontier and is named Kiol in Your Excellency's Note No. 82 of 29 December.

3. It is further understood that both representatives will have full power to settle at the meeting the question of responsibility and compensation for the raids carried out by Ethiopian tribesmen in British territory in September and October last.

4. I shall be glad to receive an early reply confirming the above arrangement.

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

(Signed) S. BARTON.

His Majesty's Minister.

His Excellency
Belatengheta Herui, K.B.E.,
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Ethiopian Government.

to the modifications suggested in numbered paragraphs 6 and 7 of Sir John Maffey's despatch. Unless these modifications in the terms of the demand to be made upon the Abyssinian Government are considered to be of a nature to justify a reversal of the attitude taken up by the Government of Kenya, the communication to be made by Sir Sidney Barton will naturally have reference only to the territory of the Sudan.

3. Sir John Simon proposes to make the difficulty which the Sudan Government expect to experience in giving effect to the right of punitive action which it is desired to secure for them, the subject of further consultation with the War Office, Air Ministry and Treasury.

4. With regard to the last paragraph of his despatch, Sir John Maffey is correct in interpreting the relevant passage in paragraph 5 of Sir John Simon's despatch to Cairo No. 974 of December 6th as referring only to [illegible] paying [illegible]

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

definitely decide to proceed with their precept intentions, then the Sudan Government will do their utmost to assist in the matter. He makes it clear however that with their present military resources the Sudan Government are not in a position fully to implement the policy proposed by His Majesty's Government and that any attempt to do so would impose a serious increase in the Sudan Government's financial liabilities. You will, I trust, agree that it is highly undesirable that at this moment any additional financial burden should be placed on the Sudan Government and that they can hardly be expected to undertake serious additional expenditure on their military forces at the present time. It may however be that in the circumstances His Majesty's Government would be prepared to assist the Sudan Government either militarily or financially to [illegible] policy which they themselves wish to see [illegible] to learn whether this is in fact the case.

4. In the contrary event and if no such [illegible] forthcoming then it appears to me that, as pointed out by Sir John Maffey, there is the obvious risk if Sir Lindsay Parson makes representations to the Abyssinian Government in the sense proposed in the draft despatch drawn up by your Department that threats may be made which may subsequently prove impossible of fulfilment. [illegible] avoid such possibilities it seems desirable to modify Sir Lindsay Parson's instructions in the manner proposed in paragraph 6 of the Governor-General's despatch and to make it clear that the Sudan Government are not to be regarded as delegated [illegible] vis-à-vis of the Abyssinian Government to take punitive action in the case of all raids in general but rather as being entitled to

/take

KHARTOUM.

No. 18.
(55.3.17)

7th January, 1933.

Sir,

In continuation of my despatch No.4 of 2nd January I have the honour to submit my observations upon the terms of the draft despatch which His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs proposes to address to Sir Sidney Barton upon the method of providing for the suppression of raids into the Sudan.

These raids furnish evidence of a state of affairs which would be a scandal under any conditions of human society and which are doubly scandalous in the border territories of states pledged to support the ideals and adopt the methods of the League of Nations. Speaking on behalf of the Sudan Government I desire to express my gratitude for the support which is now proffered to us in seeking a solution of this grave problem and for the firmness with which that problem is approached. I am convinced that it is only by firm insistence on a definite and determined policy implemented by definite and determined sanctions that this record of cruelty and suffering can be brought to an end.

2. In paragraph 2 of the covering despatch (No.974 of 6th December) addressed by the Secretary of State to Your Excellency, it is laid down that it is

/impossible

His Excellency,
His Majesty's High Commissioner
for Egypt and the Sudan,
The Residency,
CAIRO.

be exercised in two ways. Firstly by attempting punitive action in the neighbourhood of the remote scene of the raid; secondly by measures which will make themselves felt at Addis Ababa and at the Abyssinian nerve centre.

In stressing the special value of pressure aimed at stimulating action at the central seat of Abyssinian authority, I do not wish to belittle in any way the importance and the value of action to be taken on the spot by Sudanese forces on the lines indicated in the draft despatch, but this is clearly a matter in which the Sudan Government would require help as their own slender resources would not be adequate to cope with the case.

4. In my despatch No.[illegible] of 6th February last, I informed Your Excellency of the reductions in fighting strength which were being effected in the Sudan Defence Force during the course of the year, and it will be seen that a force which has in fact been reduced to about 4,400 rifles, that is to the minimum strength requisite with the assistance of the Royal Air Force to secure the million square miles constituting the Sudan, will be entirely insufficient also to undertake additional and abnormal commitments along some 900 miles of frontier. Even in the days of plenty has it ever been considered possible for this Government to garrison this frontier with troops in such a manner as to secure the provinces of Fung, Upper Nile and Kordofan against spasmodic depredations. Our border defence has been

based

based upon small police posts stationed at intervals along the border, the development of communications, and the possibility of calling in troops from further afield in cases of serious trouble.

Under the conditions foreshadowed in Foreign Office despatch No.976 such provision would certainly be no longer adequate. Nor would it be feasible to utilise the services of the British Garrison for duty on the Abyssinian frontier, for, even apart from the fact that they are required for the protection of the seat of Government and its communications with Port Sudan, considerations of health and transport would rule out any such possibility.

Any serious increase in our liabilities would thus involve a correspondingly serious increase in our military expenditure. In the present state of our finances this in itself would be a very grave matter.

5. In my despatch No. [illegible] of August [illegible] I drew attention to the dangers attendant upon the taking of punitive action by this Government across the border without the previous consent of the Abyssinian Government, and I expressed a doubt as to whether such assent would be forthcoming. But I cannot conceal from myself upon a perusal of the papers now before me the possibility that the Abyssinian Government, finding itself driven into a corner by the ultimatum of His Majesty's Government, may take [illegible]

/vice

view that however derogatory consent may be, its grant may at least enable them to evade their responsibilitie and leave the Sudan Government to fight the matter out with the border tribes.

This would not conduce to the establishment of peace and order nor to the cessation of raids, since such action as the Sudan Government could take would necessarily be occasional and local, and the border chieftains of Abyssinia would merely wait until our troops had withdrawn to retaliate, secure in the knowledge that they could decamp eastwards beyond our reach. Should such a state of affairs arise it would, I assume, be necessary for His Majesty's Government to apply further sanctions at Addis Ababa, and these might well include [illegible] upon a rectification of the frontier. I need hardly say that I should welcome the cession of the Gizai triangle in the south in return for any territorial gains elsewhere, however disproportionate the area, [illegible] in the Baro salient or in Beni Shangul.

6. In paragraph 2 above I touched upon the question of the precise scope of this Government's responsibilities in the matter of taking punitive action. The wording of the draft despatch in regard to this point is as follows:-

(Para. 9) "You should make it clear to the Emperor that, in the case of any future raids which may occur, His Ma[illegible]'s Government consider it essential that the Ethiopian Government should acquiesce in the punishment of these by the forces of the Sudan Government in the event of Abyssinian forces.

forces, furnished with appropriate instructions, not being promptly available....." And again (Para.11) "Should His Majesty fail specifically and clearly to concur in the action which it is proposed should be taken by the forces of the Sudan Government....."

I am not sure whether these statements must be taken to constitute a definite pledge that in certain circumstances the Sudan Government will take certain action, or whether they can legitimately be interpreted as merely stating the principle that the Sudan Government reserves [illegible] noted. To the latter interpretation [illegible] no objection.

May I add that, since I assume a threat once conveyed must be implemented at all costs I should prefer to see the wording qualified in such a way as to be understood by the Emperor to mean that the Sudan Government reserved the right to take unilateral action and would receive the fullest support from His Majesty's Government in so doing.

7. Having stated my views on the major issues in vol [illegible], I would offer the following observations upon two minor points arising.

(a) In the second paragraph of the draft despatch it might, [illegible] be appropriate [illegible] reference to the [illegible] in regard to the Gambeila conference which it has been arranged to hold at Kurmuk on 28th January, and which forms the subject of my despatch No. [illegible] January 1933.

(b)

126 ~~33~~ 32

[illegible] further communications [illegible]

No. 8375 / 35

and address not to be paid to name

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 for the Colonies, and, by direction of the Secretary of State, transmits herewith copies of the under-mentioned paper.

Foreign Office,
February 15th, 1893.

8060/3

Reference to previous correspondence.

To letter of 4th Feb. (53.27401)

Description of Enclosure.

3

Telegram

Telegram

Undersecretary

Sudan Agreement

Aden Abab

Telegram

Telegram

Similar letter sent to

(b) In the penultimate sentence of paragraph 9 reference is made to "Sheikhs such as Khogali el Hasan and El Tahir Ibrahim Afodi". The status of the latter, a private individual of no special importance, is incommensurable with that of the former who is the official representative of Ethiopian authority in the area under his charge.

8. In conclusion I would express my agreement as regards the importance of keeping the Government of Kenya informed of the occurrence of Abyssinian raids into the Sudan and of the measures adopted in connection with such incidents [illegible] I am corre[illegible] in interpreting the relevant passage in paragraph 5 of the Foreign Office despatch as referring only to tribal raiding, and not to minor acts of kidnapping and brigandage.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient, humble servant,

GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE SUDAN.

COPY

NO DISTRIBUTION.

Decode. Sir S. Barton (Addis Ababa).

February 11th, 1938.

D. Wireless. February 11th, 1938.

R. 11.15 a.m. February 13th, 1938.

No. 19. (R).

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

We are repeating to you today at Cairo [illegible] Khartoum telegram No. 55 to us.

Y

NO DISTRIBUTION.

Decode. Sir S. Barton (Addis Ababa).

February 11th, 1933.

D. Wireless. February 11th, 1933.

R. 11.15 a.m. February 13th, 1933.

No. 19. (R).

We are repeating to you today at Cairo's request Khartoum telegram No. 55 to us.

NO DISTRIBUTION.

Telcode. Sir R. Carter. (Addis Ababa). February 6th. 1933.

R. (by wireless) February 8th. 1933.

R. 11.20.a.m. February 13th. 1933.

No. - (R).

-----oOo-----

Following received from Khartoum.

Addressed to Addis Ababa telegram No. 35; repeated to Cairo.

Your telegram No. 12.

Please note. As regards extradition please see also your communication No. 21 of September 3rd to [illegible] telegram [illegible] 3rd to [illegible] our delegate [illegible] powered to accept proposal contained in my telegram No. [illegible] office on [illegible] Abyssinian Government [illegible] proposal.

[illegible] February 7th that [illegible] our cases unless [illegible] heard [illegible] returns. [illegible] exactly what they are. [illegible] such cases [illegible] their [illegible] in [illegible] would receive [illegible] investigated [illegible] district commissioners.

3. Our delegate states that he believes Abyssinian representatives themselves are satisfied that certain of our cases are true but without direct orders from their

[illegible] they [illegible] rather a rec[illegible] to accept any [illegible] claims. They state that they were ordered to have [illegible] [illegible] and balanced [illegible] claims [illegible] they [illegible] [illegible] claims. It is to [illegible] such [illegible] have been [illegible] either to legation, Abyssinian [illegible] or to consul at [illegible] [illegible] Abyssinian [illegible] as never [illegible] them.

4. [illegible] instructed [illegible] that [illegible] negotia[illegible] [illegible] should remain [illegible] to [illegible] man [illegible]

[illegible] also [illegible]

30157/1/33

9 FEB

27

13

C. O.

Coded Cipher
7/- 8/2

Mr. Parsons
Mr. Corray 1.2.33

Mr. Parsons
Mr. Tomlinson
Mr. Blacklaw
Mr. Stewart
Prime U.S. of S
Parly U.S. of S
Permanent U.S. of S

No 45 Confidential Tel
dispatch of the 28th December
(2) No 156 Confidential Proposals
approved.

Secret

DRAFT. Code telegram

Governor
Nairobi

Copy to F.O. (S)

3

In any further communication on this subject, please quote
No. 282/35/1
and address—not to any person by name, but to—
"The Under Secretary of State," Foreign Office, London, S.W. 1.

REC
FEB 1933
OOL

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,
February 6th, 1933.

Reference to previous correspondence:

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
[illegible]	
[illegible]	Sudan Hydrometric
[illegible]	[illegible]

Similar letter sent to

British Legation,

Addis Ababa.

[illegible] October 1932

Sir,

[illegible] of our interview [illegible] the 5th instant [illegible] Agency asked me to telegraph to the Addis Government to enquire on what date a meeting could be held to discuss the whole question of frontier raids and relations in view of the recent incidents in the Gambela hangul area.

2. I have the honour to inform you that the Governor General of the Sudan has suggested that the meeting should be held at Kurmuk on 15th December and I should be glad to learn as soon as possible whether this date and place is convenient to the Ethiopian Government and the name of their representative.

[illegible] myself of this opportunity to renew [illegible] expression of my high consideration.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

No. 1

Addis Ababa.

5 January 1935

Sir,

With reference to my note No. 105 of 22nd October last and subsequent conversations with Your Excellency on the subject of the meeting to be held with representatives of the Sudan Government for the discussion of frontier relations in the Beni Shangul area, I have the honour to inform you that the Sudan Government agree that the meeting sh[illegible] at Kurmuk on 28th January.

2. The senior representative of the Sudan Government will be Mr. Thomson, the Governor of the Fung Province, and Captain Erskine, His Majesty's Consul at Gore, has also been instructed to attend.

3. In view of the lack of accommodation at Kurmuk I shall be glad if Your Excellency will cause instructions to be given to the officials who together with Sheikh Khojali will represent the Ethiopian Government that the total of the armed escort proceeding to Kurmuk should not exceed ten men and that the remainder of their escort [illegible] the Ethiopian side of the frontier.

4. Finally, with reference [illegible] to Your Excellency [illegible] may [illegible] the arrest [illegible] already taken [illegible]

[illegible] this opportunity [illegible] Excellency the assurance [illegible] my high consideration.

His Excellency

Blatta Heruy, [illegible]

Minister for Foreign Affairs

of the Ethiopian Government

4, MILLBANK,
WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S.W.1.

31st January 1933

SECRET

Sir,

I have the honour to [illegible]

for the information of the Secretary of State,

the accompanying copy of [illegible] with the

Officer Commanding the Northern Brigade, King's

African Rifles, regarding an enquiry for rifles

and ammunition.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

[illegible]

for Crown Agents.

5.12.32.

31.1.33.
1 enclos.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office,
S. W. 1.

GA

Copy

136

Ref. No.

Headquarters, Northern Brigade,
The King's African Rifles.

Nairobi. 4th December

SECRET

Sir,

Government of Kenya [illegible] rifles for the purpose [illegible] raids on local tribes on the [illegible] of the Abyssinian frontier.

These rifles [illegible] be of .303 calibre but of an older type such as the Martini Carbine and I shall be very grateful if you would institute [illegible] enquiries as to whether such a rifle could be obtained, new or part worn, together with ammunition.

The approximate number required would be 200 [illegible]

The Crown Agents [illegible]
4, Millbank,
Westminster,
London, S.W

Ref. No. [illegible]

Headquarters, Northern Brigade,
The King's African Rifles,
Nairobi, [illegible]

SECRET

Gentlemen,

[illegible]

[illegible] Government of Kenya is considering the [illegible] obtaining rifles [illegible] the purpose of defence from raids [illegible] the Abyssinian Frontier.

These rifles [illegible] but of an older type such as the Martini [illegible]. I should be very grateful if you would [illegible] enquiries as to whether such a rifle [illegible] new or part worn, together with ammunition [illegible].

The approximate number [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The Crown Agents [illegible]
4, Millbank,
Westminster,
London, S.W.

157

G/Kenya 6015

31st January 1933

SECRET

Sir,

With reference to your secret letter No.S. 260 dated 5th December last, I have to inform you that no rifles or ammunition of calibre other than .303 are available for disposal by the War Department but, at the latter's suggestion, we communicated with Messrs. E.S.A. Guns Ltd. and the Soley Armament Co. Ltd, and copies of their quotations are enclosed. A definite quotation from Messrs. Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. for the ammunition is also enclosed.

19.1.33.
& enc.
20.1.33.
27.1.33.

2. In the event of your sending an indent for supplies we shall be glad if a reference may be made to this correspondence.

I Sir,

Your obedient servant,

for Crown Agents.

The Officer Commanding,
Northern Brigade,
King's African Rifles,
Nairobi,
Kenya.

GA

G/Kenya 6015

158

COPY OF LETTER FROM THE SOLEY ARMAMENT CO.LTD. TO CROWN AGENTS

8, Park Village East,
London, N.W.1.

19th January 1933.

Gentlemen,

In reply to your letter of 17th January re the supply of 200 rifles of other calibre than .303. We can supply British rifles, pattern 1914, new, converted to the standard German calibre of 7.92 M/M, in any of the three types shown on the attached leaflet.

Ammunition for these could be purchased from about £5 per [illegible] rounds, [illegible] only [illegible] rounds. [illegible] ammunition.

The price for the rifles, complete [illegible] ject, sent [illegible] sling, packed in wooden cases of twenty rifles, would be £[illegible] each f.o.b.

Delivery in about five weeks from date of order.

If required, we can furnish Hotchkiss or Vickers machine guns in the same calibre at very reasonable prices.

Our illustrated catalogue is enclosed.

Yours faithfully,

THE SOLEY ARMAMENT CO. LTD.

Sgd. John Ball

Director.

COPY OF LETTER FROM IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LTD. TO

CROWN AGENTS

Millbank,
London, S.W.1.

27th January 1933

Gentlemen,

[illegible] acknowledge receipt of your letter of the [illegible] last regarding an enquiry you have received from a [illegible] Government for 7.9 m/m rifle cartridges and also for Martini Henry .450 cartridges.

We beg to confirm herewith our telephone conversat[illegible] which we understand the quantities required would in either case be 10,000. We, therefore, give [illegible] prices for quantities of 10,000 of the above mentioned cartridges.

7.92 m/m cartridges [illegible] } per 1,000, strictly
[illegible] cartridges [illegible] } nett, f.o.b., packing included

[illegible]

[illegible] your esteemed [illegible] cartridges within 6/8 weeks of [illegible]

[illegible] satisfied with your [illegible] we would have our very best [illegible]

[illegible] Yours faithfully,
[illegible] obedient servants,
[illegible] INDUSTRIES LTD
[illegible] Kishen

Confidential

141

In any further communication on this subject, please quote No. J191/35/1 and address—not to any person by name, but to "The Under-Secretary of State," Foreign Office, London, S.W.1.

RECEIVED 31 JAN. 1933 COLONIAL OFFICE

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.
January 30th, 1933.

Reference to previous correspondence.

Foreign Office letter No J191/35/1 of January 27

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Foreign Commissioner	Hyderabad Raid
Cairo	[illegible]
[illegible] of 10th January	

Similar letter sent to —

No. 30.
(22/6/33)

142

The High Commissioner for Egypt presents his compliments to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and has the honour to transmit herewith copies of the under-mentioned paper.

Cairo,
January 10th, 1933.

Reference to previous communication:
Cairo telegram No.4 (Saving) of 4.1.33.

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date	Subject.
From: Governor-General of the Sudan, No.1 of 1.1.33.	Abyssinian raids into the Sudan.

No. 30.
(22/5/33)

142

The High Commissioner for Egypt presents his compliments to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and has the honour to transmit herewith copies of the under-mentioned paper.

Cairo,

January 10th, 19 33.

Reference to previous communication.

Cairo telegram No.4 (Saving) of 4.1.33.

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date	Subject
From: Governor-General of the Sudan, No.1 of 1.1.33.	Abyssinian raids into the Sudan.

(1)

KHARTOUM, 1st January, 1933.

Sir,

Your Excellency will recollect that in a telegram dated 6th October, 1932, His Majesty's Minister Addis Ababa requested the Sudan Government to suggest a date and place for a joint meeting of representatives of the Sudan and Ethiopian Governments for the purpose of investigating all complaints against Sheikh Khogali el Hasan in respect of raids and other incidents in the Beni Shangul area. (See the papers forwarded under cover of Khartoum despatch No. 239 of 19th October, 1932).

2. I now have the honour to confirm my telegram No.2 of 1st January, 1933 and to inform Your Excellency that as a result of further communications exchanged with Sir Sidney Barton, and with the concurrence of the Ethiopian Government, it has been arranged to hold a meeting at Kurmuk in the Fung Province on 20th January. The senior representative of the Sudan Government will be Mr. G.R. Thomson, Governor of the Fung Province, and he will be assisted by Mr. F.D. Corfield, Assistant District Commissioner Eastern Fung, in the discussion of matters affecting the Dage valley area where the territory of Sheikh Khogali marches with the Upper Nile Province of the Sudan. In addition, His

/Majesty's

His Excellency,
His Majesty's High Commissioner
for Egypt and the Sudan,
The Residency,
CAIRO.

No. 1
(93.3.3/1)

KHARTOUM, 1st January, 1933.

Sir,

Your Excellency will recollect that in a telegram dated 5th October, 1932, His Majesty's Minister Addis Ababa requested the Sudan Government to suggest a date and place for a joint meeting of representatives of the Sudan and Abyssinian Governments for the purpose of investigating all complaints against Sheikh Khogali el Hasan in respect of raids and other incidents in the Beni Shangul area. (See the papers forwarded under cover of Khartoum despatch No. 899 of 12th October, 1932).

2. I now have the honour to confirm my telegram No. 1 of 1st January, 1933, and to inform Your Excellency that as a result of further communications exchanged with Sir Sidney Barton, and with the concurrence of the Abyssinian Government, it has been arranged to hold a meeting at Famaka in the Fung Province on 20th January. The senior representative of the Sudan Government will be Mr. G.E. Thomson, Governor of the Fung Province, and he will be assisted by Mr. F.A. Corfield, Assistant District Commissioner Eastern Sudan, in the discussion of matters affecting the Daga valley area where the territory of Sheikh Khogali marches with the Upper Nile Province of the Sudan. In addition, His

/Majesty's

His Excellency,
His Majesty's High Commissioner
for Egypt and the Sudan,
The Residency,
CAIRO.

Majesty's Minister Addis Ababa has instructed Captain K.M. Arakima, His Majesty's Consul Gore to attend the meeting.

On the Abyssinian side, Sheikh Khogali el Hasan will be accompanied by three representatives of the Central Government viz. Dejazmach Hailu Governor of Southern Wallega, Kanyazmach Kassa of Wallega, and Ato Dubba of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

3. These arrangements are the outcome of efforts made since 1930 to improve the contact between the officials of the Fung Province and the "Watawit" chiefs of the Beni Shangul area with a view to the local adjustment of border incidents. Although the Ethiopian Government expressed themselves in favour of the proposal to hold periodic border meetings, the attitude of Sheikh Khogali el Hasan, the most important of the chiefs concerned, remained entirely unresponsive, as I have occasion to point out in my despatch to His Majesty's Minister of 29th January, 1932, (copy to Cairo under No.76 of 2nd March, 1932).

In April of this year, however, His Majesty's Minister arranged with the Emperor that Sheikh Khogali should meet officials of this Government on the frontier but, mainly owing to the incidence of the rainy season, it was impossible to hold a meeting at that time (see Addis Ababa despatch to the Foreign Office of 11th August 1932 printed in Foreign Office White Paper Cmd.4153 page 22).

Since that date the raid on Shima has taken place, and it is no doubt in consequence of the serious view

/taken

taken by His Majesty's Government of this incident, that the Ethiopian Government now have not only issued renewed instructions to Sheikh Khogali, but have arranged for the presence of officials representing the Emperor.

4. The following is a list of incidents which it is proposed to discuss with a view to arriving at a settlement of claims by the Sudan Government against Sheikh Khogali or his subjects :-

(a) A violation of the frontier committed in May 1930 by a headman of Sheikh Khogali's son Mohamed el Mahdi, in which a number of refugees who had escaped from Abyssinian territory were recaptured (see Khartoum despatch to Addis Ababa of 30th November, 1930, copy to Cairo under No. 295 of 4th December, 1930).

(b) The kidnapping of a certain Nilu Longa from Sudan territory by the people of the Abyssinian village of Nillat Zingallah (see paragraph 3 of Khartoum despatch to Addis Ababa of [illegible] 1932, copy to Cairo under No.76 of 2nd March, 1932).

(c) The Shina raid of June 1932 (see Khartoum despatches Nos. 158 of 2nd Ju[illegible] and 196 of 18th August, 1932, and White Paper [illegible] No.9).

(d) The failure of Mustafa Tor el Guri, a Hamran "Nazir" chief, to surrender a fugitive criminal named Agura Beli (see Khartoum despatch to Addis Ababa of 17th July, 1932, copy to Cairo under No. 150 of 18th July, 1932).

(e) The abduction of four Barun women by followers of Sheikh Khogali at Khor Kawa (see Khartoum despatch No.164 of 4th July, 1932 and White Paper Cmd.4153, No.11).

(f) The abduction of Sudan subjects by followers of Sheikh Tahir Ibrahim Afodi at Shumshum and Hareiga (see Khartoum despatch No.225 of 8th September, 1932).

(g) The failure of Mustafa Tor el Guri to surrender a certain Tahir Abu Raa, a former Omda of the Sudan Government who had absconded into Abyssinian territory after peculating Government taxes, and who subsequently committed acts of intimidation and violence towards persons living in his former Omodia. These acts consist of the destruction of

/crops

taken by His Majesty's Government of this incident, that the Ethiopian Government now have not only issued renewed instructions to Sheikh Khogali, but have arranged for the presence of officials representing the Emperor.

4. The following is a list of incidents which it is proposed to discuss with a view to arriving at a settlement of claims by the Sudan Government against Sheikh Khogali or his subjects :-

(a) A violation of the frontier committed in May 1930 by a headman of Sheikh Khogali's son Mohammed el Mahdi, in which a number of refugees who had escaped from Abyssinian territory were recaptured (see Khartoum despatch to Addis Ababa of 30th November, 1930, copy to Cairo under No. 295 of 4th December, 1930).

(b) The kidnapping of a certain Dilu Longa from Sudan territory by the people of the Abyssinian village of Hillet Ringallah (see paragraph 5 of Khartoum despatch to Addis Ababa of 23th February, 1932, copy to Cairo under No.76 of 2nd March,1932).

(c) The Shina raid of June 1932 (see Khartoum despatches Nos. 160 of 2nd July and 195 of 13th August,1932, and White Paper Cmd.4153, No.9).

(d) The failure of Mustafa Tor el Guri, a minor "Katawit" chief, to surrender a fugitive criminal named Agnus Bali (see Khartoum despatch to Addis Ababa of 17th July,1932, copy to Cairo under No. 180 of 18th July, 1932).

(e) The abduction of four Barun women by followers of Sheikh Khogali at Khor Kawa (see Khartoum despatch No.164 of 4th July, 1932 and White Paper Cmd.4153, No.11).

(f) The abduction of Sudan subjects by followers of Sheikh Tahir Ibrahim Afodi at Shunshun and Hureiga (see Khartoum despatch No.225 of 8th September, 1932).

(g) The failure of Mustafa Tor el Guri to surrender a certain Tahir Abu Ras, a former Omda of the Sudan Government who had absconded into Abyssinian territory after peculating Government taxes, and who subsequently committed acts of intimidation and violence towards persons living in his former Omodia. These acts consist of the destruction of

/crops

crops by fir[illegible] attempted murder, extortion, and strong[illegible]ement, but requests addressed to [illegible]n for el Guri for his surrender have failed to produce any result.

(h) The case against Mek Hamdan Damus of Kurmuk. This man who had the status of an Omda was dismissed from his post on account of incompetence and on strong suspicion of having practised extortion. He went to live on the Abyssinian side of the border and has thence entered Sudan territory with armed retainers and kidnapped two children. Although one of his children escaped and returned to Kurmuk, he still retains the other. His Sheikh on the Abyssinian side, Abu el Taiyib el Nur of Dul, has refused to surrender him on the ground that he is a free man who cannot be compelled to return to Kurmuk.

The two cases mentioned under (g) and (h) have only arisen recently, and for this reason had not yet been brought to Your Excellency's notice.

5. Should the atmosphere of the meeting be favourable the endeavour will be made not only to obtain redress in respect of the matters mentioned in the preceding paragraph, but to pave the way for the holding of meetings at regular intervals between the "retwit" chiefs and officials of the Fung Province. Such meetings are highly desirable, as the constant intercourse between the populations on both sides of the border is bound from time to time to lead to minor incidents.

6. In view of the policy disclosed in the Foreign Office despatch of 6th December, 1932, received under cover of Your Excellency's despatch No.503 of 21st December, I have in my telegram No.2 of 1st January, 1933, asked Your Excellency to concur to the proposal that Mr. Thomson shall be attended at the Kurmuk meeting by a company or detachment of the Eastern Arab Corps from Gedaref and a Motor Machine Gun

/Battery

Battery, and that a flight of Royal Air Force aircraft shall also be present.

I consider that a demonstration of this kind should have a useful effect especially in view of the fact that the armed forces of the [illegible] have not been in evidence in this frontier area since the removal in 1925 of the military garrison previously stationed at Kurmuk. Your Excellency will see moreover from the telegrams exchanged with His Majesty's Minister Addis Ababa, of which I attach copies, that the Abyssinian delegates will apparently be escorted by an unknown number of armed followers who will be encamped in the vicinity of the frontier during the meeting.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient, humble servant,

GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE SUDAN.

COPY OF TELEGRAMS.

From:- Acting Governor General, Khartoum.

To:- H.M. Minister, Addis Ababa.

Desp. 15.25 hrs. 19.12.32.

Telegram No.115 of 19th December (S).

(1) It occurs to me that presence of large armed escort with Abyssinian delegation at Kurmuk meeting would be liable to misinterpretation and suggest that number might be limited to 10 rifles. Please inform me whether you consider it practicable to approach Ethiopian authorities in this sense.

(2) Will attendance of Amharic-English interpreter be necessary?

From:- Sir S. Barton, Addis Ababa.

To:- Governor General, Khartoum.

Desp. 14.50 hrs. 29.12.32. Recd 05.45 hrs. 30.12.32.

Telegram No.58 of 29th December (R).

Your telegram No.115.

I spoke to Minister for Foreign Affairs on December 28th and was informed that orders had already been given to restrict numbers of followers on ground of unhealthy nature of the country. He saw no objection in principle to our proposed limitation but questioned whether healthy camping ground on Abyssinian side of frontier could be found for accommodatio of balance.

Is there any such ground available and are conditions really unhealthy in the neighbourhood.

The interpreter will be necessary.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]vernor-General,

[illegible]

G. O.

Mr. Creasy 1.2.33

Mr.

Mr.

Mr. Robinson.

Mr. Tomlinson.

Sir C. Ottaway.

Sir J. Simon.

Permt. U.S. of S.

Perm. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

DRAFT.

No. J.146/35/1

(12)

F.O.

Fr. Gen. Tel. No. 18 dt. 23 Jan. (B).

See No. 19

Gen. Tel. Secret. No. (A).

Italy/Kenya

B.D.
FEB
3

3 Feby. 1933.

Sir,

With reference to the Italian Ambassador's note of the 23rd ultimo, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Kenya have been asked by the Ethiopian Government to provide a number of Kenya Tribesmen for service in the Ethiopian Army.

2. The Ethiopian Government have also asked for the loan of a number of officers and non-commissioned officers for service in the Ethiopian Army.

3. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has informed the Government of Kenya that he does not feel that he can give his consent to the proposal that Kenya Tribesmen should be recruited for service in Abyssinia.

Abyssinia - Kenya frontier

P. Cosgrave

[illegible]

[illegible] (E.E.P. No. [illegible]) [illegible]

[illegible]

(Signed) L. B. PRESTON

[illegible] B FRLESTON

	192	35	

17

151

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his compliments to the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies and has the honour to transmit to the Secretary of State, [illegible] the undermentioned paper

RECEIVED
[illegible] 1953
COL.

January 29 1953

Reference to previous correspondence

Notes Mr. Allen to J 65/35/1 of January 17th

Description of Enclosure [illegible]

Name or Place	Subject
From	
Govt Reply [illegible]	Information [illegible] 3
Govt. Notes	[illegible] Kenya Police
[illegible]	

17

151

| 193 | 35 |

[illegible] Under [illegible] State for Foreign Affairs presents his [illegible] and [illegible] Secretary of State [illegible] mentioned paper.

Foreign Office
January 27 [illegible]

RECEIVED
[illegible] 1933
SOL

[illegible]

[illegible] January 17th

[illegible]

Subject.

[illegible]

Bom

[illegible]

Hyderabad

[illegible] Kenya [illegible]

[illegible]

British Legation,

Addis Ababa.

No. 194 31 December 1932

Sir,

With reference to my despatch No. [illegible] of [illegible] instant I have the honour to transmit herewith the translation of a note from the Minister for Foreign Affairs in regard to the raids on the Kenya frontier.

[illegible] on reading this note it has occurred to me that it is possible that Lokapia's village which was referred to in the original telegram from the Governor of Kenya is not, as I assumed, in Kenya but in Ethiopian territory. [illegible] consequently in communicating to the Governor of Kenya by telegraph the substance of [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] receipt of the [illegible] will be about further action to take in the matter [illegible]

I have the honour to be, with the [illegible]

Sir,

[illegible]

(Sd.) S. BARTON

The [illegible]

[illegible]

etc., etc., etc.

Translation

Foreign Office,

[illegible] 1918.

Tallahassee [illegible] 1918.

December [illegible]

To His Excellency Sir Sidney Barton,

His Majesty's [illegible] Minister,

Greetings

[illegible] December [illegible] after [illegible] overreaching [illegible] to see [illegible] with the telegram [illegible] received from [illegible] the subject of the incident [illegible] place [illegible] the tribes of the [illegible] remarks [illegible] the frontier of Uganda and Kenya.

In accordance with [illegible] overreaching in the matter immediately sent an enquiry to the Governor of the province concerned and have received the following reply

The reason for the [illegible] that a number of Kenya [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] days journey [illegible] the territory [illegible] being asked why they had [illegible] replied that [illegible] that they were treated [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] armed with [illegible] treat [illegible] [illegible] normal [illegible] they are at [illegible]

The

The present number of persons killed and raided cattle is what has been known so far but I will later report the final number as soon as possible." 154

This is therefore the first report that I have received for the time being, but I will communicate to Your Excellency the final report which I am expecting to receive in the future.

In the meantime it would be advisable if you would inform the Kenya Government to prevent the recurrence of such a serious attack in the future.

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

[illegible]

Head of the Italian Foreign Office.

3

16

155

180 | 33

The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his compliments to the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies

January 26th

Reference to previous correspondence

Despatch April Aliens Act 1905 of December 6th

Copies of 3 Nov 1905

Name and Date	Subject

Flag Commissioner

Appointment Mails

No. 32.
(32/7/33)

156

The High Commissioner for Egypt presents his compliments to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and has the honour to transmit herewith copies of the under mentioned papers.

CAIRO.

January 10th, 1933.

20. *Reference to previous correspondence:*
Cairo despatch No.974 of December 6th 1932.

Description of Enclosure

Name and Date	
To: Acting Governor-General of the Sudan, No.503 of December 21st 1932.	Abyssinian raids into the Sudan.
From: Governor-General of the Sudan, No.4 of 2.I.33.	

No.503.

(E72 163 3.)

[illegible]

Sir,

I have the hon[illegible] with reference to my despatch No.468 of November 19th last [illegible] transmit to you herewith a copy of a des[illegible] Majesty's Principal Secretary of State [illegible] Affairs regarding [illegible] appropriate method of [illegible] Abyssinian [illegible]

[illegible] observe that [illegible] Majesty [illegible] the little [illegible] Emperor [illegible] suggestions for dealing with the problem, involving as certain circumstances armed action [illegible] the Abyssinian forces. I am [illegible] glad to learn [illegible] concurrence [illegible] despatch with the Secretary of State [illegible] address to Sir Sidney Barton. At the same time I suggest that in anticipation of the [illegible] [illegible] Sir Sidney Barton [illegible] military [illegible] see no time to consider [illegible] text be taken [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

COPY

No.4
(33.3.IV)

KHARTOUM, 2nd January, 1933.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of Your Excellency's despatch No.803 of 21st December, 1932, enclosing Foreign Office despatch No.974 of 6th December, 1932, on the subject of the prevention and punishment of Abyssinian raids into the Sudan.

2. The proposals contained in the draft despatch from the Foreign Office to His Majesty's Minister Addis Ababa clearly raise a number of questions which call for the fullest consideration. This they are now receiving and I shall not fail in due course to transmit a statement of my views to Your Excellency.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your Excellency's most obedient, humble servant,

(Sgd) J. L. Maffey.

GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE SUDAN.

His Excellency,
His Majesty's High Commissioner
for Egypt and the Sudan,
The Residency,
CAIRO.

In any further communications on this subject please quote

No. 9179 | 35 |

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

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

15

159

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,

January 16th 1933

REC ED

Reference to previous correspondence

Foreign Office letter No. J 3206/441/1 of December 22nd

Description of Enclosures

No 53

18/01/33

Name and Date	Subject
Mr.	
High Commissioner	Expulsion made
Cairo	in Sudan

No 11 of 10th January

Secretary of State's compliments to

[illegible]

No. 31.
(3/6/33)

160

The High Commissioner for Egypt presents his compliments to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and has the honour to transmit herewith copies of the under-mentioned paper.

Cairo,
January 10th, 1933.

(33)
18060/32

Reference to previous communication.

Cairo despatch No.1058 of November 29th 1932.

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
From: Governor-General of the Sudan, Kaf 48 January 2nd, 1933.	Abyssinian raids into the Sudan.

COPY

No.3
(93.J.6).

KHARTOUM, 2nd January, 1933.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to Khartoum despatch No.258 of 18th November, 1932, in which I gave an outline of the arrangements which are being made in the Sudan with a view to facilitating the punitive action which the Abyssinian authorities have agreed to take against the Gila Lugak.

2. Your Excellency will recollect that the attempt made in July of last year to effect the restoration of captives and stock taken from the Beir by peaceful persuasion proved a failure (see Khartoum despatch No.216 of 31st August, 1932).

3. It is possible, however, at this stage to record that some progress has been made since the date of Lamyamagh Majid Abud's visit to the Gila River. The following is a summary of information on this subject:-

(a) On 21st October Governor Upper Nile Province reported that in the course of September 85 large cattle, 11 calves, and 50 sheep were surrendered by Anuak chiefs, and that one Beir woman and 5 children had escaped from their captors.

(b) In a report dated 11th November, 1932, His Majesty's Consul, Gore, stated that there had been further recoveries of captives, bringing the total number of Beir women and children restored subsequently to the Gambela conference to 10 and 5 respectively. He added, however, that three Beir women included in this figure, although located, had not yet been handed over to the Sudan authorities.

(c) In a telegram dated 22nd December, 1932, His Majesty's Consul, Gore, informed me that sixteen more Beir captives had been recovered, and that a number of Anuak villages had sent Chiefs to Gore in order to arrange for the return of captives and cattle. No further particulars are available, but it would appear that the prospect of the Abyssinian punitive expedition is having a salutary effect.

4. As regards the Beni Shangul area north of latitude 9° arrangements have now been completed for a joint meeting of representatives of the Sudan and Ethiopian Governments to be held at Kurmuk on 28th January in

order

His Excellency,
His Majesty's High Commissioner
for Egypt and the Sudan,
The Residency,
CAIRO.

order to investigate all outstanding complaints against Sheikh Khogali el Hasan and his subjects. I am addressing Your Excellency on this subject in a separate despatch.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your Excellency's most obedient, humble servant,

(Sgd.) J. L. Maffey.

GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE SUDAN.

C. O.

Mr. [illegible]
Mr.
Mr.
Mr. [illegible]
Sir C. [illegible]
Sir J. Shuckburgh
Sir G. Gent[illegible]
Parl. U.S. of S.
Perm. U.S. of S.
Secretary of State

DRAFT

14

18060/32 Kenya

165

Confidential

[illegible]

(with Mr Povoleri)

C. O.

24 JAN 1953

C. O.

Mr. Parkinson

Mr.

Mr.

Mr. Tomlinson

Sir C. Bottomley

Sir J. Shuckburgh

Sir G. Gent

Perm. U.S. of S.

Parl. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State

DRAFT. 3/pm.

18060/32 Kenya

14

163

Confidential

Cond. 4354

(with Mr Parsons)

C. O.

24 JAN 1933

RECEIVED
24 JAN 1933

164

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

Dated 23 January, 1933. Received 3.33 p.m. 23 January 1933.

No. 18. Confidential. My despatch of the 31st December Confidential No. 160. Have received telegram from [illegible] copy of which can be obtained from the Foreign Office [illegible] meeting between the Governor of Bako and Provincial Commissioner. I have sent following in reply. Begins. No. [illegible] Your telegram No. 6. I agree to meeting Governor of Bako at the time and place suggested. Copy of Command Paper of Ethiopia No. 1 1933 is available here. Ends. I am not very sanguine of the result of this meeting which will be reported to you in due course. Grateful if you will obtain from the Foreign Office four further copies of Command Paper of Ethiopia No. 1-1933 and forward by air mail. Following details of murder of British subjects received from the Provincial Commissioner Northern Frontier Province have been telegraphed to [illegible]. Cobbra murdered on or about the 19th October 16 [illegible] on or about [illegible] September 16. Rendille murdered about 19th October 16. Number of Cobbra stock looted estimated at 2,000 to 3,000 head of cattle sheep and goats. Rendille losses known from [illegible] to be about 1,000 sheep and goats.

No 3

Copy to [illegible]

Immediate 12

165

In any further communication on this subject, please quote No. 9146 (33)

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 his uncle, Secretary of State for War, and, by direction of the Secretary of State, transmits herewith copie of the under-mentioned paper.

REGE
21 JAN
COL

Foreign Office,
January 20th, 1933.

Reference to previous correspondence

Foreign Office letter No J 3238/44/1 dated December 2nd

Description of Enclosure

Name and Date.	Subject
From	
Minister at Addis Ababa	Abyssinia Kenya
Addis Ababa	Foreign Office
Telegram No 6 of 19th January	
Home Command paper No 1 (Ethiopia) 1933	

Similar letter sent to —

14-01 [illegible]

COPY

166

NO DISTRIBUTION.

Decode. Sir S. Barton (Addis Ababa). 19th January, 1933.

D. W/T. 19th January, 1933.

R. 4.30 p.m. 19th January, 1933.

No. 6. 141/- 1866/32

My telegram No. 63 and Nairobi No. 220 to Colonial Office.

Following has been sent to Nairobi today No. 1.

Begins:-

Your telegram No. 3.

After lengthy discussion here with Minister for Foreign Affairs and Governor of Harar I am convinced that the best hope of early and satisfactory action lies in meeting on the frontier between Provincial Commissioner and Dejazmach Wand Marid, Governor of Bako.

Abyssinian Government undertakes that Governor will be at meeting-place one month from now and will have full powers to settle responsibilities and compensation for raid. I have suggested meeting should [illegible] place at present [illegible] of British troops on east shore of Lake Rudolph at approximately latitude 4.

Please telegraph whether you agree.

Have you copy of command papers Ethiopia (1932) which contains full reports of meeting and agreement at Gambeila in June last to settle similar raids in the Sudan and which would be useful if meeting is held at lake? If not I will ask Foreign Office to send copy by air mail.

Repeated to Foreign Office.

In any further communication on this subject, please quote
No. 191/35 ti
and address—not to any person by name, but to
"The Under-Secretary of State," Foreign Office, London, S.W.1.

REC. 1933

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,
January 17th, 1933. Kyaw 18060/32

Reference to previous correspondence
Foreign Office letter No. J2958/441/17 of December 6th

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Hong Kong	
Cairo	London
Telegrams No 3 and 4 Saving of January 4th	

Similar letter sent to WO
Air

14—6130 7650 (2)

In all [illegible] on this subject, please quote

991/35

and address not to any person by name, but to

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

REC'D 1933

167

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

Foreign Office,

January 17th, 1933. Kyc 18060/32

Reference to previous correspondence

Foreign Office letter No. J 2950/44/1 of December 6th

No 44 18060/32

Description of Enclosure

Name and Date.	Subject.
High Commissioner	Indian Hyperinflation
Cary	Monetary measures?
Despatches No 3 and 4 Saving of January 4th	

Similar letter sent to HO

Ar L

14—6130 7690 (2)

SECRET TELEGRAM.

Decode. Sir R. Graham (Cairo).
4th January, 1933.

4th January, 1933.

R. 11.00 a.m. 12th January, 1933.

No. 3. [illegible] (R).

Following received from Khartoum No. 2, January 1st.

Arrangements have now been made in consultation with His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa for holding frontier meeting at Kurluk on January 28th presided over by the Governor of Kung province. Central government of Abyssinia will be represented by Dejazmach Hailu, Governor of Southern Galleqa, Kanyazmach Kassa of Galleqa and Ato Gabbo of Foreign Office; Minister has also instructed Captain Erskine, Consul in Eastern Abyssinia, to attend. Main items on agenda are (1) Raid referred to in my despatch No. 235 December 4th 1932. (2) Shima raid, see my despatch No. 196. (3) Dagu Post incident, see my despatch No. 164. (4) Frontier violation by followers of Tahir Ibrahim Afodi, see my despatch No. 223. Certain minor incidents will also be discussed. Further details by despatch by air January 3rd.

In view of policy disclosed in Foreign Office despatch received under your despatch 503 it appears to me that it would be appropriate to alter to extend scope of arrangements previously envisaged for this meeting. Hitherto it had been intended that Governor should only be accompanied by escort of fifteen police in addition to thirty permanently stationed at Kurluk. I think it would probably be as well now to arrange for a company or a detachment of Eastern Arab Corps from Gedaref and a motor machine gun battery which will anyhow be in the neighbourhood to be in attendance on the Governor and a flight of Royal Air Force aeroplanes also to be in evidence.

Does Your Excellency see any objection to my arrangements accordingly.

Vice in [illegible] by the fact that I have just received the following from His Majesty's Minister Addis Ababa with reference to suggestion made by him to Abyssinian Government at my request that number of armed escorts accompanying Abyssinian delegates should be limited.

begins.

[illegible] Minister for Foreign Affairs on December [illegible]th and was informed that order has already been [illegible]ven to restrict numbers of followers on the ground of unhealthy nature of the country. He saw no objection in principle to our proposed limitation but questioned whether healthy camping ground on Abyssinian side of frontier could be found for accommodation of the balance.

Is there any such ground available and are conditions really unhealthy in the neighbourhood? Ends.

From this I infer that there will be an armed Abyssinian force of unknown numbers in the vicinity of the meeting place. I am replying that conditions are unquestionably healthier on the Abyssinian side of the border than on the Sudanese side which is lower and hot for assurance that only limited escort will enter Sudanese territory.

170

NO DISTRIBUTION.

From. Sir P. Lorraine (Cairo).

D. 4th January, 1933.

R. 11.00 a.m., 14th January, 1933.

No. 4 Saving. (A).

Addressed to Khartoum No. 2.

Your telegram No. 2.

In the circumstances I see no objection to your proposal as regards adequate escort for Governor of Fung province. I think suggestion is within the ideas of the Foreign Office despatch No. 974.

Please keep Sir J. Barton informed.

I am sending copies of your telegram and this reply to Foreign Office by mail.

Repeated to Foreign Office.

In one further enclosure on this cover please quote

No. 192 | 35

and address not to be used in any person by name or title

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

January [illegible] 1935

Reference to previous correspondence

Foreign Office letter No. J 3300/[illegible]/1 of December [illegible]

Description of Enclosure

No. of Enclosures

Name and Title	Subject
Key	
Key Commissioner	Costa Rica Agreement
Cairo	Similar Affairs

Telegram No. 5 (Cairo) of

January 6th

Similar letter sent to

[illegible]

In any further communication on this subject, please quote

No. [redacted]

and address not the name of any person but to

The Undersecretary of [redacted] Downing Street, London, S.W.1.

10/71

THE Undersecretary 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.

[redacted] Office,
[redacted] 17th, 1933

REC[illegible] 18 JAN 1933 OD[illegible]

Reference to previous correspondence

Foreign Office letter to T 3386/40/1 of December 22nd

Description of Enclosure

Name and Date	Subject
Telegram No. 5 (Saving) of January 6th	Cairo

Foreign Office

Similar letter sent to W.O. and Admy.

16-6-19 [illegible]

COPY.

NO DISTRIBUTION.

72

Decode. Sir P. Loraine (Cairo). 6th January, 1935.

D. 6th January, 1935.

R. 11.30 a.m. 14th January, 1935.

No. 5. (Saving). (H).

.....

(53) 78060/32

My despatch No. 1058.

Following received from Khartoum:

Addressed to Cairo No. 6 of January 6th, repeated to Addis Ababa.

With reference to paragraphs 3 and 4 of my despatch No. 958 addressed to Cairo and Addis Ababa telegram No. 58 addressed to Foreign Office. It appears from mutilated telegram from Consul Gore received by Governor of Upper Nile that Abyssinians intend to begin punitive operations from Gambela on January 18th.

2. First indication that some action might be taken earlier than had been anticipated was contained in telegram from Consul Gore on December 18th which said that local government requested Akobo frontier be kept clear of natives and cattle during punitive operations. No date was stated as we replied on December 20th inquiring when operations implied would take place. Telegram from Consul quoted in my first paragraph presumably refers to this query and is only information we have had from any quarter as to any specific date.

3. The troops mentioned in section 4. of my despatch No. 958 are leaving here today and are due at Malakal January 18th. Owing to flooded nature of the country it will be uncertain until then how soon or by what route they can reach frontier area but February 1st is probably earliest possible date.

Governor of Upper Nile suggests and I agree that any attempt to postpone Abyssinian operations would only be utilised as an excuse

COPY.

NO DISTRIBUTION.

Decode. Sir P. Loraine (Cairo).
5th January, 1935.

72

D. [illegible]th January, 1935.

R. 11.20 a.m. 15th January, 1935.

No. 5. (Saving). (R).

.....

(53) - 18061/3

My despatch No. 1058.

Following received from Khartoum.

Addressed to Cairo No. 4 of January 4th, repeated to Addis Ababa.

With reference to paragraphs 3 and 4 of my despatch No. 858 addressed to Cairo and Addis Ababa telegram No. 58 addressed to Foreign Office. It appears from attributed telegram from Consul Gore received by Governor of Upper Nile that Abyssinians intend to begin punitive operations from Gambela on January 18th.

2. First indication that some action might be taken earlier than had been anticipated was contained in telegram from Consul Gore on December 18th which said that local government requested Akobo frontier be kept clear of natives and cattle during pending operations. No date was stated as we replied on December 20th inquiring when operations implied were due to start. Telegram from Consul quoted in my first paragraph presumably refers to this query and is only information we have had from any quarter as to any specific date.

3. The troops mentioned in section 4. of my despatch No. 858 are leaving here today and are due at Kalakal January 18th. Owing to flooded nature of the country it will be uncertain until then how soon or by what route they can reach frontier area but February 1st is probably earliest possible date.

Governor of Upper Nile suggests and I agree that any attempt to post one Abyssinian operations would only be utilised as an

excuse

excuse for not carrying out terms of agreement and usual procrastination will probably in any case supervene. I am therefore merely keeping Consul Gore informed of what we are doing.

3015/1/32 Kenya

C.O.

Mr. Priestman 23/1

Mr. Cridey 23/1/33

Mr. Parkinson.

Mr. Tomlinson.

Sir G. Bottomley.

Sir I. Shuckburgh.

Permt. U.S. of S.

Parly. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

Answered by No 23 25/1

25 January, 1933

Sir,

I am etc. to refer to para. 4 (4) of the letter from this Dept. No 3015/1/33 of the 14th of January regarding the proposals ~~of~~ the Governor of Kenya ~~for the issue~~ of arms to specially selected tribesmen ~~for the defence of~~ their villages against attacks by individual armed Abyssinians.

DRAFT. Cmsm

UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE,

FOREIGN OFFICE.

(2)

2. As Sir John Simon is aware although repeated representations for the disarmament of their frontier tribes have been made to the Abyssinian Government, ~~they have taken~~ no effective steps have been taken by the Govt. to institute any form of control of fire arms and ammunition ~~in their territory.~~

F.O. action required on (3).

~~3. Although~~ The present proposals ~~may~~ are

[illegible] ~~may appear to be~~ retrograde.

their effect will be limited to the issue of five rifles (and ten rounds of ammunition for each rifle) to specially selected tribesmen who will wear the distinguishing marks of the tribal police and constitute a reserve [illegible] of the ~~tribal police. Expenditure~~ [illegible] ~~on ammunition has to be accounted~~ [illegible] ~~for to the District Officer.~~

[illegible] view of the situation caused by the neglect of the Abyssinian Government to control fire arms in their territory.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister sees no alternative but to agree to [illegible] ~~these proposals for safeguarding villages against individual armed raiders. He proposes,~~ [illegible] ~~therefore,~~ subject to any change which Sir John Simon may desire

to

Disarmament of Frontier Tribes.

(Encl. to 39 in [illegible]6/27 and [illegible] 5 of Part III of the report of the meeting should in the Resp.)

At a meeting held at Moyale in 1927 between representatives of Abyssinia and Kenya, it was jointly recommended that the frontier tribes should be simultaneously disarmed.

(1 in 16235/30)

In 1930 the Governor of Kenya complained that while the Kenya tribes had been disarmed in 1928, the Abyssinian Government had not yet carried out the recommendation above, although disarmament was to have been simultaneous. He therefore requested the Minister at Addis Ababa to press for disarmament on the Abyssinian side of the frontier.

(1 in 17136/31)

In 1931 another joint meeting was held at Moyale where disarmament was discussed. The Abyssinian pointed out that the tribes surrounding the Borana were still armed and that therefore the Borana had to keep their arms for protection from their neighbours, and that he was doubtful if anything could be done.

Messrs. Miles and Cloudat considered that disarmament of the Kenya tribes had been premature and concluded that a temporary solution would be the formation of some kind of tribal levies for these tribes living in the vicinity of the frontier.

Sir Sidney Barton agreed with this proposal but considered it desirable to ensure that adequate control is exercised over such levies so that they do not degenerate into the undisciplined condition of the Italian "banda".

(Encl. to 2 in 17136/31)

The Emperor later expressed his intention of carrying out a disarmament policy on the southern frontier but our Chargé d'Affaires at Addis Ababa did not feel any great confidence that this would be followed by results.

In

(Encl. to 7 in 18360/32)

In 1932, when representations were again made by H.M. Minister at Addis Ababa, the representations stated that a census of arms was being taken by the [illegible] and that [illegible] believed that [illegible] frontier tribes still possessed rifles and other implements of war, and that this was not [illegible] reconcilable with the statement that those tribes had [illegible] by the [illegible] in [illegible] rifles [illegible] that the rifles [illegible] were confiscated and destroyed in [illegible], and possession of [illegible] that [illegible] under the arms [illegible] of Jubaland [illegible] rifles [illegible] tribes in [illegible] [illegible] that [illegible] of fire arms without special permission. [illegible] of tribes is referred to in [illegible] 23 of the report of the Committee of Experts.

In any further communication on this subject, please quote
No. 65/35/1
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
January 4th, 1933

RECEIVED
13 JAN 1933
COL.

Reference to previous correspondence

Foreign Office letter No. J 3370/44/1 of December 22nd

Description of Enclosure.

No. 52

Name and Date.	Subject.
Sir M. Peel to Colonial Secretary	Independence in Iraq
Iraq Mandate	Appointment (Mandate)
No. 188 of 19th December	

Similar letter sent to —

In any further communication on this subject, please quote
No. 165/5/1
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.

RECEIVED
13 JAN 1933
COL

Foreign Office.
January 12th, 1933

Reference to previous correspondence

Foreign Office letter No 5 3570/44/1 of December 22nd

No 52
18060/32

Description of Enclosure

Name and Date.	Subject.
Mrs	
Hon Secretary Liberal	Incidents in Abyssinia
Radio Italia	Abyssinia (Italian)
No 188 of 19th December	

Similar letter sent to —

15—[illegible]

No. 188.

BRITISH LEGATION,
ADDIS ABABA

179

19 December 1938.

Sir,

With reference to my telegram No. 70 of the 19th instant, I have the honour to inform you that, on receipt of the telegram dated 12 December from the Governor of Kenya to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr Broadmead asked, in my absence, for an interview with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, which took place on the 17th instant.

2. Balatenghetta Herouy had recently received a telegram from the Governor of Bale in which no mention whatever was made of the two original raids, but which was confined to an account, evidently exaggerated, of the engagement of 28 November. Mr Broadmead gave Balatenghetta Herouy an account of the engagement as received from Kenya and pointed out that the figure of 300 British troops, as quoted by the Governor of Bale, was clearly far in excess of the number actually involved. There was also a discussion as to whether the place where the engagement took place was in British or Abyssinian territory, but Mr Broadmead impressed on the Minister that what we were really concerned with was the two original raids of 30 September and 19 October. Balatenghetta Herouy tried

The Right Honourable Sir John Simon
G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., M.P
etc., etc., etc.

tried to excuse himself by saying that as the Emperor had himself communicated with the Governor of Dalu, he did not know that instructions had been sent to him with regard to the raids. After a long discussion, His Excellency promised to send a further telegram to the Governor about the original raids, and he stated that he hoped to have a reply within eight days.

(20) - 1806/5

(12)

3. Although, as stated in my telegram No. 88 of 4 December, an Amharic version of Nairobi telegram of 1 December regarding the raids was handed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brandsend thought it better to confirm in an official note the facts of the case as known up to date, and he has therefore addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs the communication of which I enclose a copy.

4. I am sending a copy of this despatch to Nairobi.

I have the honour to be, with the highest respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

(in the absence of His Majesty's Minister)

No.129.

British Legation,
Addis Ababa.
December 19th, 1938.

Sir,

In the interview which I had with Your Excellency on 3rd November I handed to you the Amharic text of a telegram which I had just received from the Governor of Kenya in regard to two raids by Abyssinian tribesmen into Kenya territory. The details of these raids are as follows:-

2. About 30th September members of the Gelluba tribe armed with rifles murdered 58 men and 39 women of the British Dabera tribe near Lekuria's village on Lake Rudolf. The British tribe were only armed with spears. At the same time about 7000 head of stock were stolen.

3. On 19th October Gelluba riflemen penetrated some 20 miles into Kenya territory and murdered 28 persons and stole much stock near Longudishi, which is south of Alia Bay.

4. In the telegram from Nairobi mention was also made of the fact that troops were being sent to Alia Bay.

5. On 24th November I had the honour of having an audience with the Emperor when I explained the whole situation to His Majesty who promised to send immediate orders to the Governor of Sidamo province to deal with the raiders.

6. I have now received a further communication from the Governor of Kenya in which he tells me that on 22nd November the troops sent to Lake Rudolf, about 100 men in all, found members of the raiding tribe in an armed village close to the Lake shore some 6 miles within Kenya territory. An

/engagement

His Excellency
Ras Imrou,
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Ethiopian Government.

engagement took place in which the Gelluba, whose number is estimated at 200, evacuated the village. Two Abyssinians and four Gellubas are known to have been killed, while one British soldier was slightly wounded. British troops are remaining on the lake shore at approximately Latitude 4° until it is seen what action the Ethiopian Government propose to take.

7. I understand from Mr Broadhead that, at the interview which he had with Your Excellency on the 17th instant, you stated that you had indeed received a telegram from the Governor of Naba but that no mention whatever was made of the two raids which formed the subject of my original representations. The Governor in fact only referred to the engagement of 22nd November, the account of which appears to be somewhat exaggerated.

8. I desire to take this opportunity of impressing once more upon Your Excellency the serious view taken both by the Government of Kenya and by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of these raids into British territory. I must request that you will inform me as soon as possible what action the Ethiopian Government propose to take not only to punish the raiding tribes but also to grant ample compensation for the brutal attacks and thefts which have been committed.

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

(FOR HIS MAJESTY'S MINISTER)

Sd. F. S. Broadhead.

6

BRITISH TROOPS FIGHT

120 Kenya Natives Murdered

SLAVE RAIDERS IN JUNGLE

Marauding Bands From Abyssinia

183

BRITISH SUBJECTS MADE SLAVES

KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES PATROL FRONTIER

VILLAGES LOOTED

"Daily Express" Correspondent.

NAIROBI, Friday, Dec. 30.

TROOPS are patrolling the northern border of Kenya, where a tense atmosphere prevails following repeated attacks by slave raiders, who have swooped over the border from Abyssinia and carried off villagers, men, women and children, [illegible]

In the [illegible] Kenya [illegible] slave raiders [illegible] and only stole cattle, but have attacked and massacred native [illegible] in their essentials fastness, where organised [illegible] were unable to [illegible] them.

[illegible] have been killed by the raiders [illegible]

[illegible] and a company of the King's African Rifles was sent to patrol the northern Kenya frontier, but the raids were not stopped.

DESOLATE REGION

[illegible]

[illegible] Owing to the desolate nature of the border region, the full number of the massacred natives will probably never be known.

At the end of November the troops succeeded in making a contact with the raiders. One of the raiders was wounded.

At the engagement occurred in a dense bush, [illegible] the raiders [illegible] by the rangers, [illegible]

3015/1/33 Kenya

C.O.

Mr. Priestman 13/1/33
Mr. Gregory 13/1/33
[redacted] 13/1/33

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

Downing Street,

11 January, 1933.

Sir,

I am and to refer to your letter of the 6th December, 1932, No. J.2955/44/1, on the subject of the policy to be adopted for the repatriation of Abyssinian immigrants in the Sudan and Kenya Colony.

(No.44 in 18060/32)

DRAFT.

THE U. S. OF STATE,

FOREIGN OFFICE

2. As was indicated in the letter from this Department of the 16th December, I am to inform the Governor of Kenya and invite to express his views on the proposals contained in your letter under reference.

3. I am now to transmit to you, to be laid before Secretary Sir John Simon, a copy of the Governor's reply, together with a copy of the despatch to which

(44)

(55) Kenya

(46)

(2)

Copy Governor LF ref.55 in 18060/32.

3015/1/33 Kenya

C.O.

Mr. Priestman 13/1/33
Mr. Creech 13/1/33
Mr. Fountain 13/1
Mr. Parkinson.
Mr. Tomlinson.
Sir C. Bottomley.
Sir J. Shuckburgh.
Perm. U.S. of S.
Parly. U.S. of S.
Secretary of State.

No. 14

No 34

Downing Street,

14 January, 1933.

Sir,

I am also to refer to your letter of the 6th December, 1932, No. J 2956/44/1, on the subject of the policy to be adopted for the representation of Abyssinian interests into the Sudan and Kenya Colonies.

2. As was indicated in the letter from this Dept. of the 14th December, the Governor of Kenya was invited to express his views on the proposals contained in your letter under reference.

I am now to transmit to you to be laid before Secretary Sir John Simon, a copy of the Governor's reply, together with a copy of the despatch to which

DRAFT.

THE U. S. OF STATE,

FOREIGN OFFICE

(45)

(55) Kenya

(46)

(2)

(5)

Copy Governor LP ref.55 in 18060/32.

C. O.

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

DRAFT.

you in regard to them.

5. As regards the telegraphic correspondence mentioned in the last paragraph of the Governor's telegram, I am to invite your attention to the letter from this Dept. of the 5th April, 1929, No. 15533/29, ~~with enclosure~~ regarding the proposed issue of instructions ~~[illegible]~~ the right of British troops to pursue raiders into Abyssinian ~~[illegible]~~ (No.11 in 15533/29)

~~[illegible]~~ the letter from the F.O. ~~[illegible]~~ (No.14 in 15533/29)

~~(No.4913/1 of the 4th April, 1929) [illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ing Sir Austen Chamberlain's comments ~~[illegible]~~ ourrence in the issue of the instructions in question, ~~and to say that~~ the procedure indicated in the telegram of the 23rd March, 1929, from the C.A.O. of Kenya would appear to require re-consideration when a final decision of future policy has been ~~arrived at~~.

(10) "

I am, etc.,

C. O.

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

DRAFT.

you in regard to them.

5. As regards the telegraphic correspondence mentioned in the last paragraph of the Governor's telegram, I am to invite your attention to the letter from this Dept of the 5th April 1929 No 15533/29, ~~with enclosure~~ regarding the proposed issue of instructions concerning the right of British ~~[illegible]~~ to pursue ~~[illegible]~~ into Abyssinian territory and ~~[illegible]~~ the letter from the F.O. dated (No.11 in 15533/29) (No.J815/1 of the 16th April, 1929), informing Sir Austen Chamberlain of concurrence in the issue of the instructions in question. ~~and to say that~~ The procedure indicated in the telegram of the 23rd March, 1929, from the C. A. of Kenya would appear to require re consideration when a final decision of future policy has been ~~arrived at~~.

(10) "

I am, etc.,

186

AIR MAIL

KENYA

No. 160

CONFIDENTIAL.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE
NAIROBI
KENYA

31st December, 1932.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to correspondence terminating with my telegram No.238, Confidential, of the 12th December, on the subject of the massacre of British subjects by Gelubba tribesmen and the subsequent military action East of Lake Rudolf.

N048
18060/32

2. The Provincial Commissioner, who accompanied the patrol, has since reported to me in person and the following account of the matter, illustrated by two sketch maps, has been drawn up in consultation with him. The report from the Officer in Command of the troops is also enclosed.

3. The troops mentioned in my telegram under reference consisted of two Officers and two [illegible] from the 3rd Battalion, King's African Rifles, Maru; they were sent to reinforce the police in the Alia Bay area of Lake Rudolf (approximately latitude 3° 75′). In order, however, to clear up the situation and to obtain further and more accurate details, especially of the massacre of the Gabbra, the Provincial Commissioner decided to patrol with this force up the Lake towards our boundary. A Medical Officer was detailed to accompany the patrol.

The Provincial Commissioner left Northern Horr

Copy to F.O.(2)

THE RT. HON.
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.

with this force on the 8th November and on the 10th was joined by the Police Officer and 20 police who had been patrolling ahead towards the Lake: fifteen of the latter joined the force after a very creditable march of 60 miles in two days. There followed behind the patrol a considerable number of Rendille warriors who clamoured to accompany it. Finding it impossible to send them back, and considering they might be useful if any stock were recaptured, Mr. Stone allowed them to follow on the understanding that they kept a clear day's march behind the patrol.

The Lake shore was reached on the night of the 16th, and the following day a place suitable for a base camp, in a small bay formed by the Spit shown on map No. [illegible] (approximately latitude 4° 10′) and almost due East of North Island, was found.

By this time the Provincial Commissioner had learned from Native sources:

(a) that the massacre of the Gabbra had occurred in Kenya territory and not in Abyssinia as was previously supposed: that their headman, Dadu by name, and perhaps two or three others, had been killed at Bani (approximately latitude 4°50′) and that the rest had been killed at Mukaguracha and Kokoi, the former place estimated to be some fifteen, and the latter from thirty to forty miles, within Kenya territory. It was at these two places that most of the 90 to 100 Gabbra had been slain and their stock taken;

(b) that the raid on the Rendille, which followed the Gabbra massacre, was at a place called Gudas, near the Lake shore, some 80 to 90 miles within Kenya territory (approximately latitude 3° 40′);

Is this in British territory? C.A.S.

With [illegible]nce on the 8th November and on the 10th was joined by the Police Officer and 25 police who had been patrolling ahead towards the Lake: fifteen of the latter joined the force after a very creditable march of 60 miles in two days. There followed behind the patrol a considerable number of Rendille warriors who clamoured to accompany it. Finding it impossible to send them back, and considering they might be useful if any stock were recaptured, Mr. Stone allowed them to follow on the understanding that they kept a clear day's march behind the ~~pa~~ patrol.

The Lake shore was reached on the night of the 16th, and the following day a place suitable for a base camp, in a small bay formed by the Spit shown on map North A.37 (approximately latitude 4° 10′) and almost due East of North Island, was found.

By this time the Provincial Commissioner had learned from native sources:

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(b) that the raid on the Rendille, which followed the Gabbra massacre, was at a place called Gudas, [illegible]r the Lake shore, some 80 to 90 miles within Kenya territory (approximately latitude 3° 40′);

Is this in British territory? C.A.S.

(c) that armed Gelubba tribesmen with stock were reported to be at or near [illegible] approximately latitude 4°50′).

The Provincial Commissioner, on receipt of the above information, decided to seek out these armed raiders, and if they were found in our territory, to inflict upon them condign punishment for the brutal murders they had committed of unarmed men, women and children. He was also anxious to recapture some of the stolen stock. He accordingly, on the evening of the 21st November, moved forward by a circuitous route with the troops and police at his disposal. On the morning of the 22nd he came in sight of the encampment previously reported by the Scouts and on being satisfied that it was a Gelubba encampment he [illegible] An engagement ensued in which the advancing patrol [illegible] subjected to heavy fire.

He also saw a great amount of stock being driven away whilst the Gelubba riflemen scattered over the plain kept up a fairly r[illegible] fire. As the p[illegible] advanced they retreated, but always keeping at about six to seven hundred yards distant, mostly in open formation.

This form of action continued until about 10 a.m. and a considerable amount of cattle, sheep and goats were collected. About 10.30 a.m. the order to cease fire was given and then the forces reassembled and began to collect the stock in order to retire with it to the point whence the attack had started.

At 11 a.m., when all the forces and the camels had reassembled, the Provincial Commissioner ordered the Rendille, who by this time had closed up, to drive the recovered stock to the rear of the column, but instead of going in the direction in which they were ordered, they

drove it towards the Lake shore and then stampeded when fired upon from the rear by the Gelubba.

The Provincial Commissioner, finding that no troops could be spared to recover the stock, and seeing the Gelubba reinforcements coming rapidly to the rear and flanks of the patrol, decided to abandon the stock because he did not consider that it could be recovered without heavy casualties - a risk he did not think justifiable.

The patrol eventually passed through the thick bush and gained the open country lying along the reeds which fringed the Lake. After a march of about 6 miles the open Lake shore was reached and a camp made.

Casualties definitely known to have been inflicted were: 2 Abyssinians and 4 Gelubba killed - the actual corpses were seen, but there were probably other Gelubba killed in the thick bushes whose bodies were not visible. 9 rifles, 2 swords and 6 cartridge belts were also recaptured. The patrol casualties were one soldier hit in the thigh, and one mule hit, while two camels were lost with their loads through stamp.

It was not possible to estimate the numbers of Gelubba who were seen during the action but there were, it is considered, not less than 200 at the finish, most of whom were armed with rifles and with no shortage of ammunition. The rifles were mostly Fusil Gras .450, but several .303 service and sporting cartridges were picked up.

It is interesting to note that there were two Abyssinians killed, a fact which agrees with the experience of a previous action at Bani in December, 1925. In this connection I would refer you to Mr.Northcote's despatch No.394 of 16th April, 1926.

A return was made almost in a straight line along the Lake shore to the base camp. The Provincial

Commissioner estimates the marching distance to have been about 34 miles, so that, allowing, perhaps, four miles for deviations, the place of the action was thirty miles from a point on the Lake shore due East of the centre of North Island and four to six miles in Kenya territory.

4. I have arranged that two platoons are to remain in the present area around Alia Bay until it is possible to judge:

(a) the condition of the area after the recent events;

(b) whether the promise of the Ethiopian Government to send soldiers immediately to deal with the Gelubba has in fact been fulfilled.

5. I hope shortly to address a further despatch to you giving more exact details of all the British subjects who have been killed in this area and as accurate an account as possible of the stock which they have lost.

6. I consider that the following main facts have now been clearly established:-

(a) that the Gabbra and Rendille who were murdered were British [illegible];

(b) that these murders took place in British territory, from a distance of 5 miles South of the boundary line to as far South as approximately 80 - 90 miles;

(c) that the stock which has been raided from them was taken in British territory;

(d) that the military patrol which I have been compelled to send to protect the lives of British subjects has operated solely in British territory, and that the action in which two Abyssinians were killed took place in British territory.

Commissioner estimates the marching distance to have been about 34 miles, so that, allowing, perhaps, four miles for deviation, the place of the action was thirty miles from a point on the Lake shore due East of the centre of North Island and four to six miles in Kenya territory.

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(c) that the stock which has been raided from them was taken in British territory;

(d) that the military patrol which I have been compelled to send to protect the lives of British subjects has operated solely in British territory, and that the action in which two Abyssinians were killed took place in British territory.

7. I am submitting a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa who, I trust, will do all in his power to force the Ethiopian Government to exercise more control over their border tribes and to put a stop to this scandalous and unrestricted carrying of arms in defiance of the agreements entered into. At a time when this Colony is sorely crippled financially it is deplorable that we should be called upon to move troops towards the frontier to protect our unarmed tribesmen from these brutal murders due to the neglect on the part of a neighbouring and friendly power to exercise reasonable authority in its border provinces.

I have the honour to be,

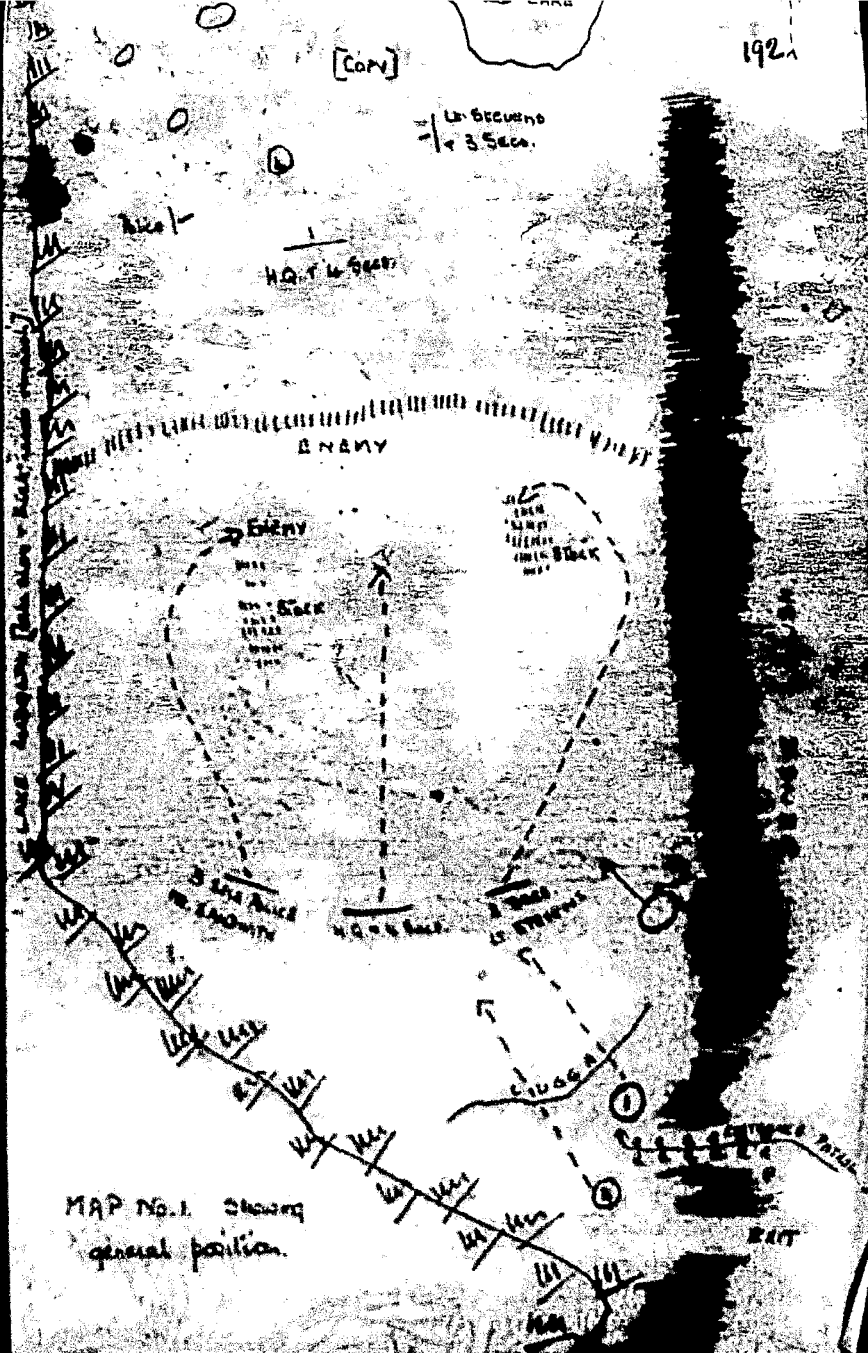
Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

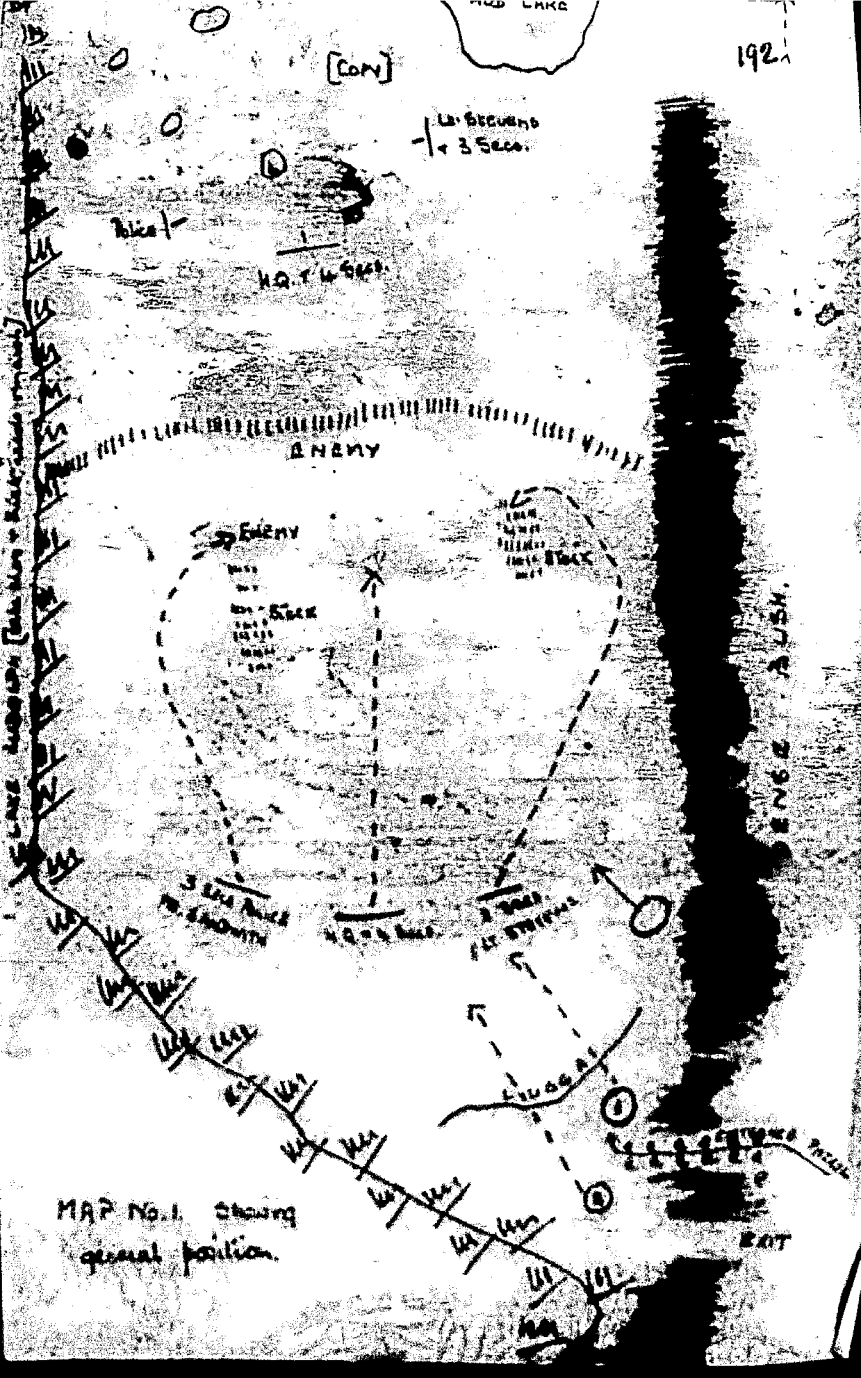
Brigadier-General.

GOVERNOR.

[Copy]



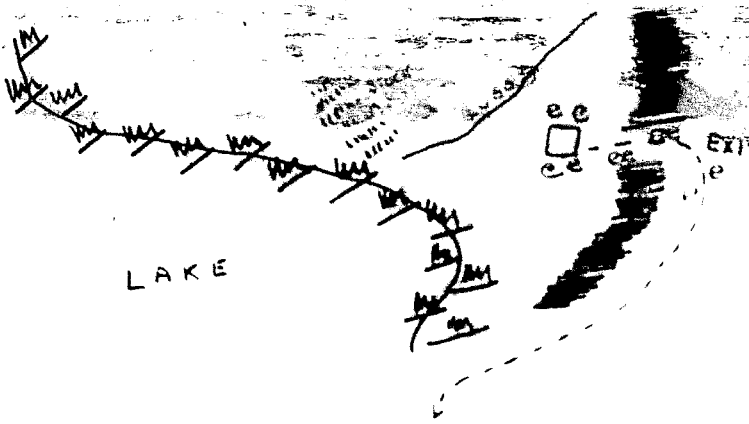
MAP No. 1. Showing general position.



MAP No. 1. Showing general position.

[COPY]

MAP NO. 2. Showing retirement



REPORT OF LIEUT. S.G.D. JONES

COMMANDING ALLA BAY PATROL 3RD KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES.

FOR THE PERIOD 8TH to 22ND NOVEMBER, 1932.

Lake Shore.

Ref. MAP. MARSABIT. AFRICA. 1:1,000,000. 25th November 1932.

Diary of Events up to Establishment of Advanced Base on Lake Shore. November 18th. 1932.

Dist. Miles Approx (I)	Inter	Total.	
			8th November. 3.0 p.m. Left N.HORR by Camel Safari with two Platoons, L.C., D.C. and Doctor. Camels insufficient and untrained, so decided at the last moment to take the two Thornycroft lorries as far as possible. (1) To relieve pressure on Camels. (2) To see if a road could be got through to the Lake Shore, which would be invaluable if a Post should be established there. Remaining Lorry left at N. HORR with Petrol dump under Police guard.
25		25	9th November. I arrived HURRAN HURRA with Patrol [illegible] and two Sections. Remainder of Patrol under Lieut. Stevens arrived next morning. Method of moving with lorries and Camels: [illegible] and Lieut. Stevens, by turns, took the two lorries on ahead to the next day's [illegible] Sections, reconnoitred the [illegible] with one lorry, returned to Camp to [illegible] arrival of the Main Body. Joined by [illegible] with and four Sections Police.
9		32	10th November. Camped between HURRAN HURRAH and GALASS. One Thornycroft broke steering arm. Hanger.
8		40	11th November. Arrived GALASS (6 miles W.S.W. [illegible]) [illegible] Camp. Left both Broken lorry [illegible] lorries under Sgt. Tom and a guard at GALASS to await spare parts. (Sgt. Tom, three Drivers and two Askaris with six weeks rations) Wireless message sent by runner via MARSABIT for new parts.
16		56	12th November. Arrived at FORA. 8.45 a.m.

Conference at FORA. 12th November.

From information received it appears lik that GULUBBA have some Manyattas SOUTH of th border as far as RANI. These probably contai stolen stock and MORAN.

Decision therefore to move to DERATI, an from there decide possibility of marching to BULUK, with the object from there of cutting in between the GULUBBA and the Border. An Advanced Base to be formed at DERATI.

Difficulties/

REPORT OF LIEUT. S.G.D. JONES

COMMANDING ALIA BAY PATROL 3RD KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES.

FOR THE PERIOD 8TH to 22ND NOVEMBER, 1932.

Lake Shore.

Ref. MAP: MARSABIT. AFRICA. 1:1,000,000. 25th November 1932.

Diary of Events up to Establishment of Advanced Base

Dist. Miles Approx (I) Lake Shore. November 18th. 1932.

Inter. Total.

8th November. 3.0 p.m. left N.HORR by Camel Safari with two Platoons, P.C., D.C. and Doctor Camels insufficient and untrained, so decided at the last moment to take the two Thornycroft lorries as far as possible.
(1). To relieve pressure on Camels.
(2). To see if a road could be got through to the Lake Shore, which would be invaluable if a Post should be established there.

Remaining Lorry left at N. HORR with Petrol dum under Police guard.

23 23 9th November. I arrived HURRAN HURRA with lorries and two Sections. Remainder of Patrol under Lieut. Stevens arrived next morning. Method of moving with lorries and Camels:- I and Lieut. Stevens, by turns, took the t lorries on ahead to the next day's Camp with t Sections, reconnoitred the next days march with one lorry, returned to Camp to await the arrival of the Main Body. Joined by Mr. Sand- with and four Sections Police.

9 32 10th November. Camped between HURRAN HURRAH ar GALASS. One Thornycroft broke steering arm Hanger.

8 40 11th November. Arrived GALASS (6 miles W.S.W. EL TOK) at 8.30 a.m. Broken lorry manhandled into Camp. L th lorries under Sgt. Tom and a guard at GALASS to await spare parts. (Sgt. Tom, three Driver and two Askaris with six weeks rations) Wire- less message sent by runner via MARSABIT for new part.

16 56 12th November. Arrived at FORA. 8.[illegible] a.m.

Conference at FORA. 12th November.

From information received it appears lik that GULUBBA have some Manyattas SOUTH of th border as far as BANI. These probably contai stolen stock and MORAN.

Decision therefore to move to DERATI, ar from there decide possibility of marching to BULUK, with the object from there of cutting in between the GULUBBA and the Border. An Advanced Base to be formed at DERATI.

Difficulties/

Difficulties. - Unknown country, uncertainty of position and permanence of water. Disadvantage of DERATI as Advanced Base, no reliable guides, and considerable detour to be made. Decision left until arrival at DERATI.

Dist. Miles Approx	
Inter.	Total
9	65

Note. If this information had been received at KALACHA, move NORTH via BALESSA to BULUK could have been made.

14th November. Arrived DERATI 9.15 a.m. and decided to Camp there for two days to rest Camels, collect information and reconnoitre route to BULUK.

Conference at DERATI. November 14th.

From observations taken from MT. TETI, and information from GUBBRA guides, it appears:-
(1) That the route to BULUK is over very rough country (rocks and boulders).
(2) There is no track and the one guide who says he knows the way appears to be very vague as to BULUK'S position.
(3) The distance to be covered is considerable, and the object of this detour rests on rather doubtful information as to the position of the GULUBBRA Manyattas.

Decision therefore arrived at to follow the Stigand Line to the Lake shore, prepare an Advanced Base there, and to send out Rendille scouts to make a reconnaissance of the country near BANI.

18	83

15th November. March continued towards Lake (N.W.). Camped seven hours from DERATI. Concealment now of importance, day camps concealed in mirlahs, and no fires allowed in Zariba at night. Cooking fires concealed in river beds and put out at dusk.

16	99

16th November. [illegible]ped on Lake shore in Bay concealed from the North [illegible] down the Lake. (Back Bearing NORTH [illegible] E 95 [illegible] hours march.

99 17th November. Formed Advanced Base in Bay on Lake shore. Rested men and Camels and organised Fighting Patrol carrying necessities only and one week's rations for advance to BANI. Rendille scouts sent out to try to locate enemy manyattas, their number and extent, if containing stock, and to report the nature of the country, and the best covered line of approach.
(Scouts - 1 Gubbra guide and 6 Rendille Moran).

ADVANCED BASE. LAKE SHORE.

18th November, 193[illegible].

ORMATION.

A GULUBBA encampment, apparently large, is situated on Lake shore, five hours march (approx) NORTH of BANI. (Information from Rendille Scouts.)

INTENTION.

To attack this encampment, recapture stolen stock, and kill any persons resisting capture of themselves or their stock. (Summary of Provincial Commissioner's instructions to me in writing) P.C. asked to provide Rendille Moran to drive off captured stock.

METHOD.

Night 18th/19th. Night march to No. 1 lugger, and concealment in lugger by day. (See Sketch Map [redacted]).

Night 19th/20th. Night march to BANI lugger and concealment by day.

Night 20th/21st. Approach march by night. Reconnaissance and attack at dawn.

21st. Consolidation and establishment on Lake shore, or withdrawal South and Camp made on Lake shore some distance from enemy Manyattas.

ADMINISTRATIVE.

Camels reduced to 36, one week's rations to be carried. One Section, Sgt. Musung and six men, (one man taken from each rifle Section so as not to lose a complete Unit) and one Section of Police left to guard the Base Camp.

D.C. returns to MARSABIT so Mess for [illegible] Officers - P.C. M.O. Police Officer and two [illegible] Officers.

NOTES.

(1) If surprise effected.
GULUBBA may either retire NORTH or put up a stubborn defence of their Manyattas and stock with or without assistance from the North.

(2) If surprise not effected
Enemy may retire NORTH, resist attack, or attack Patrol on the March either by day or night.

(3) Country unknown, but flat open Lake shore reported to extend 300 yards from the Lake to the East.

(4) Plan to be modified if distances found to be inaccurate or on receipt of fresh information.

(5) Danger of night marches in hostile and unknown country fully realised.

For line of intended Approach marches see Sketch Map [redacted].

Dist. Inter	Miles Approx Total	
8	8	18th November. 5.0 p.m. Patrol marched out of advanced Base and halted behind Spur to await the cover of dusk. Crossing and descent of Spur to Lake shore covered by Lieut. Stevens with Advanced Guard. March continued in Elastic Square Formation (see Sketch [redacted]) to 1st Lugger which was reached at 9.15 p.m. (4¼ hours). With reference to the Sketch. The right and left faces were commanded by Lieut. Stevens and Mr. Sandwith respectively. This formation was adhered to throughout except that by night P2 and No. 6 Section were later brought inside the Square as face reserves.
	8	19th November. 4.0 a.m. Patrol moved into Lugger for concealment by day. Loads man-handled and Camels grazed in Lugger. All cooking was done by day, the fires being concealed and no lights being allowed at night. Officers Guard every night after leaving Advanced Base. 6.0 p.m. Barramils sent down Lugger to refill at Lake under cover of dusk.
	18	8.15 p.m. March continued North. BANI or BANYA Lugger was reached at 6.0 a.m. 20th November. (9¾ hours continuous marching). Pace forced for last two hours to reach cover before day-light. (Guide had estimated it at 5 hours. March discipline excellent throughout, but men and camels definitely tired. GUBBRA guide and six Rendille sent out to Lake day reconnaissance. 6.0 p.m. Scouts returned and reported large Lugger, fresh water and mud impassable for camels, three miles march to the North. No Manyattas seen but fires reported. Guide suggests march to Lugger (3 hours), follow Lake up to fordable place (3 hours), and down again on North side to Lake shore (3 hours). Time and distances wholly unreliable and country unknown. Risk considered unjustifiable by night, so Patrol camped for the night in the open.
7½	33½	21st November. 4.0 a.m. Patrol moved back into Lugger for cover by day. Day-light reconnaissance of the ground to the North and North-East showed a considerable amount of cover for advance in day-light. 2.15 p.m. Resumed march, camping in the open at 5.15 p.m. (3 hours) March N.E. [illegible] the head of the Lugger. Three fires seen in direction [illegible] Lake [illegible] to the S.W.
		22nd November. Action with GULUBBA.
5	38½	In view of the apparent nearness of the enemy Manyattas, and dense Bush to be traversed, the Patrol waited for the approach of dawn, marching off at 0445 hours. The Elastic Square Formation used, but both L.G. Sections were brought into Reserve behind O.C. Country alternately dense Bush and open clearings, 0700 hours. Arrived at a clearing on high ground from which a large occupied Manyatta could be seen on the plains of the Lake shore to the N.W. Light Automatics unloaded and baggage camels left under guard of No. 5 Section and Rendille Moran. Two L.G. Camels and two Reserve S.A.A. Camels taken with the Patrol. Patrol advanced through Bush. Bush so dense that a slight detour had to be made to the North to enable the Force to penetrate it. A Clearing was finally reached and followed to the S.W. and immediately afterwards the Main enemy Manyatta could be seen half-right with a second smaller one on the left flank. The Square wheeled half-right and halted. Provincer

authorised/

Dist. Miles Inter	Approx Total	
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18		8.15 p.m. March continued North, BAMI or BANYA Lugger was reached at 6.0 a.m. 20th November. (9¾ hours continuous marching). Pace forced for last two hours to reach cover before day-light. (Guide had estimated it at 5 hours. March discipline excellent throughout, but men and camels definitely tired. GUBBRA guide and six Rendille sent out to make day reconnaissance. 6.0 p.m. Scouts returned and reported large Lugger, with water and mud, impassable for camels, three miles march to the North. No Manyattas seen but fires reported. Guide suggests march to Lugger (3 hours), follow it up to fordable place (3 hours), and down again on North side to Lake shore (3 hours). Time and distances wholly unreliable and country unknown. Risk considered unjustifiable by night, so Patrol camped for the night in the open.
		21st November. 4.0 a.m. Patrol moved back into Lugger for cover by day. Day light reconnaissance of the ground to the North and North-East showed a considerable amount of cover for advance in day-light. 2.15 p.m. Resumed march, camping in the open at 5.15 p.m.
7½	33½	(3 hours) March N.E. to the head of [illegible] Lugger. Three fires seen in direction of Lake shore [illegible] N.W.

22nd November. Action with GULUBBA.

In view of the apparent nearness of the enemy Manyattas, and dense Bush to be traversed, the Patrol waited for the approach of dawn, marching off at 0445 hours. The Elastic Square Formation used, but both L.G. Sections were brought into Reserve behind C.C.

5	38½	Country alternately dense Bush and open clearings, 0700 hours. Arrived at a clearing on high ground from which a large occupied Manyatta could be seen on the plains of the Lake shore to the N.W. Light Automatics unloaded and baggage camels left under guard of No. 5 Section and Rendille Moran. Two L.G. Camels and two Reserve S.A.A. Camels taken with the Patrol. Patrol advanced through Bush. Bush so dense that a slight detour had to be made to the North to enable the Force to penetrate it. A Clearing was finally reached and followed to the S.W. and immediately afterwards the Main enemy Manyatta could be seen half-right with a second smaller one on the left flank. The Square wheeled half-right and halted. Provincer

authorised/

Dist. Miles. Inter.	Approx. Total.	
	387	authorised immediate attack. [illegible] shown in phases, illustrated by [illegible] ([redacted]) not drawn to scale.

Note. Semi-surprise effected as cattle only stampeded as the Patrol got through the thick bush. The Alarm was probably given by women carrying water and firewood who saw and heard the Patrol penetrating the Bush.

1st Phase. Principal Manyatta (1) attacked by Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Sections supported by two L.G. Sections on the right flank under Lieut. Stevens. It was noted that the L.G.'s would be able to enfilade the retirement of the enemy Northwards, but this was only partially successful owing to the cover afforded to the enemy by a Lugger.

The Police under Mr. Sandwith forming the left face of the Square were ordered to act as a Flank Guard against possible attack from Manyatta (2). The two remaining Sections were brought into reserve. Manyattas (1), (2) and (3) were evacuated by the enemy who fled N.W. driving previously stampeded stock before them.

2nd Phase. Running fight up Lake shore. Both herds of stock headed off. Enemy retreating and firing erratically, but extended and making good use of cover. Enemy kept at a distance of 600 or 700 yards at this stage and were being reinforced from the North. They were also noticed to be starting to move round the flanks to the West and East.

A message was sent back to bring the Camels and Rendille Moran by Patrol route to the Lake shore. The latter to round up the stock and drive it Southwards.

3rd Phase. Advance was continued North in the hope of recovering more stock. Enemy now being strongly reinforced from the North and working round both flanks.

Manyatta (4) occupied and burnt. Decision to reorganise and issue ammunition and with no more stock could be seen and fire coming from three sides.

41 Running fight up Lake shore - [illegible] Miles.

4th Phase. Withdrawal. Enemy follow up keeping at a long range and firing from North, East and West. Stock overtaken and found abandoned by Rendille who had fled South.

Lieut. Stevens and the Patrol sent ahead to ensure safety of baggage camels while remainder of force retired slowly driving captured stock before it. Rumours of heavy attack on Camels brought by Rendille proved false.

On reaching Lieut. Stevens and the Camels a short halt was made, the enemy now having stopped firing. The Rendille were collected, but refused to drive stock far ahead of the Patrol.

42 Withdrawal was continued S.E. but the Rendille, contrary to orders, started to drive stock S.W. towards the Lake shore. Patrol continued slowly, and stock headed in the right direction. The enemy then reopened fire and the Rendille abandoned the stock and fled.

Dist. Miles Approx.
Inter Total.

The relative positions of Patrol and stock are shown in Sketch [illegible].

At this point heavy fire was opened by concealed enemy riflemen from the Bush on the East, at a range of about 400 yards. The Patrol halted and a brisk fire fight ensued. The O.C's Orderly and one mule were slightly wounded. The enemy fire was subdued and the advance continued. When within 200 yards of the Bush the Patrol halted and ten rounds rapid was fired at edge of the Bush in case the enemy were withholding their fire. Decision to abandon the stock as Askaris could not be spared to drive it. The push sucessfully passed, and withdrawal continued down the Lake shore.

On reaching the Lake shore no further attacks were made, and the enemy stopped firing (1[illegible] hours). March was continued down Lake shore and the force camped at 17[illegible] hours. (Twelve [illegible] continuous marching, including action.)

No further attacks were made and the Patrol reached the Base Camp at 0830 hours on [illegible] November.

From my calculations action started at least six miles within Kenya territory.

Casualties.

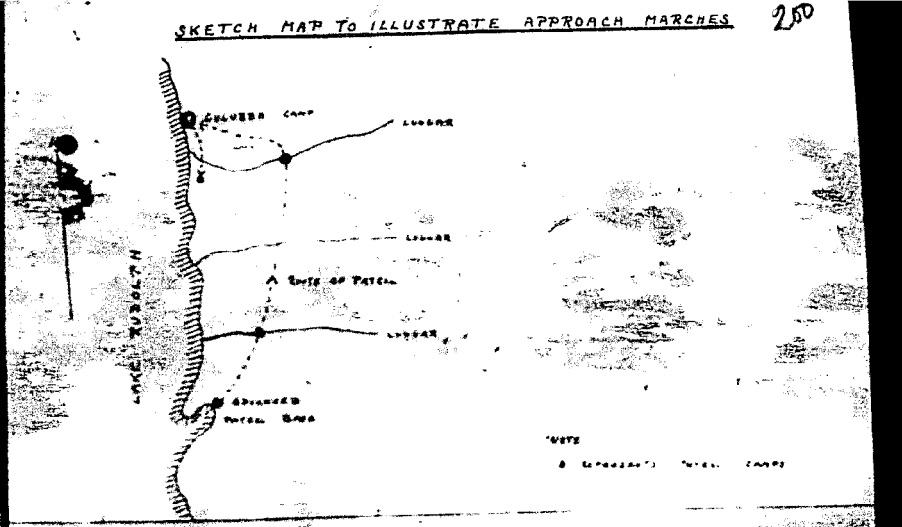
Enemy. [illegible] estimate but five bodies were seen in the 1st Phase. Nine rifles and cartridge belts were picked up in Phase [illegible]. Two Abyssinians were thought to be killed in Phase II. The heaviest casualties were probably inflicted during the withdrawal in fire fight at [illegible] yards, but number unknown as enemy were concealed in thick Bush, and the smoke from their rifles only could be seen and ranged on.

The Patrol. One Orderly and one mule were slightly wounded. Two Camels probably wounded, ran away, but threw their loads with the exception of two chairs and some boys' clothing. [illegible] loads were recovered.

Notes.

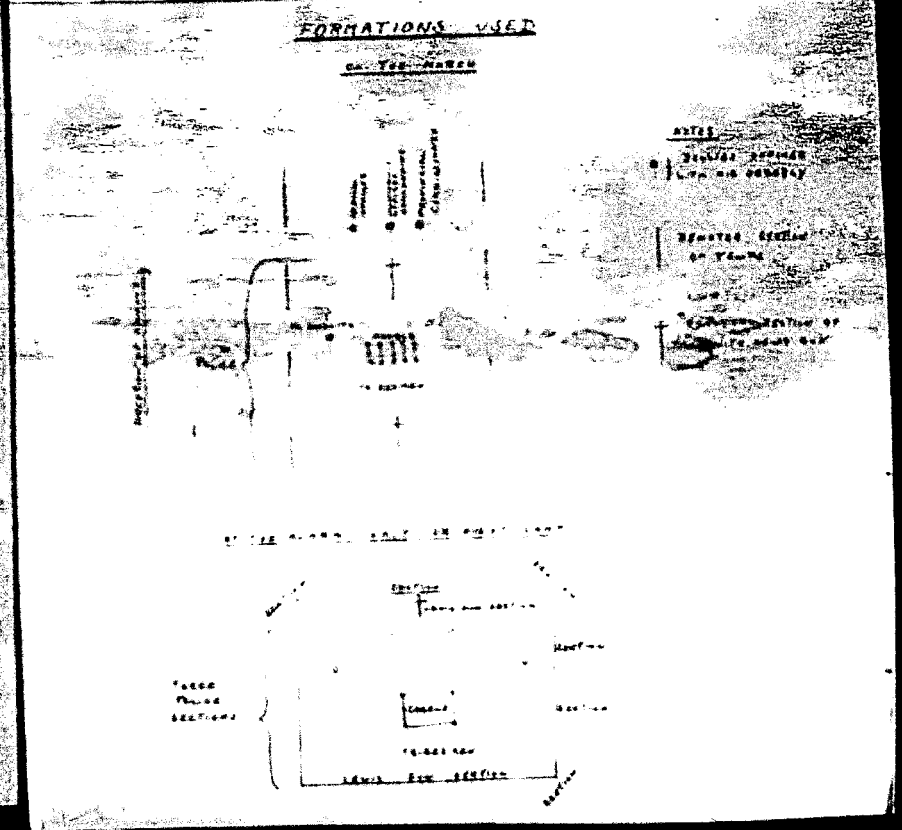
1. The strength of the enemy was difficult to estimate, but [illegible] 200 men, mostly armed with [illegible]

SKETCH MAP TO ILLUSTRATE APPROACH MARCHES

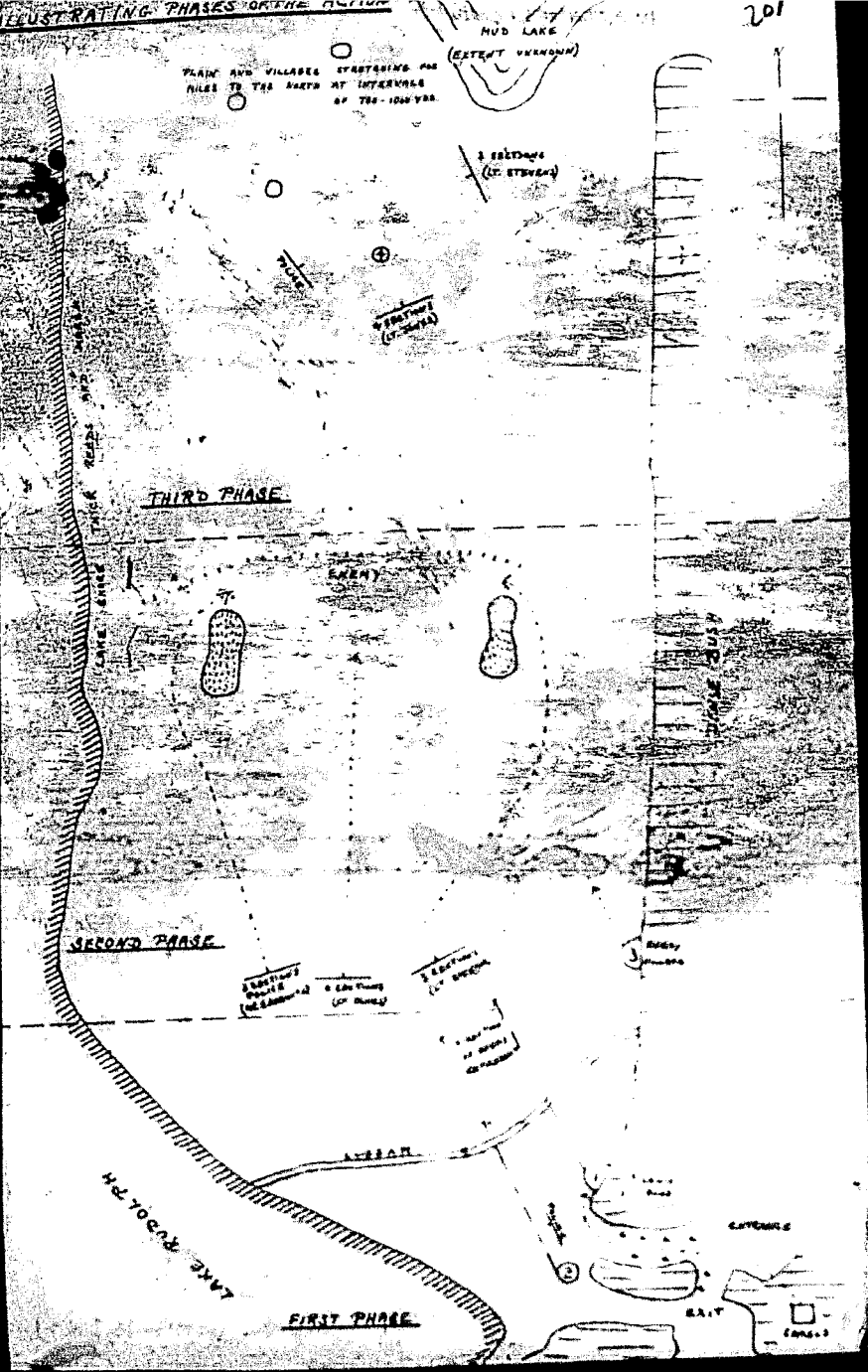


FORMATIONS USED

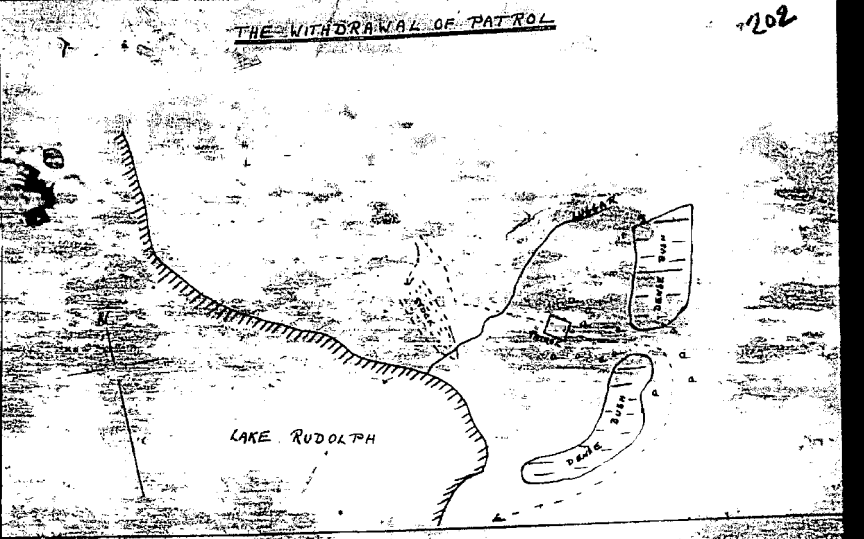
ON THE MARCH



ILLUSTRATING PHASES OF THE ACTION



THE WITHDRAWAL OF PATROL



KENYA.

No. 156

CONFIDENTIAL.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NAIROBI,
KENYA.

23rd December, 1932.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to my Confidential despatch No.139 of the 24th November, transmitting a copy of my Confidential despatch No. A.XAF.30/1/III/86 of the 24th November to His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa, and of connected correspondence, on the subject of the Kenya-Abyssinian frontier.

2. From the enclosures to my despatch under reference you will have learnt that there has been a recrudescence of tribal murders between the Rendile and Ajuran in the Moyale District, and it is [illegible] that [illegible] of the frontier situation that I have particularly [illegible] refer in the present despatch.

These acts of violence are committed by individual natives in possession of firearms and differ fundamentally from raids such as the recently made by the Gelubba to the East of Lake Rudolf, which has recently been the subject of telegraphic correspondence with you. The organized military and police action which is appropriate to raids cannot be employed effectively against individual gunmen owing to the insidiousness

No 50
18060/32

Copy R.O. 14 JAN 1933

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

insidiousness of their attacks; there is no doubt that the proper solution of the question lies in the disarmament of the tribes on the Abyssinian side of the frontier, but as it appears evident that the Ethiopian Government is either unwilling or powerless to enforce the disarmament of their own nationals it has become necessary to consider what further action is necessary to protect the lives of British subjects occupying villages in close proximity to the frontier.

3. After full consideration, I consider that the best means of defence will be to issue old pattern rifles, such as the Martini Henry, to carefully selected tribesmen, who would be given preliminary and periodical training; while their primary function would be the defence of individual villages, they would form a reserve of the Tribal Police available in emergency for posting at any point along the frontier.

Each man would wear the distinguishing marks of the Tribal Police, would be paid a small sum - say one shilling per month - and would be responsible to the District Administration for the rifle and ammunition issued to him. In no circumstances would it be permissible for him to take his rifle across the frontier into Abyssinian territory. A detailed scheme has been worked out by my advisers which would involve the issue of about 175 rifles, i.e. 5 rifles for each village, and 10 rounds of ammunition for each rifle.

I am informed that similar methods are adopted on the North West frontier of India.

4. In

4. In view of the fact that the natives of this area are now paying tax, I do not consider that there would be any justification for charging the additional cost of policing the villages otherwise than to general revenue.

5. It is with great reluctance that I recommend a scheme which, in view of the action which has been taken to disarm the tribesmen on the Kenya side of the frontier, cannot but seem retrogressive. There is, however, no doubt that such feuds are growing in intensity and that some more effective method is needed to keep them in check and so to avoid serious political unrest and a growing menace to the lives of the tribesmen.

If these proposals meet with your approval the Legislative Council will be asked to vote the necessary expenditure when the Budget comes under review in February or March next. The total cost of the scheme is not likely to exceed £350.

A copy of this despatch has been sent to His Majesty's [illegible] Abe[illegible]

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

Brigadier-General,

GOVERNOR.

In any further communication on this subject, please quote
No. J 3420/44/1
and address—not to any person by name, but to—
"The Under-Secretary of State," Foreign Office, London, S.W. 1

200 /

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
January 1st, 1933.

Reference to previous correspondence

Mr Wallinger's dtd 5th December of November 9th (J 3004/44/1)

Description of Enclosure

No 21

Name and Date.	Subject.
Mr Rendel	Agreement with Rulers
Colonial Office	
Mr Stanley	
No 176 of 1st December	
(Enclosure in foreign despatch only)	

307/32/E.F. 2

British Consulate,
Gore,
Western Abyssinia.
11 November 1932

207
E.F.

DESPATCH No. 53

His Majesty's Minister,
Addis Ababa.

Copies: Civil Secretary,
Khartoum.
The Governor Upper Nile,
Malakal.
The District Commissioner,
Gambeila.

Sir,

With regard to the Beir women and children captured from the Sudan and brought into Abyssinia the position is as follows to date.

The two women who were sold in Gambeila were recovered by Kanazmatch Mejid Abud. One woman give birth to a child while in captivity. I have caused these two women to be returned to D.C. Gambeila. Total - 2

Ras Mulu Gheta reports officially that 3 more women have been found in Saye and I have asked for these to be delivered in Gambeila 3

The Governor of Malakal reports that 1 woman and 3 children have escaped and reached the Sudan safely 1 & 3

Previously escaped and returned to the Sudan 4 & 1

I have informed Ras Mulu Gheta and Mejid Abud of these figures. Total 10 & 5

Of this figure 3 found but not delivered.

Further sources of information state that some of the Beir captives have passed through Saye and been sold in the interior of Abyssinia.

Kanazmatch Mejid Abud is being very active in the matter and Ras Mulu Gheta professes to be doing his best but points out that he has no control over all parts of the district. However, he informs me that for political reasons the whole of Saye Wallega province has been placed under open arrest and an enquiry will be held.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) [illegible]

1933 Kenya

015/1 (Part 2)

SUBJECT C0533/430

Abyssinia-Kenya + Abyssinia-Italian Frontiers

Abyssinian Raids + disarmament of Frontier Tribes.

Previous

Part 1

Subsequent

23003/1/34

FILE C.

61. Foreign Office 4 June 33

Trans. copy of cons. stating Gambela Agreements of June 1932 have not been implemented by Ethiopian Govt. State [illegible] proposed to postpone action outlined in No. 44 on 18060/32 but considers apprehensions regarding [illegible] of Sudan frontier are not justified.

In view of the reasonably satisfactory implementation of the terms of the Gambella agreements of June, 1932, (concerning raids from Ethiopian territory into the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan) and the liquidation of the recent raid into Kenya along the eastern side of Lake Rudolf ~~from Abyssinia~~ ~~in No. 44, the~~ F.O. have agreed to postpone the execution of the policy outlined in No. 44 on 18060/32.

They consider, however, that any ~~large~~ raids into the Sudan can only be met by the taking of the successive steps proposed with a view to securing the right to take counter action within the Abyssinian territory, and the apprehensions expressed in our letter of 27th April on the forward policy are not justified and ought not to stand in the way of the fulfilment of so primary a duty as the effective defence of British administered territory against raids. The question of the possible additional military expenditure by the Government of Kenya is disregarded.

(No.49, Pt.1)

As the apprehensions expressed in No.49 are based on information received from the Governor, I suggest that as a first step copies of No.61, with enclos., and No.49 should be sent to the O.A.G. Secret, with reference to No.44 and previous correspondence, and ask for his views on para.3 of the F.O. letter.

(See No.44 on 3015/33, Pt.I and No.55 on 18060/32)

C.J. Gimmond

It was suggested at the discussion with the F.O. that the divergence of view might have to be submitted to the Cabinet (see last para. of No. 48).

This possibility is now postponed but not averted, by the F.O. decision to mark time. But if there should be another raid into the Sudan F.O. will wish to have no time in putting the forward policy into operation.

I think we should send to O.A.G. copies of 49 & this (Secret despatch), asking him to amplify a full appreciation of the possible consequences to Kenya of a forward policy from the Sudan.

[illegible] 19/6.

[illegible] 19.6.33
[illegible]

26/6

GL to Gov. Secret (2) (-/c 44 & 61) 26 JUN 1933
(44 answered) [illegible]

63. Col Secy — Gov. — 2/6/33.
Rep. copies of cones with Abyssinian Minister, Addis Ababa regarding the raid on Lake Rudolf.

Lee Mins.

Ref. Gov's despatch Addis Ababa. It would be difficult to say that the translation of the final Note handed by the Abyssinian delegates was in complete conformity with the final Note presented by the Kenya delegates.

The F.O. will, no doubt, have received copies of the cones. Reading the accounts of the notes, nothing [illegible] Government? Put up.

[illegible]

[illegible]

64. Governor Byrne Tel of 3 [illegible] 33
Reports re Kenya's attitude if the Uganda authorities in their Turkana campaign [illegible] 3 platoons of Uganda & Turkana clash occurred yesterday. 3 platoons are in pursuit. Detailed report follows by air mail.

The raiding area is in the Alambi triangle. The Marille, who are subject litesmen of the Abyssinian Govt, appear to have crossed into Turkana via the dried-up Sanderson Gulf, afterwards escaping into Sudanese territory (Orientation)

These platoons of K.A.R. are

are in pursuing.

Major [illegible] to see, with reference to the [illegible] at Lokitaung.

? Copy [illegible] to 70 [illegible]

C.A. Grossmith 29/6/33

to Wallace [illegible] to [illegible] asked that [illegible] the [illegible] right [illegible] to [illegible] CA [illegible] 3/7/33

1. Send corrected copy [illegible] to 70 [illegible] Important
2. Recommend [illegible] Major [illegible] to see
3. [illegible] C.R. [illegible] to complete [illegible] 65

[illegible] 2/7/[illegible]

65. To F.O. (no. 64) [illegible] 29 6 33
66. [illegible] (no. 64) [illegible] 1.7 33

The garrison at Lokitaung [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] M.G. [illegible]

([illegible] at Lokitaung

[illegible])

[illegible] at Lokitaung

[illegible] 30.7.33

[illegible]

C. Norman 3.7.33

63 [illegible]

[illegible] 67 [illegible]

---

64 Foreign Office ——— 4th July 33.

Trans. a copy of a despatch from H.M. Representative Cairo enclosing a copy of a despatch from Acting Governor-General of the Sudan regarding frontier problems of the Upper Nile [illegible]

68. A/Gov. Moore 89 Conf (Air Mail) ——— 30 June 33.

Reports the murder by Merille of three Turkana near Adungatom & a subsequent raid by Merille on the Turkana west of Lorienatom & states report of action taken in Sudan territory will be furnished when details are available

No 67 ' Copy to O.C. Kenya Secret L.F. Reg. 67.

No 68 The case flagged on 15512/29 in that on which the Standing Instructions, referred to in para 2, is based.

The O.A.G. [illegible], in the circumstances, justified in the use of troops & the results may [illegible] a long way towards [illegible] Turkana confidence in Kenya's ability to afford adequate protection or to secure payment of compensation in respect of these murders.

? C.A. [illegible] 70 and [illegible] draft, for information, [illegible] Nos 65 & 66. [illegible] to 70 reference should be made to No. 5 on 15513/29.

C.A. Grossmith 12/7/33

[illegible] 12

[illegible] S.J. [illegible] 13.7.33

C. Norman 13.7.33

[illegible] 16.7

69 To F.O. } (Pol (E.A.)) 17/7/33

70 " C.O.

71 To Kenya Secret (w/c 67) A/1 19 JUL 1933

72 Foreign Office 17 July 33.
Trans. copy of a despatch from H.M. Representative Addis Ababa regarding audience with the Emperor regarding settling of Kenya Boundary.

73 Foreign Office 19 July 33.
Trans. copy of despatch from H.M. Representative Addis Ababa regarding action taken by Abyssinian authorities based upon arguments in connection with raids by Arussi.

74 To Kenya 567 (w/c Qs A (m) P.Q. file) } 2/10 1 AUG 1933
Conf — cons

DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE

Parliamentary Question by Lord Noel-Buxton — Notes P.Q. file

DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE

76 Foreign Office (duplicate) 4th July 33.
Trans. a copy of a despatch from H.M. Minister at Addis Ababa transmitting a copy of a note to Ethiopian Minister of Foreign Affairs regarding the Kenyan meeting in the handing over of captives & offenders to Sudan Govt.

77 Foreign Office 22 July 33
Trans. a copy of despatch from H.M. Representative Cairo enclosing a copy of a tel. reporting a military force has seized Opulle cattle.

DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE

78 Foreign Office 31st July 33.
Trans. a copy of a despatch from H.M. Representative at Cairo regarding the suppression of raids from Abyssinia into Sudan & Kenya.

73 & 78
to O.A.G. Consult. of sig. up
No 62.
No 77 Pally.
C.H. Bromwich 21/8/33

Major Cole to see No 78.

J.H.O. Kenya & Sudan

79 To Kenya Secret — A/1 10 AUG 1933
(w/c 72, 73, 76 & 78)

80 Foreign Office 11 Aug 33
Trans. a copy of a despatch from H.M. Representative Addis Ababa giving details of negotiations in connection with the Kenya-Abyssinia Boundary attention & difficulty in dealing with cases arising from raids.

This relates to the fixed incidence [illegible] Abyssinia. This appears to be some form in the part of the Abyssinian Govt. The matter seems to have reached a deadlock until the Ethiopian first produce the necessary evidence. Meanwhile the 7 accused Ethiopians remain under arrest at Moyale.

A copy of the despatch has been sent to Mandeti.

? We might ask the O.A.G. for a report. C.H. Bromwich 18/8/33

I think we can pick by

[illegible]

Good! as we are such Patriotkers for legal evidence we can't blame the Ethiopian for doing the same (Great [illegible] friendly country at Christmas 1895?)

J. E. W. Flood
16.8
Amie

Cera [illegible] 18/8 (Kenya Cdt or [illegible])

81. Foreign Office 19 Aug 33.
Trans. a copy of a despatch from H.M. Representative Addis Ababa enclosing a copy of an agreement made at Gambela on 22nd June 33 in connection with the raid on Bl.

? Cy to [illegible] Secret. Kg
Reg No. 79
C. [illegible]
22/8/33

J. E. W. Flood
23.8
Amie

Q.D.
24 AUG

SL To Kenya Sec (repl. incl. to 81). 26 AUG 1933

82. Foreign Office 23 Aug 33.
Trans. a copy of a despatch from H.M. Representative, Addis Ababa regarding the meeting with the Governor of Bako to discuss incidents on the frontier East of Lake Rudolf.

83. Foreign Office 24 Aug 33.
Trans. a copy of a despatch from H.M. Representative Addis Ababa enquiring what steps have been taken in settlement of Sudan raid.

84. Foreign Office 25 Aug 33.
Trans. a copy of a despatch from H.M. Representative, Addis Ababa regarding agreement reached between Kenya delegates & Gov. of Bako.

85. Foreign Office 28 Aug 33
Trans. a copy of despatch from H.M. Representative Addis Ababa regarding the implementing of the second Gambela Agreement.

Nos 81 & 85. These relate to the Governor's claims in respect of the raid of Gelubba with Kenya in September 1932.

(See 55 & 63.)

The Ethiopian [illegible] the terms of the settlement [illegible] by the Kenya delegates & the Governor of Bako as set out in Kenya's final note (Flagged A) but do not accept the declaration in Para 5 of the note, in regard to Kenya's general right to claim £1000 per head compensation for persons killed.

Nos 85. Kenya has now confirmed the settlement provided that the Ethiopian Govt's reply implied general acceptance of the terms of the settlement

settlement of the reservation regarding the Flora lake has been explained to the Ethiopian Govt. At the moment at Addis Ababa Lage Chi has been done.

Major Tuites has proceeded to Lake Rudolf to discuss with the Governor the execution of the agreement.

Copies of the cable to Sir Ph. Cunliffe have been sent to Kenya for necessary assist the final delimitation.

Put by.

Mr. Pe[illegible] copies to O.A.P. Kenya by Lend. by P.2

C.A. Cosmill
3/8/33

[illegible]

[illegible]

L.C.O. 6.8.33

To Kenya Secret (cd for mail C 64+66) N/1 7/9/33

88. Extract from The Times dated 11/9/33.

See the flagged enclosure to No. 63.

Put by
F.W. Davies: 15/9

This cutting with the one from Addis extract in 83 and 86. Although on which the Kenya Govt. in 75 [illegible] supp. s/p. informed, they have without omitted to do so. There may be a despatch on its way.

[illegible]
15/9

[illegible] they must wait in Nairobi [illegible] by mail from Addis Ababa.

[illegible]
15.9

89. Foreign Office

Trans. a copy of a despatch from H.M. Representative, Addis Ababa transmitting corres. & giving details of conversation with Minister of Foreign Affairs regarding the alleged raid by Kenya soldiers into Ethiopia in connection with Gguille raid.

This is about the incident referred to in No. 68.

Kenya have had a copy.

Put by
F.W. Davies: 22/9

[illegible]
[illegible]

90 A/Governor Kenya 126 Cf (A.H.C.K.) — 12 Sept 33.

States agreement in principle with views as to what of need by Schools and Colleges should be notified by an exchange of notes. Enquires whether a similar Circular Note will be issued in connection of agreement with Governor of Sudan.

(Circulated copy of the memorandum on the subject of the report of the Committee on the Education of the Sudan, dated 1st July 1933, which was considered at the Conference of Governors held in Khartoum in July last.)

Mr. Bredemann (Minute of 21 Sept. at P.1) — [illegible]

Mr. Flood (Minute of 10 Oct. at P.3) — I am [illegible] H.M. Minister. [illegible] Schools & Colleges [illegible]

S. [illegible] on the subject

[illegible]

26

[illegible]

I agree.

[illegible]

Sir S. Wilson [illegible]

[illegible]

C.C.S.

26.9.33

91 To [illegible] (C.190) 18/10 21/9/33

92 Kenya Office — 7 October 33

Transmits copy of Schedule from S.M. Commissioner, Addis Ababa, concerning a copy of a note to Ethiopian Government of F.O. regarding the study on the Sudan Education Service.

(Copy to O.A.G. Kenya & F.O. Sudan)

(Reg. No. 87)

O.D. 13 OCT

[illegible] 11/10

[illegible] 12 [illegible]

93 To Kenya [illegible] 18 - 1933

(C.192)

94. A/Governor Moore (Secret) ——— 25 Sept. 33

Furnishes views on the probable consequences to Kenya of the adoption of a "forward policy" by the Govt. of the Sudan.

95. A/Governor Moore 136 Conf ——— 26 Sept 33.

Refers to further raids made by the Merille on Turkana villages, incidents at Namurupus. Considers strongest pressure should be brought to bear on the Abyssinian Govt. to disarm all their tribes on the frontier.

96. Foreign Office ——— 20 October 33

Transmits copy of despatch from H.M. Representative, Cairo, regarding negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement between Sudan & Abyssinian authorities in connection with grazing of cattle in the Baro salient.

Note. Sub. Affairs showing action taken regarding the Merille raids of June & 2nd July 33. on reg. 2052/33 HAR.

No.94. I attach a note opposite. Perhaps it would be as well to draw up now a full memorandum setting out the objections we see to the "forward policy", and send it to the F.O. for their consideration.

No.95. (a) Page 1 of the despatch and the first 2 enclosures give a further account of the Merille raid at Adingatom dealt with in No.68.

(b) Pages 2 - 4 deal with the affair at Tolpen Beach and Namurupus. The duplicate of the despatch will be registered on 3015/33, which deals with Namurupus.

(c) Page 5 urges the necessity of disarmament west as well as east of Lake Rudolf.

? (1) Copy of 95 and enclosures to F.O. for conson. drawing attention to the request for diplomatic representations at the end of para.6 and

and say that the Secretary of State fully supports the Acting Governor in the matter. The references should be to No.69 on this file, and to No.11 on 3013/33.

(2) Copy of the draft to the War Office to Kenya under cover of a short draft referring as to Namurupus to No.12 on 3013/33.

(3) Copy of para.1 of 95, the First 2 enclosures to War Office, L.F. reference No.70 on this file.

No.96. Copy to C.A.O. for secret reference No.71.

94 is the opposition which we will keep to propose in 62

? Copy to F.O. of 61 telling earlier should go to F.O. for information. But I doubt the wisdom of endorsing the request for diplomatic representations. I hope Sir S. Barton will shortly be back at other capitals, and I would be better to wait for the endorsing news as we doubt they will

95 As proposed

96 As proposed

27.10.

15.10.33

P.T.O.

Sir C. Bottomley

You should see The photographs of the King at the Jubilee in Sir S. Baker's collection for the F.O., bring at Kew on the whole active measures against the tribes of the Sudan & Kenya. He and his [illegible] on 3 October & was [illegible] Sudanese Brave [illegible] (a) dient [illegible] (b) [illegible] battles and (c) hadn't the troops [illegible]

There is a record in the Consulate offices

? Below as proposed by Mr Fowler

[illegible] 25.10.33

[illegible] we [illegible] says he wd 94. As regards no. 95, I have no doubt the Sir [illegible] will go through all his papers on the case subject to the rights of the [illegible]

As proposed

[illegible] 25.10.33

1 To F.O (w/c 95) 3/11/33

DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE

1 To F.O. (w/c 94)

DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE

To Treas (w/c 94). 4 NOV 1933

DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE

LE to [illegible]

LE to [illegible]

LE to [illegible]

10

100 Foreign Office 21st October '33.

Trans. cores, with H.M. Consul at Moga regarding release of prisoners in connection with the Armed Day 1911 & suggests that as there is no prospect of the Abyssinian Govt. paying blood money the case may now be dropped.

101 Foreign Office 25th October 33

Cons. a copy of a dispatch from H.M. Representative, Cairo, concerning arrangement regarding further funeral & Abyssinian authorities within which to discharge terms of the Lamballa Agreement.

102 To F.O. B/1a 8/11/33

(c/f para 1 of 95 + 1st two mell)

103 To Kenya, Secret (w/c 96) A/1 } 9 NOV 1933

Secret (2) (w/c 94 + 99) A/1

94 cancelled

[illegible] Send [illegible] and. to Kenya reg. FO [illegible] [illegible] Nairobi [illegible] their subject [illegible] H.A.G. [illegible] S/S proposes to agree with Sir J. Simon.

Copy of dft. to [illegible]

No. 101. These minutes appear to have taken place while I was in Abyssinia 8°, far away from [illegible]

the Kenya frontier. Action the Sudan Separate follows on the ends of No. 61 and bears upon the manner in which the Ethiopian Gov't will be fulfilling its obligations (and consequently is indirectly relevant to the "forward policy" question)

? we need lastly send copy to Kenya. No. 101 can be put by.

[illegible] 10/11

Nairobi has already had the sub-enclosure to 100, and have raised no objection.

? Commonwealth - copy comp to

O.A.L.

No. 101. Laps.

[illegible] 13/11

I agree there is nothing else for it.

[illegible]

105 To F.O. (Pol'l and E.) 17/11/33

106 To Kenya 582 (w/cs 100 & 105) A/11 22 NOV 1933

107 Quarterly Intelligence Summary for the 3rd quarter of 1933. (Original on 2492/33 K.A.L. only attached under minute of 24th Nov. on 2492/33 K.A.L.)

? Copy of paras on 20 sent to Leading [illegible] for [illegible] in letter marked [illegible]

[illegible] 30

This is a much fuller record than we have had from the Colony. Note that 6 women & children were carried off. We can no longer categorically assure Parliament that no slaves are taken from Kenya.

As proposed.

[illegible] 30/11

[illegible] 12

[illegible]

108 Governor Byrne 65 ___ 21st Nov 33

Furnishes report on further murders by Abyssinian tribesmen in N.P.F. subsequent to murder of Schibbe on Sept 7 October '33 & also cases of theft of stock not involving loss of life

109 Colt Secy Sfn ___ 22nd Nov 33

Furnishes conf. reference to No 108

110 Foreign Office ___ 14th Dec 33

Transmits copy of despatch from H.M. Representative, Cairo regarding the proposed establishment for defensive purposes of a military force in the Hejaz Province

111 Foreign Office ___ 15th D[illegible]

Transmits copy of despatch from H.M. Representative, Addis Ababa giving details of interview with H/Minister of Foreign Affairs regarding the failure of the Wal Wal Conference

[illegible] 108 [illegible] 110

for LF Conf

[illegible] 3/1/34

112 To PC [illegible] 108) 3/1/4 secret 1/1/34

113 To Foreign Conf [illegible] 3 [illegible]

In any further communication on this subject, please quote
No. J 2727/25/1
and address—not to any person by name, but to—
"The Under-Secretary of State," Foreign Office, London, S.W.1.

B 111

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.

December 15th, 1933.

Reference to previous correspondence.

Foreign Office letter of J 2727/25/1 of October 25th.

No. 92

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
From H.M. Representative at Addis Ababa No. 151 (8/126/33) of October 25th.	Under Abyssinian Foreign Affairs.

Similar letter sent to [illegible]

B 111

In any [illegible] tation on this subject, please quote
[illegible] 72251
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,

December 15th, 1933.

C. O.

Reference to previous correspondence.

Foreign Office letter No. 72251/251 of October 25th

No 92

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
From H.M. Representative at Addis Ababa No. 151 (4/32/32) of October 18th.	Sudan Abyssinian frontier affairs.

Similar letter sent to [illegible]

ABYSSINIA.

November 22, 1933.

CONFIDENTIAL.

SECTION 1.

[J 2738/35/1]

No. 1.

Mr. Broadmead to Sir John Simon.—(Received November 22.)

(No. 181.)

Sir,

Addis Ababa, October 25, 1933.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 145 of the 8th September, I have the honour to inform you that at my two last weekly interviews with the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs I have spoken to him about the Kurmuk Conference, and I have impressed upon him that a reply to Sir Sidney Barton's note of the 31st May, a copy of which was enclosed in his despatch No. 77 of the 31st May, is long since overdue.

2. Belatengheta Sahle-Sadalou tells me that he has spoken to Dejazmach Hailu, who was the chief of the Ethiopian delegation to the conference, and that the latter attributes the failure of the conference to the refusal to hear Sheikh Khojali's complaints. I have told Belatengheta Sahle-Sadalou that the last instructions sent to the Ethiopian delegation by the Minister for Foreign Affairs were to the effect that the Sudan cases should first be heard, but that the Ethiopian delegation refused to interpret them strictly in that sense.

3. I have also told the Belatengheta that the failure of the conference was due to the intransigence of Sheikh Khojali, who never wanted to succeed and who produced a whole lot of ancient claims. I added that it was my impression that the Central Government had no control over Khojali: this remark was not well received. I then said that the bulk of Khojali's claims were in respect of his slaves who had taken refuge in the Sudan, and in spite of speaking very emphatically, I am not absolutely certain whether I convinced his Excellency that His Majesty's Government would in no circumstances tolerate the return of people to Ethiopia who would immediately be enslaved again. I added that the Emperor, in conversation with Sir Sidney Barton, had not attempted to argue against this point of view and I begged him to discuss the whole matter with His Majesty. He said that this attitude of the Em[illegible] new [illegible] and he proposed to look further into the matter. Lastly, I t[illegible] that [illegible] reply in writing to Sir Sidney Barton's note of the 31st May, in which certain demands were made.

4. I fear that these two interviews have been very unsatisfactory, but it is possible that the emphatic manner in which I spoke to-day may produce some effect. In the course of conversation Belatengheta Sahle Sadalou made some remark about sending another commission, but I did not pursue the idea, as it would probably be useless to do so. I told him incidentally that a certain number of the claims put forward by Khojali had been investigated, to the best of my knowledge, however, the result of these investigations has never been communicated to the sheikh. For the moment, I think that the only thing to do is to wait and see what is the result of my interviews.

5. I am sending a copy of this despatch to Cairo and Khartum.

I have, &c.

P. M. BROADMEAD.

In any further communication on this subject, please quote
No. 72823/25/1.
and address—not to any person by name, but to—
"The Under-Secretary of State," Foreign Office, London, S.W.1.

CONFIDENTIAL.

110/15

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,
6 December 1933

Reference to previous correspondence

Foreign Office letter No. 72823/25/1 of 31 July, 1933

Description of Enclosure. No. 78

Name and Date.	Subject.
From H.M. Representative Cairo No 1023 31st November, 1933	Sudan Abyssinia Frontier Mission

Similar letter sent to C.O.

Treasury

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

CONFIDENTIAL.

110
15

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,
[illegible] December, 1933

C. O.

Reference to previous correspondence.

Foreign Office letter No. [illegible] of 31 July, 1933.

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
No. 1 H.M. Representative, China. No. 1033. 24 November, 1933.	Sudan, Abyssinia Frontier affairs

Copy to Kenya (11)

Similar letter sent to C. O.

Treasury

16

ABYSSINIA.

CONFIDENTIAL.

December 4, 1933.

SECTION 1.

[J 2828/35/1]

No. 1

Sir P. Loraine to Sir John Simon.—(Received December 4.)

(No. 1022.)

THE High Commissioner for Egypt presents his compliments to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and has the honour to transmit herewith copy of despatch No. 201 from the Acting Governor-General of the Sudan, dated the 16th November, respecting the proposed establishment for defensive purposes of a military force in the Fung Province.

Cairo, November 24, 1933.

Enclosure in No. 1

Acting Governor-General of the Sudan to High Commissioner for Egypt.

(No. 201.)

Khartum, November 16, 1933.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to refer to Khartum despatch No. 138 of the 1st July last, in which it was stated that a full examination would be made of the suggestion of His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs regarding the establishment for defensive purposes of a military force in the Fung Province.

2. I had an opportunity of discussing this question with Sir John Stamp before his departure, and the whole matter will be laid before Sir Stewart Symes as soon as possible after his assumption of office, and he will no doubt wish to communicate his views to your Excellency in due course. I will, however, summarise briefly the chief military and other considerations which appear to this Government to be involved in the proposal.

3. I am advised that the temporary posting at Kurmuk of an existing unit of the Sudan Defence Force would not be possible without a corresponding increase in the military establishment of the Sudan. In the rainy season the complete immobilisation of that unit would deplete the grand striking force now maintained at Gedaref, and [illegible] in the dry weather its [illegible] from the railway would preclude the effective [illegible] of such a force elsewhere in an emergency.

4. The considerations advanced against the posting of a detachment at Singa where a company of the Eastern Arab Corps was formerly stationed are that the health of both men and animals is better assured at Gedaref, and that the forces now stationed at the latter place on the railway could reach Kurmuk in the dry season with the aid of mechanical transport as quickly as would a mounted detachment from Singa, while in the wet weather Kurmuk is equally inaccessible from both places.

5. The permanent establishment of a military force in the Fung Province, if it necessitated the recruiting and maintenance of an additional company of the Sudan Defence Force, would involve considerable initial and recurring expenditure which only grave necessity could justify. For reasons given below I do not consider that the present situation warrants the contemplation of such a course.

6. The objections cited in paragraphs 3 and 4 above would not apply to the patrolling of the frontier during the dry weather by a detachment of cavalry and mounted rifles from Shendi in the same manner as the Atbara River was patrolled in the early months of this year, and I am advised that this would be the most satisfactory method of dealing with the situation without increasing the armed forces of the Sudan, should future developments on this section of

the frontier render it necessary to take military precautions against possible raids on a large scale.

7. In considering generally the measures necessary for the maintenance of public security on the Ethiopian frontier I would refer your Excellency to the tenth and twelfth paragraphs of Khartum despatch No. 1[illegible] of the 11th August, 1932, in which the frontier situation was described. We have been concerned during the last three or four years with activities of individual Wahawi slave-owners from the territory controlled by Sheikh Khogali Hassan, who have forcibly abducted servile refugees found near the border. These activities fall into a different category from the poaching raids of armed bandits into Kassala Province, and from the large scale of raids into the Upper Nile Province for the capture of slaves and stock, to deal with both of which military patrols are from time to time necessary.

It is the view of this Government that it should be possible to check the activities of Sheikh Khogali Hassan's subjects by the development of communications along the frontier, by civil police action, and, in particular, by the exercise of diplomatic pressure at Addis Ababa.

I have, &c.

HAROLD MACMICHAEL,
Acting Governor-General of the Sudan.

109

THE SECRETARIAT,
NAIROBI,
KENYA.

CONFIDENTIAL.

WHEN REPLYING PLEASE QUOTE No. A. IAF. 42/1/1/57. AND DATE

22nd November, 1933.

The Colonial Secretary of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya presents his compliments to the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies and has the honour to state that the reference in paragraphs 1 and 3 of Kenya despatch No.657 of the 21st November on the subject of further murders by Abyssinian tribesmen in the Northern Frontier Province is to correspondence terminating with Mr. Moore's Confidential despatch No.128 of the 14th September regarding the settlement of this Government's claim against the Abyssinian Government in respect of the massacre of British [illegible] by Gelubba tribesmen East of Lake Rudolf.

No 105

No 90

108

18

KENYA.

No. 657

GOVERNMENT HOUSE
NAIROBI,
KENYA.

[illegible] November, 1933.

Sir,

31A
15533/29

In accordance with the instructions contained in Lord Passfield's despatch No. 543 of the 18th July, 1929, I have the honour to report the following further murders by Abyssinian tribesmen in the Northern Frontier Province subsequent to the massacre of British subjects by Gelubba tribesmen in September and October, 1932, which have formed the subject of separate correspondence.

I. Seven Wagale killed and two wounded near Koloba in British territory in October, 1932.

The Provincial Commissioner reports that three of the assailants were Boran from Abyssinia armed with rifles, two of whom were subsequently arrested by the Abyssinian Authorities. No progress has been made with the case as it has not been possible to satisfy the Deputy Governor as to their guilt.

II. One Gurreh killed and eleven camels stolen at Dubaya in British territory by Abyssinian Degodia in March.

III. A Boran was murdered on the 24th April [illegible] in British territory by an Abyssinian Boran.

IV. One Ajuran Tribal Policeman and one Sakuye were shot in British territory near Gaddaduma on the 25th May by Abyssinian subjects.

The Provincial Commissioner reports that arrests in connection with this incident were made by the Abyssinian Authorities, but that the prisoners were subsequently released.

V. Two Ajuran were speared to death near Debel in British territory by two Abyssinian Boran on the 12th July.

Both murderers have been arrested, one by the District Commissioner and the other by the Abyssinian Authorities who have surrendered him for trial.

/2. In

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

2. In addition to the above murders the following three cases of theft of stock not involving loss of life have also occurred:-

I. Thirty-three goats, four camels and four head of cattle stolen from the Gurreh and thirteen head of cattle from the Degodia on the Daua River in British territory by Abyssinian subjects in February this year.

II. Forty camels stolen at Gersi in British territory by Abyssinian subjects in April.

III. Twenty-four goats stolen from two Sher Mnge by an Abyssinian soldier at Beila Machesa in British territory in April.

The Provincial Commissioner reports that the Abyssinian Authorities were informed of this incident and promised to return the stolen stock, but that the promise has so far not materialised.

3. Reports of a number of further incidents in which the complicity of Ethiopian subjects is suspected but has not yet been established, have been received from the Provincial Commissioner. These incidents are at present under investigation.

4. In regard to the general situation on this portion of the frontier you are already aware from the correspondence referred to in paragraph above that undertakings have been given by the Abyssinian Government to disarm and exercise a closer control over, at any rate, a portion of their border tribes. I am awaiting a report on this subject and you will be further informed when the report is received.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

Brigadier-General,

GOVERNOR.

2. In addition to the above murders the following three cases of theft of stock not involving loss of life have also occurred:-

I. Thirty-three goats, four camels and four head of cattle stolen from the Gurreh and thirteen head of cattle from the Degodia on the Daua River in British territory by Abyssinian subjects in February this year.

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The Provincial Commissioner reports that the Abyssinian Authorities were informed of this incident and promised to return the stolen stock, but that the promise has so far not materialised.

3. Reports of a number of further incidents in which the complicity of Ethiopian subjects is suspected but has not yet been established, have been received from the Provincial Commissioner. These incidents are still under investigation.

4. In regard to the general situation on this portion of the frontier you are already aware from the correspondence referred to in paragraph 1 above that undertakings have been given by the Abyssinian Government to disarm and exercise a closer control over, at any rate, a portion of their border tribes. I am awaiting a report on this subject and you will be further informed when the report is received.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

Brigadier-General,

GOVERNOR.

SECRET.

107

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN BRIGADE
THE KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES.

Quarterly Intelligence Summary for the third Quarter of 1933.

Based on information received up to the 7th October, 1933.

SUMMARY NO. 13.

Copy No. 15

Reference Maps:-

Kenya Colony General. 1:1,000,000 North A.37 South A.37

Northern Frontier Province... 1:1,000,000 N.F.P. Military Map.

Turkana & Karamoja 1:500,000 Uganda Survey Dept. No. 1 502

Uganda Protectorate 1:1,000,000 Uganda Survey Dept. No. 340

POLITICAL AND GENERAL.

KENYA COLONY.

1. The Provinces of Kenya Colony are now being re-organised and the country will be divided into five Provinces and three Extra Provincial Districts viz:-

The Nyanza Province - as at present.

The Central Province - [illegible] the present Kiliyu and Ukamba Provinces, together with a small portion of the Laikipia District which is being removed from the Rift Valley Province.

The Rift Valley Province - a combination of the present Rift Valley and Nzoia Provinces, and subject to the adjustment above.

The Coast Province - as at present.

The Northern Frontier District - as at present.

The Turkana District - as at present.

The Masai District - as at present.

TURKANA PROVINCE

SECRET.

104.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN BRIGADE
THE KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES.

Quarterly Intelligence Summary for the third Quarter of 1933.

Based on information received up to the 15th October 1933.

SUMMARY NO. 33. COPY NO. 15.

Reference Maps:-

Kenya Colony General. 1:1,000,000 North A.37 South A.37

Northern Frontier Province... 1:1,000,000 A.M.S. Military Map.

Turkana & Karamoja 1:500,000 Uganda Survey Dept. No. A. 592.

Uganda Protectorate 1:1,000,000 Uganda Survey Dept. No. 530.

POLITICAL AND GENERAL.

KENYA COLONY.

1. The Provinces of Kenya Colony are now being re-organised and the country will be divided into four Provinces and three Extra Provincial Districts viz -

The Nyanza Province - as at present.

The Central Province - a combination of the present Kikuyu and Ukamba Provinces, together with a small portion of the Laikipia District which is being removed from the Rift Valley Province.

The Rift Valley Province - a combination of the present Rift Valley and Nzoia Provinces, and subject to the adjustment above.

The Coast Province - as at present.

The Northern Frontier District - as at present.

The Turkana District - as at present.

The Masai District - as at present.

Copy Kenya 2-20 & FO (112)

TURKANA PROVINCE

TURKANA PROVINCE.

2. Disturbances again occurred on the Turkana border during the quarter under review.

Owing to the Abyssinian authorities stating that they were unable any longer to protect the Turkana fishing at TUIPEN beach, and to the increased necessity of this beach for the Turkana who, due to serious cattle mortality, were more dependent for their food by fishing in Lake Rudolf, one K.A.R. Guard a week was authorised for the protection of the fishermen.

3. On July 19th, however, the Guard was met by KABRE WALDE, the Abyssinian soldier, 800 yards from NAMURUPUS. He informed them that he had no control over the Abyssinian soldiers and that if they tried to pass NAMURUPUS they would shoot. The patrol therefore remained at this place with Abyssinian consent and covered the Turkana fishing to the south of them. In the evening some 100 Merille warriors followed the retirement of this force for some distance in a truculent mood.

4. Next day however Fitaurari Gabre Miriam took over charge of the Abyssinian post at NAMURUPUS and a review with the Provincial Commissioner resulted in the fishing along TUIPEN BEACH commencing again under normal conditions on the 29th July.

5. At the beginning of August 5 Merille [illegible] stole 29 head of cattle from Turkana in the [illegible] and captured one boy who was looking after the stock [illegible] escaped however and most of the stock was [illegible] returned.

6. During this month native reports allege that the Abyssinians, perturbed at the disturbances earlier in the year, held a baraza of Merille and Boyia at NAW[illegible] Fitaurari Gabre Miriam presided and the Turkana [illegible] K.A.R. attended by invitation. They were informed that Abyssinia

and

and Great Britain were friendly nations and did not wish to be embroiled in fights between the Turkana and Merille, and that unless the Merille made peace they would have all their stock confiscated. Chief MAI was told that the Merille Chief AIME was responsible for the recent Merille aggressiveness and that he had been imprisoned and his stock confiscated.

This bluff did not achieve much however.

7. A party of between 15 and 20 Merille, mostly armed with rifles, attacked a Turkana fishing village 1000 yards south of Fort Wilkinson at about 2 a.m. on September 9th and massacred and mutilated about 27 Turkana, mostly women and children, and carried off 6 women and children.

Although they could hear the shouting [illegible] 2 sections of the 4th K.A.R. under the command of an [illegible] Sergeant at Fort Wilkinson were unable to assist due to there being insufficient light for them to see and their being instructed not to sortie from the Fort due to their inadequate numbers.

They however el[illegible] [illegible]UNG [illegible] and if all had gone well the Merille would have been cut off by a motor patrol at the North end of MOUNT LASIR. Unluckily the signals never got through until daylight and the Merille remained unpunished.

The raiders [illegible] alarmed by the Very Lights retired towards the [illegible] foothills of MOUNT LASIR where they killed 15 more Turkana in broad daylight before returning to Abyssinia.

8. Fitaurari Gabre Miriam alleges that this raid was in retaliation for a raid by the Turkana at MACADE when they killed 5 Merille on the night 7/8th September. It was most unfortunate that this Abyssinian Official did not inform the K.A.R.

Great Britain were friendly nations and did not wish to be embroiled in fights between the Turkana and the Merille, and that unless the Merille made peace they would have all their stock confiscated. Chief EKAL was told that the Merille Chief AITE was responsible for the present Merille aggressiveness and that he had been imprisoned and his stock confiscated.

This baraza did not achieve much however.

7. A party of between 15 and 20 Merille, mostly armed with rifles, attacked a Turkana fishing village 1000 yards south of Fort Wilkinson at about 2 a.m. on September 9th and massacred and mutilated about 23 Turkana, mostly women and children, and carried off 6 women and children.

Although they could hear the shooting the garrison of 2 sections of the K.A.R. under the command of an African Sergeant at Fort Wilkinson were unable to assist due to there being insufficient light for them to see and their orders instructed not to sortie from the Fort due to their inadequate numbers.

They however signalled to LOKITAUNG [illegible] and if all had gone well the Merille would have been cut off by a motor patrol at the north end of LAKE RUDOLF. Unfortunately the signals never got through until daylight and the Merille remained unpunished.

The raiders had been alarmed by the Very lights fired towards the northern foothills of [illegible] where they killed by more Turkana in broad daylight before returning to Abyssinia.

8. Fitaurari Gabre Miriam alleges that this raid was in retaliation for a raid by the Turkana at NA'ALE which they killed 5 Merille on the night 7/8th September. It was most unfortunate that this Abyssinian official did not inform the

K.A.R. post of the Turkana raid at NATADE and of the probability of reprisals against the Turkana on the lake shore before the morning after the Merille raid. Although it cannot be proved that the Abyssinians actually encouraged the Merille there can be little doubt that they knew beforehand of their decision to carry out a raid on the lake shore.

9. The garrison in Northern Turkana has been reinforced by a second platoon of the 5th Battalion from Nairobi and now consists of 5 Platoons and 1 M.G. subsection, including the garrison at Fort Wilkinson which has been temporarily strengthened to one platoon under the command of an Officer. Meanwhile the Merille and Turkana continue to approach each other in the area west of the KAMATHIA PASS and have been reported to have been fraternising and [illegible]

10. Ethaurari Haile Miriam replaced Gabre Mariam [illegible] of NAMURUPUS on October 3rd. The District Commissioner accompanied by the Officer Commanding detachment 4th K.A.R. in Turkana met him next day.

The tone of the [illegible] friendly. They were told that Ras Gedatchaou, who has been Ethiopian Ambassador at Paris, had been sent to take over Makalle Province with express orders to stop all frontier friction.

11. The North and South Turkana Districts are being amalgamated, as soon as the road LODWAR - LOKICHAR is completed, into the Turkana District.

12. The water in Lake Rudolf which has been receding is now increasing, the water having spread 15 yards inland at Fort Wilkinson in September.

NORTHERN FRONTIER PROVINCE.

13. During July and August there was a considerable amount of trouble along the Abyssinian border. The Abyssinians

refused

refused to permit Boran from British territory to use the wells across the border except on payment of large fees. When orders were received from ADIS ABABA that the frontier treaty was to be observed, the local Abyssinians commenced seizing stock as taxes from Boran in their territory. It was agreed eventually, however, that the Abyssinians should not levy taxes on Boran who return to British territory nightly. Major A.T. Miles, H.B.M. Consul at MEGA visited GADDADUMA in August together with KENYAZMACH GADAME and succeeded in returning stock to a number of Boran in disputed territory.

14. Somalis from the Wajir District and Italian Somaliland have been gradually moving into the Garissa District. In August requested permission to go to the Tana River. Also Italian Somalis asking permission to reside there permanently. Action was taken to move these immigrants back into their respective territories. It was estimated that some 40,000 head of non-district stock was on the River Tana alone between [illegible]SA and SAKA, and t[illegible] up[illegible] the grazing. The majority of the Wajir Somalis had returned to their District by the end of August while the Italian Somalis were being sent back by the Police.

UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

KARAMOJA DISTRICT.

15. A large number of Turkana and Suk temporarily migrated into the Karamojong country during the recent dry spell due to lack of grazing in their own countries. Although they

have

have been permitted by the Uganda administration to remain in certain small districts as a temporary concession. Extensive trespass into Uganda territory has been forbidden. The Uganda administrative officers have had considerable difficulty in keeping the Turkana in the prescribed areas and have even contemplated requesting the K.A.R. to have a standing patrol at PIRRE Post during the dry season so as to prevent friction between the two tribes.

16. The water supply for the K.A.R. post at MOROTO RIVER is causing some anxiety. All water during September had to be obtained from the newly erected pump as the [illegible] and the pump even occasionally failed to produce water.

INFORMATION FROM NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES.

ABYSSINIA.

17. Information has been received that Sheikh Abdulla Hassan, Habr Suliman, son of the late Mad Mullah has been given command of the Abyssinian post at BUSILI on the WEBBE SHIBELI in place of the Sultan of GALEB, who has moved over into Italian Somaliland.

ITALIAN SOMALILAND.

18. It is reported that the Italian Somaliland Government have discharged a number of Habr Suliman from Government Service.

19. Travellers from KISMAYU in July and August continued to bring stories about the impending alteration of the Kenya and Italian Somaliland boundary. These were encouraged to some extent by the visits of the Italian Resident at AFMADU to WAJIR in August. The idea is that the Kings of England and Italy are making an arrangement and that it is nothing to do with

with the local governments. Many persons in the [illegible] District are said to be genuinely disturbed, which is ridiculous as there is no foundation whatsoever to the reports.

COMMUNICATIONS.

20. Wireless. All stations have been working throughout the quarter with the following exceptions:-

Moyale out of order for 12 days during September.

Wajir out of order for 5 days during September.

Mandera out of order from 24th July to 2nd August.

Meru out of order for 3 days early in August.

ROADS.

KENYA COLONY.

21. Turkana. A road is being constructed from [illegible] LOKICHAR.

22. N.F.P. 25 miles of the Ethiopian Frontier road north of EIL WAK was completed by the end of August.

23. In the Military Communications [illegible] shown on the S.E. of Ma[illegible] be SIMBA. A road connects MOSHI and VOI and this should be shown as dry weather road.

24. Coast. An improved road from IJARA to LAMU was commenced in August.

A road from LAMU to GARSEN was commenced in September.

25. A new road is being demarcated from a point on the MALINDI-GOLBANTI road some miles S.W. of GOLBANTI to GARSEN, a point on the TANA River about 15 miles N.W. of GOLBANTI.

26. The construction of a ferry at GARSEN was commenced on the 15th September.

The road MALINDI-GARSEN-LAMU will replace the present dry weather motor track MALINDI-GOLBANTI-LAMU.

27. The construction of a road from BAOMO down the [illegible] bank of the GANA River is held up temporarily for lack of funds.

28. NAIROBI - MOMBASA Road.

Although the direct route from Nairobi to Mombasa is more or less impassable, the alternative route via MOSHI which makes the journey 390 instead of 325 miles is now in good condition.

The approximate mileages in this route are:-

NAIROBI to NAMANGA	120 miles
NAMANGA to MOSHI	80 "
MOSHI to VOI	90 "
VOI to MOMBASA	100 "

29. Kikuyu Province. A new stone bridge has been [illegible] over the MAJUYU River at KUIRU.

A new deviation has been made on the NEURU-NANYUKI road near MERU.

UGANDA PROTECTORATE:

30. Northern Prov[illegible]

The ROM-MPORISS section of the KITGUM-LAKAMARI road is now impassable but it is estimated that two days work would make it available for use by motor vehicles.

31. Western Province.

A bridge is being built over the [illegible]LIA River on the [illegible]WE KASINDI road connecting Uganda with the Belgian Congo.

The KABALE-RUCHURU road has been completed and thus Uganda and the Belgian Congo are directly connected by a 1st class all weather road for the first time.

Eastern Province.

32. The road from KANGOLE to KANGA[illegible] is in such bad condition that the K.A.R. Convoys from Mitare to M[illegible]O RIVER may have to discontinue using the road and dump stores for

this

this station at the foot of the Moroto River Pass, using the circuitous road via the NAPAU PASS and LOROGUMU.

33. The ADACHA-KANGOLE road was impassable throughout the quarter, the stretch commencing five miles east of ADACHA being in a very bad condition.

AERODROMES AND LANDING GROUNDS.

KENYA COLONY.

34. Landing Grounds have been constructed at NAMANGA and NAVETA while one is in course of construction at MACKINNON ROAD.

35. Work on the landing ground at LAMU has been discontinued due to lack of labour.

UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

36. An emergency landing ground has been constructed at GULU but is not fit for heavy aeroplanes except when the ground is dry.

37. The landing ground originally used by the Air Survey Company at LAROPI is no longer passable.

S.H. Dyke, Capt. R.A.F.

Sta[illegible] Officer, Northern Kenya.
The [illegible] Air [illegible]

Nairobi,

19th October, 1933.

C. O.

3015/33 Kenya.

Mr. Davies 13/11/33.

Mr. Fearson

Mr.

Mr. Parkinson.

Mr. Tomlinson.

Sir C. Bottomley.

Sir F. Shuckburgh.

Parl. U.S. of S.

Perm. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

16 NOV

17 November, 1933.

Sir,

I am etc. to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. J.2491/35/1 of the 21st of October, enclosing a copy of a despatch from His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Addis Ababa expressing the view that, since it has been impossible to convict the persons arrested in connection with the Horr raid of 1931, there is no prospect of the Ethiopian Government's being persuaded to pay blood money in compensation for the SAMBURU who were murdered.

2. I am to request you to inform Secretary Sir John Simon that, after considering all the circumstances

DRAFT.

THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE,

FOREIGN OFFICE.

FURTHER ACTION.

3015/33 Kenya.

C. O.

Mr. Davies 13/11/33.

Mr. Kenya 14/11

Mr. Parkinson

Mr. Tomlinson

Sir C. Bottomley

Sir J. Shakburgh

Permt. U.S. of S.

Parly. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State

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2. I am to request you to inform Secretary Sir John Simon that, after considering the special circumstances

DRAFT.

THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE,
FOREIGN OFFICE.

(100)

FURTHER ACTION.

Cons. J. 100
W.T.D. for S.O.S.
L.F. rep. and
to W 80

circumstances, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister

~~agrees with his proposal to inform~~

Mr. Broadmead that the case may now be dropped.

I am, etc.,

(Signed) J. E. W. FLOOD

In any further communication on this subject, please quote
No. T 3491/351

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,
October 25th, 1933.

RECEIVED
26 OCT 1933
C.O. REGY

Reference to previous correspondence:

Foreign Office No. T 1172/351 of June 7th, 1933

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Translation from Egyptian Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs at Cairo No. 917 (27/12/33) of October 17th 1933, with enclosures	

Similar letter sent to

14—6130 893: (8)

No. [illegible]
(No. [illegible]/23).

31

The High Commissioner for Egypt presents his compliments to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and has the honour to transmit herewith copy [illegible] of the under-mentioned paper.

[illegible]

Cairo, [illegible] October 15th, 1923.

Reference to previous communication:
[illegible] No. [illegible] of
May 9th, 1923.

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
[illegible]	[illegible]

(55.7.6)

KHARTOUM, 4th October, 1933.

32

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to Khartoum despatch No.97 dated 27th April reporting the progress made in the restoration of captives and stock taken from the Beir tribe in the Asosa raid of March 1932.

2. In paragraph 4 of that despatch the Abyssinian frontier agent was shown as having accepted responsibility for the payment of compensation not only in respect of the remainder of the unrecovered stock but also in respect of the casualties suffered by the Beir tribe.

3. It will be remembered that Clause 6 of the Gambela Agreement of 15th June 1932 provided that restitution should be completed by May 15th 1933.

4. I now [illegible] the honour to [illegible] with a copy of a subsequent agreement [illegible] Majesty's Consul for Western Abyssinia with the Governor of Wln Beboor Province from which it will be observed that a further period has been granted to the Ethiopian authorities within which to discharge in full their obligations under the terms of the original agreement.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your humble and obedient servant,

Harold MacMichael

ACTING GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE SUDAN

R.I. Campbell Esq., C.M.G.,
His Majesty's Acting High Commissioner
for Egypt and the Sudan,
[illegible], Cairo.

AGREEMENT.

ANWAK (KOMPA) RAID ON SUDAN.

As it was agreed at Gambeila in year 1932 that the Governor of Ulu Baboor His Excellency Ras Mulu Chote would return all the captured Nair women and children and the cattle sheep and goats taken from the Sudan by the 1st day of May 1933 and as he fails to carry that agreement and the Sudan Government still have to receive 179 full grown cattle it is hereby agreed that Kanasmatch Majid Abud the agent of Ras Mulu Chote will hand over to the Sudan Steamer on the 1st June 1934 on the Zero river at a healthy place for cattle 179 full growing healthy cattle.

Should these 179 cattle or any part of that number not be handed over on the 1st June 1934 then a sum of 30 dollars will be paid for each animal not delivered on 1st June.

Done signed at Zero on 26th August 1933.

Sgd. H.M. Jennings.
HIS MAJESTY'S CONSUL
FOR WESTERN ABYSSINIA.

Seal. Ras Mulu
GOVERNOR OF
ULU BABOOR.

Sgd. Majid Abud.
KANASMATCH,
FRONTIER AGENT.

N.B. Amharic and English copy handed over to Ras Mulu Chote through Kanasmatch Majid Abud.

British Consulate,
Zeila,
Western Abyssinia.

Copy Registered. No. 278/33/78.

100

34

In any further communication on this subject, please quote

No. J. 2491/35/1.

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.

21st October, 1933.

RECEIVED
23 OCT 1933
C. O. REGY.

Sir,

With reference to Foreign Office letter No. J. 2012/35/1 of August 11th, regarding Kenya-Abyssinia frontier relations, I am directed by Secretary Sir John Simon to transmit to you, herewith, to be laid before the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of a further despatch from His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Addis Ababa enclosing copies of correspondence exchanged with His Majesty's Consul at Mega.

2. Sir John Simon is satisfied that Major Miles, in the circumstances described in his despatch of August 17th, acted rightly in consenting to the release of the persons arrested in connexion with the Horr raid of 1931. The only practical question now outstanding is that of compensation, in regard to which Sir John Simon shares the view stated in paragraph 9 of Mr. Broadmead's despatch No. [illegible] of July 14th, namely that, since it has been impossible to convict the accused on the evidence available, there is no prospect of the Ethiopian Government being persuaded to pay blood-money.

3. In the circumstances, and subject to Secretary Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister's concurrence, Sir John Simon proposes to inform Mr. Broadmead that the case may now be dropped.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

The Under Secretary of State,

Colonial Office.

No 80

Encl to 80

Copy to Kenya (100)

COPY

(J 2491/35/1)

35

No. 155 (29/108/33)

His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Addis Ababa presents his compliments to His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and has the honour to transmit to him the under-mentioned documents.

British Legation,

Addis Ababa,

25th September, 1933.

Reference to previous correspondence:-

Addis Ababa despatch No. 108 of 14th July, 1933.

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
From H.M. Consul at Mega, No. 138/1/33 of 17th August, 1933.	Horr Raid of May 1931.

To Do. No. 14 of

25th September, 1933.

No. 138/1/33.

British Consulate,
Southern Abyssinia,
Via Moyale,
Kenya Colony.

36

[illegible] 17th 1933

Sir,

REF. MY 85/1/33, OF MAY 28TH 1933. HORR RAID.

I have the honour to report on the above subject.

Kenyazmach Tademe, the Deputy Governor of Borana, has been continually worrying me for the past 5 weeks to consent to the release of Lij Seyum and his party as nothing further has been heard from Addis Ababa.

I consented to this very reluctantly, for the following reasons:-

(i) Kenyazmach Tademe wished me to bear the responsibility for keeping these men in prison for a further period.

(ii) They have already been imprisoned for over 3 years.

(iii) Discontent from the Abyssinians down here at their long imprisonment without trial.

(iv) Difficulty of feeding them whilst in prison, owing to the shortage of grain this year.

They are to be heavily fined and deported from the province of Borana.

I am afraid this is a very unsatisfactory ending, but I hope that the Ethiopian Government will still be made to pay compensation at $ 1,000 for each of the 3 Samburu murdered.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient, humble Servant,
(Signed) A.T. MILES.
His Majesty's Consul.

His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires,
British Legation,
Addis Ababa.

Copy to:-
The Honble. Colonial Secretary,
Nairobi.
The Provincial Commissioner,
Northern Frontier Province,
Isiolo.

British Legation,

Addis Ababa.

25 September 1933

37

No. 14 (29/108/33)

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 138/1/33 of 17th August in which you inform me that you have consented to the release of the men suspected of having committed the Horr murders and I approve the action you have taken.

2. The whole question was explained to the Foreign Office in July last and pending receipt of their reply I do not propose to take the matter up again with the Ethiopian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

3. I am sending a copy of this correspondence to the Foreign Office and of this despatch to Nairobi.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

SD[illegible]

Major A.T. Miles, D.S.O., M.C.,

His Majesty's Consul,

Hega.

N o t e.

The negotiations resulting from the massacre perpetrated by the Gelubba have now been settled fairly satisfactorily, and the Ethiopian Government has undertaken to disarm the men of this tribe. In view of this the Foreign Office agreed to postpone putting the "forward policy" into effect in the Sudan for a time. The account given in No.25, however, of recent fighting in Turkana throws, as the Acting Governor there says, grave doubts upon Ethiopian sincerity in this matter. We cannot rely upon a future so peaceful that the F.O. will not revive their efforts to bring about the "forward policy."

The Kenya and Colonial Office arguments against the "forward policy" as set out in No.49 are:

(1) Disturbances on the Kenya frontier are merely tribal forays and there is now no slave raiding. Kenya has, therefore, for her part, no reason to wish to ado "forward policy".

(2) Organised incursions from the Sudan into Abyssinia would mean armed reprisals on the Kenya frontier which is lightly held. Kenya has not the money to finance a force strong enough to avert reprisals.

(3) Aggression from the Sudan would prejudice good relations over the Kenya - Ethiopia and the Kenya - British Somaliland boundaries.

We asked the Kenya Government to provide further arguments which might be used against the "forward policy" if necessary. In compliance with this request in No.94 -

(a) the Acting Governor stressed the fact that

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Note.

The negotiations resulting from the massacre perpetrated by the Gelubba have now been settled fairly satisfactorily, and the Ethiopian Government has undertaken to disarm the men of this tribe. In view of this the Foreign Office agreed to postpone putting the "forward policy" into effect in the Sudan for a time. The account given in No.5, however, of recent fighting in Turkana throws, as the Acting Governor there says, grave doubts upon Ethiopian sincerity in this matter. We cannot rely upon a future so peaceful that the C.O. will not revive their efforts to bring about the "forward policy".

The Kenya and Colonial Office arguments against the "forward policy" as set out in No.49, are :-

(1) Disturbances on the Kenya frontier are merely tribal forays and there is now no slave raiding. Kenya has, therefore, for her part, no reason to wish to adopt a "forward policy".

(2) Organised incursions from the Sudan into Abyssinia would mean armed reprisals on the Kenya frontier which is lightly held. Kenya has not the money to finance a force strong enough to meet reprisals.

(3) Aggression from the Sudan would prejudice good relations over the Kenya - Ethiopia and the Kenya - British Somaliland boundaries.

We asked the Kenya Government to provide further arguments which might be used against the "forward policy" if necessary. In compliance with this request in No.94 -

(a) the Acting Governor stressed the fact that

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he has no funds for extra military preparation;

(b) the increase in frontier raids which would be likely to arise from a "forward policy" in the Sudan would lead to an embarrassing demand for the use of the European Defence Forces to protect the nearer settled areas;

(c) natives from the disturbed frontier areas would migrate further south and cause unrest through a large part of the Colony;

(d) Italian Somaliland would be encouraged to adopt a "forward policy" in Ethiopia on their own account and this would further complicate matters and cause more disturbances in the Kenya frontier.

The net result of the despatch is to put us in a strong position to represent that the inauguration of a "forward policy" would have serious results on Kenya and give rise to disturbances so far reaching that their limits can hardly be estimated.

Duplicate on confidential

KENYA.

No. 136

CONFIDENTIAL.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NAIROBI,
KENYA.

26 September, 1933.

Sir,

No 68

In continuation of my despatch No.89, Confidential, of the 30th June on the subject of murders of Turkana by Merille, I have the honour to inform you that on the 29th June a further Merille raid on a large scale was made on the Turkana villages at Adingatom, the scene of the original murders reported in my despatch, in the course of which seventeen Turkana were killed and a considerable number of stock captured. The raiders were intercepted North of Lorienatom on their return by mechanised troops who inflicted losses the numbers of which are not definitely known, but which are estimated at between twenty and thirty. Owing to mechanical trouble with the lorries engaged the troops were unfortunately unable to recover the captured stock. No casualties were suffered by the troops and it was reported on the 5th July that the Merille had retired towards the Abyssinian frontier.

Two reports by the Officer Commanding the Northern Brigade covering both phases of the operations against the Merille are enclosed.

2. You will

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

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

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