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KENYA

GOVERNMENT HOUSE

NAIROBI

KENYA

No. 136

CONFIDENTIAL

September, 1933.

RECEIVED
17 OCT 1933
C. O. REGI

Sir,

N 68
30/9/33

copy to Mr. [unclear]
from [unclear] [unclear]

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 Lorigatom 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 CURLIFF-LISTER, F.C., G.S.E., M.C., M.P.,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
DOWLING STREET,
LONDON, S.W.1

2. You will be aware from my telegram No.142, Confidential, of the 21st July, that on the 19th July, probably as a result of these operations, there was renewed interference with the Turkana fishing at Toipen beach.

On the 6th July a report had been received from Lokitaung that the Abyssinian representative at Namurupus, one Balambaras Tibabu, had informed the Provincial Authorities that he wished the Turkana fishermen not to go to Toipen beach as the Merille refused to permit them to enter "Merille country". It was in consequence arranged by the Civil and Military Authorities that fishing should take place under military escort, with the results already reported in my telegram referred to above.

In this connection copies of the marginally noted telegraphic correspondence with His Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Addis Ababa are enclosed, together with a copy of Mr. Broadmead's despatch No.20(2/90/33) of the 11th August.

3. In the meantime Fitaurari Gablarsa Mariam, who is reputed to be hostile, had assumed charge of the Abyssinian post at Namurupus and, at a meeting with the District Officer, Lokitaung, had offered to guarantee the security of the Turkana fishing at Toipen.

I authorized

No. 241 of 21st July to
 Addis Ababa.
 No. 25 of 20th July from
 Addis Ababa.
 No. 206 of 4th August to
 Addis Ababa.
 No. 206 of 21st August
 to Addis Ababa.
 No. 27 of 10th August
 from Addis Ababa.

I authorised fishing to proceed on these lines provided the Provincial Authorities were satisfied with the offered guarantee, but at the same time I instructed that under no circumstances must any agreement be entered into which could in any way suggest an admission that the Abyssinians have any right to prevent fishing or that this Government recognizes their right to occupying Hamdrupus.

4. Fishing on the lines arranged recommenced on the 29th July, and I enclose a copy of a report by the District Commissioner, Northern Turkana, which gives details of the negotiations which took place with the Abyssinian representative.

Indications were that for the time being the situation was normal, but doubts were expressed by the Provincial Authorities as to the genuineness of the Pitaurari's attitude.

5. On the 9th September a report was received that a number of Turkana had been killed by Merille on the night of the 8th September one thousand yards south of the King's African Rifles' post at Todanyang and in Kenya territory. Later reports show that in this raid seven men, six women and twelve children were killed and mutilated and two children captured, and that some hours later another party of Merille killed four men and six women and captured three children.

The Abyssinian representative has reported that prior to this raid five Merille were killed by Turkana on the 1st September at Natade in Merille country.

A final report on these incidents has not yet been received, but from the ~~evidence~~ at their disposal the Provincial Authorities are doubtful of the genuineness of the Abyssinian allegation.

The Provincial Commissioner is now at Lokitaung and you will be informed further when his report is received. The instructions which have been given to him include as the first objective the return of the persons alleged to have been captured.

6. These incidents bring into renewed prominence the questions of the Abyssinian occupation of Namurupus and the disarmament of frontier tribes.

In regard to Namurupus, I understand that discussions may be arranged between Sir Joseph Byrne and Sir Sydney Barton in London. I do not therefore propose to discuss the general question in this despatch beyond observing that there can be little doubt that the Abyssinian commander of the post must have been aware of the Merille concentration preparatory to the raids of the 8th September and should have been in a position, had he so desired, either to disperse it or to give warning to the military post at

Todenyang

Todenyang in time to allow adequate precautionary measures to be taken.

In regard to disarmament, reports generally indicate the increased possession and use by the Merille of firearms which were in fact extensively used in this raid. It is significant too that the Provincial Commissioner reports that in action the Merille show a knowledge of fire tactics which would suggest some definite instruction from a source familiar with the methods of modern warfare.

You are aware from correspondence terminating with my despatch No.128, Confidential, of the 14th September that the Abyssinian Government have given a specific undertaking to disarm the Gelubba (Merille) who form a part of the Bako Province and who were responsible for the recent massacre of British subjects East of Lake Rudolf.

The more recent events in Turkana give cause for grave doubt as to the sincerity of this undertaking, but a further report will be sent to you on this subject when Major Miles has had an opportunity of discussing the execution of the agreement with the Governor of the Bako Province. In any event I consider the strongest diplomatic pressure should be brought to bear upon the Abyssinian Government to disarm all their subject tribes on the frontier West as well as East of Lake Rudolf.

No 90

30/5/1933

SECRET.

REPORT ON OPERATIONS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF LOKATOI PASS,
NORTHERN TURKANA, DURING THE END OF JUNE, 1933.

1. Owing to the fact that the Merille had failed to pay blood money viz 67 head of cattle due on the 19th June, and in view of the effect of this non payment on the Turkana, permission was given by the Government of Kenya for the use of force to seize the necessary cattle.
2. In anticipation of this permission being granted, one platoon of the 5th King's African Rifles had been brought to Lokitaung. The Garrison of Northern Turkana has recently been 3 platoons of 4th King's African Rifles. One extra platoon of 4th King's African Rifles had already been brought up from Moroto River to reinforce the Garrison, owing to the unprecedented drought forcing the Turkana to graze all along the "Red Line" thus necessitating abnormal disposition of troops.
3. On receipt of permission which arrived at 09.00 hours the 23rd June, sixteen Police were drafted from Lodwar, and the Medical Officer Dr. P.G. Preston at that place also brought to Lokitaung.
4. Regimental Staff Sergeant Mechanic W.H. Kitching was due with a convoy from Kitale on the morning of the 24th.
5. The latest information, considered reliable but five days old, gave the position of Merille and ~~Ma~~ stock on the plain as being at the North end of Lorienatom.
6. The troops were disposed as follows:

A complete platoon of 3 Rifle Sections and a Sub-Section Machine Guns under command of Lieutenant P.M. Pyne were at Kamathia Pass guarding the Turkana stock grazing there.

One platoon under Lieutenant R.G.B. Innes at Lokolio guarding Turkana.

Both these platoons had each two six wheeler Thornycroft lorries.

One platoon divided between Fort Wilkinson and Naramun.

In reserve at Lokitaung 1 platoon 4th K.A.Rifles from Moroto River.

One platoon 5th K.A.Rifles under Lieutenant J.W.R. Dugmore with 4 Crossley Six wheelers.

25 Kenya Police.

30 Askari Kangas.

The following vehicles were available at Lokitaung:

1 Thornycroft six wheeler.
4 Thornycroft four wheelers, 30 cwt.
Brigade Commander's car.
Ford Box Body.
District Commissioner's lorry.

7. A conference was held at Lokitaung on the 23rd.

In addition to the Military Officers, this Conference was attended by:

Mr. A. Champion, Provincial Commissioner, Turkana Prov.
 Mr. R.P. Platt, District Commissioner, Northern Turkana.
 Mr. S.K. Shackleton, Assistant District Commissioner,
 Lokitaung.
 Dr. P.G. Preston.

After a discussion in which most valuable advice and information was given by the Civil Officers, I outlined the Military Plan and gave orders.

8. My plan was to concentrate three platoons at the junction of the Kamathia and Lokotoi Pass roads on the evening of the 24th and on the 25th to descend by the Lokotoi Pass into the valley between the Northern Spurs of Kaiserin and Lorianston as soon as the road could be seen by the Supply and Transport Corps drivers.

9. I gave orders to Lieutenant J.G. Reynolds, Commanding the Lokitaung Detachment, 4th King's African Rifles, to concentrate Lieutenant F.M. Pyne's platoon from Kamathia and Lieutenant M.G.B. Innes' platoon from Lokolio at that road junction at 17.00 hours the 24th.

10. I ordered a column to proceed from Lokitaung at 11.30 hours on the 24th to the same road junction.

This column to consist of:

The brigade Commander with Provincial Commissioner Orderlies & baggage	} brigade Commander's car and Ford Box body.
Lieut. J.C. Reynolds with District Commissioner & platoon Lieut. J.S.R. Dugmore.	} Four Crossley six wheelers.
Ast. Dist. Commissioner with Askari Kangas for driving stock.	} One Thornycroft six wheeler.
16 Kenya Police Dr. P.G. Preston and ad- vanced dressing station,	} 2 Thornycroft 30 cwt. 1 " " " "
Fuel, water, stores & balance of Askari Kan- gas.	} 2 Thornycroft 30 cwt. D.C.'s lorry.

11. In addition instructions were given to Lieutenant F. M. Pyne to leave normal fires burning at Kamathia to conceal his withdrawal.

12. Three days rations were ordered to be taken and every available barramill as no water was at Lokotoi.

13. Orders for the control of the Turkana were issued by the Provincial Commissioner.

14. The concentration was effected as ordered and at 5.30 hours on the 25th, the column started composed as follows:

Lieut. F.M. Pyne's platoon	In 2 Thornycroft six wheelers.
Lieut. J.C. Reynolds Mr. R.P. Platt Lieut. R.G.B. Innes & platoon	} In 2 Thornycroft six wheelers.
Lieut. J.W.R. Dugmore's platoon.	} In 4 Crossley six wheelers
Mr. E.R. Shackleton Askari Kangas Sergt. Blassio S. & T.C.	} 1 Thornycroft six wheeler which was to act also as a reserve lorry.
Dressers & stretchers	1 Thornycroft 4 wheeler.

15. The Kenya Police were at the same time put to work to make a boma for the stock at the top of the Pass.

16. The Provincial Commissioner and myself remained on the top of the pass. Here also Dr. P.G. Preston established his aid post.

17. The country at the foot of the pass was rough with large stones and small water courses but 5 miles out the ground improved and the pace improved.

18. At mile 7, a ridge was crossed and two herds of Merille cattle were seen, one at the foot of the hills on the right front and one in the thick bush of a water course on the left front.

Lieut. J.C. Reynolds decided to secure the former herd and ordered the platoon in the Crossleys to proceed ahead, pass the stock and by circling to the right head them from the hills.

This was successfully carried out and the stock handed over to the Turkana with orders to drive it back, keeping away from the hills. The Turkana were not keen on doing this but were eventually persuaded.

19. Several more herds were seen on the slopes of the hills but as these would be difficult to round up, Lieutenant Reynolds decided to move to the left and capture the herds moving towards the bush which extended about 500 yards either side of a water course.

The nearest herd was about 800 yards away. On the approach of the lories the herdmen ran away and the stock stood and were rounded up. The going was good and the pace of lories about 15 miles an hour.

20. During these movements fire was being continually directed at the troops and was, when, opportunity offered, answered.

21. Lieut. J.C. Reynolds now received news that the first herd had been recaptured by the Merille, the Turkana having abandoned it.

He decided

He decided it was hopeless to trust the Turkana to drive the stock back by themselves.

22. He therefore informed the District Commissioner that he would guarantee the protection of the Turkana driving the stock.

23. He arranged his three platoons as guards on the right, left and rear and the captured cattle so guarded were driven back.

24. On the way back, the right flank guard came across the first herd and recaptured them, driving off the Merille with them by fire.

25. It was now 14.00 hours and the column and the cattle were still 5 miles from the foot of the pass.

26. The cattle were successfully guarded to and up the pass arriving at the Boma about 18 hours.

27. As there was still daylight, the cattle were driven down into the Gatome valley.

This had the advantage of keeping the troops on the top of the pass unharmed by the presence of cattle. If the Merille attempted to recapture the stock, it would place the troops at the top of the pass in a good position to punish the enemy.

28. The lorries were taken inside the boma and troops told off to their position for defence.

29. At 22.00 hours the Merille opened fire on the camp. The troops immediately replied and the Merille apparently retired as their fire ceased.

30. One S. & T. driver was slightly wounded in the leg, a cooking pot was put out of action and one car was hit in the radiator.

A bullet went through the steel disc of a lorry wheel which giving valuable evidence that at least one Merille was armed with a high velocity rifle using a nickel coated bullet.

31. In an action of this sort it is impossible to even guess what casualties may have been suffered by the enemy.

32. On the 26th one platoon was left on the Lokotei Pass, one platoon on the Kamathia Pass, whilst the remainder returned to Lokitaung.

(Sd.) Roger Wilkinson

Colonel,

Commanding Northern Brigade,
The King's African Rifles.

Bombo,
Uganda.
25th July, 1933.

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(Sd.) Roger Wilkinson

Colonel,

Commanding Northern Brigade,
The King's African Rifles.

Bombu,
Uganda.
25th July, 1935.

No. G/28/5.

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

Nairobi, 5th August, 1933.

The Honourable Colonial Secretary,
Nairobi.Report on operations in the neighbourhood of
Lokitol Pass, Northern Turkana, end of June,
1933.Ref. your No. S.A./I.A.F. 64/3/8/106 of 2.8.1933.

Following the action on the 25th June a band of Merille had concentrated at Kobarin pass North of Lorienatom attempting to reach Kanaron western slopes of Lorienatom with a view to recapturing stock taken by us on that date. The Turkana supported by Tribal Police successfully kept these Merille back.

On the 30th June Merille raided round the north and down the west of the Kaiserin Hills as far as Adington where they killed 17 Turkana and took their stock. Information indicated that large numbers of Merille anticipating action on our part down the Lokitol pass were assembling about the north end of Lorienatom.

A column of three platoons under Lieutenant C.J. Reynolds with Lieutenants J.W.R. Dugmore, H.A. Borradaile, F.M. Pyne and R.G.B. Innes and accompanied by Mr. R.P. Platt, District Commissioner, Mr. E.R. Shackleton, Assistant District Commissioner, and Dr. P.G. Preston, was concentrated at the Lokitol pass and started down the pass in the early hours of July 1st and came into touch with the raiders 17 miles from the foot of the pass. The dust of the driven cattle could be seen some way away showing above a ridge. A large body of Merille advanced towards the column, extending in a most orderly manner. A fire fight ensued and in a subsequent forward movement by the column, twenty to thirty casualties were inflicted on the raiders. At 16.00 hours Lieutenant Reynolds broke off the fight as he was of the opinion that there was little or no possibility of recovering the looted cattle and he was far from his base and had two lorries in trouble on his hands.

The force camped in the Lokitol valley that night and returned to the pass next day.

(Sd.) Roger Wilkinson.

Colonel.

COMMANDING NORTHERN BRIGADE,
THE KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES.

Despatched 21st July, 1933.

No.241. Reference Governor's despatch S/A.AD.5/4/32/IL/90 Confidential of 5th September, 1932, Administrative Authorities report Abyssinian Representative has stated Turkana fishermen may not go Toipen beach. Patrol of King's African Rifles escorting fishermen towards Toipen on 19th July after warning Abyssinian representative was met by him South of Namurupus and informed he had no control over his soldiers who would fire on patrol if attempt was made to pass Namurupus.

Action of Abyssinians constitutes breach of assurance given by late Governor of Maji Province and access to our fishing must be secured in view of shortage of food supply. Patrol did not proceed and I have ordered that for the time being fishermen must not proceed North of Namurupus. I shall be glad if you will make representations immediately to Abyssinian Government to secure instructions being sent to local authorities that access to Toipen is to be allowed and that if Abyssinians are unable guarantee protection no obstruction must be offered to K.A.R. Patrol escorting fishermen for that purpose.

This Government is anxious to avoid a military incident at Namurupus, but see paragraph 3 of Governor's Confidential despatch AD.5/4/32/IL/90 of the 5th September, 1932, and I trust you will be able to bring sufficient pressure to bear on the Emperor to secure an end to the constant hostility of local Abyssinian authorities which this Government believes can only be secured by evacuation of Namurupus post in Kenya territory.

ACTING GOVERNOR'S DEPUTY.

TELEGRAM FROM BROADMEAD, ADDIS ABABA
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE AG. GOVERNOR, NAIROBI I.

Despatched 28th July, 1933.
Received and typed 29th July, 1933.

Your 241. Minister for Foreign Affairs is sending orders to Local Authorities that fishing is not to be interfered with until some new agreement is reached. I am not clear what he has in mind as regards Agreement but at any rate until such agreement is concluded status quo is to be maintained. Orders will take some little time to get through.

He hopes that it will not be necessary to provide King's African Rifles escort whose presence might cause incidents. No. 25.

BROADMEAD.

52

TELEGRAM TO PRODROME, ADDIS ABABA.

Despatched 4th August, 1933.

No.266. Your No.25. I presume that new agreement referred to relates to an offer made to local authorities by Gabbra Marian to arrange for 100 Turkana to fish twice weekly at Tolpen with guaranteed security and more often when situation becomes normal. As a temporary measure I have authorised Provincial Authorities to allow Turkana to fish at Tolpen provided they are satisfied with Abyssinian guarantee and I have issued instructions that in no circumstances must any agreement be entered into which could suggest admission that Abyssinians have any right to prevent or control fishing or that this Government recognises their right to occupy Namurapus.

I trust you will continue, as requested in my No.241, to press on Abyssinian Authorities necessity of evacuating Namurapus as the only permanent means of securing peace on this portion of the frontier.

ACTING GOVERNOR.

TELEGRAM TO PRODHOME, ADDIS ABABA.

Despatched 21st August, 1933.

No.286. Reference enclosure in your No.1. 29/74/331
of 15th July, and my telegrams Nos.241 and 266. I
should be glad to be informed of the attitude of the
Abyssinian Government in regard to the representations
for the evacuation of Hamrupas requested in my
No.200.

ALFRED EVERARD

TELEGRAM FROM HIS MAJESTY'S CHARGE D'AFFAIRES, ADDIS ABABA
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE ACTING GOVERNOR, NAIROBI.

Despatched 22nd August, 1933.
Received and typed 23rd August, 1933.

Your No.286. I have never asked for evacuation as I consider all questions of policy affecting the lake region should be dealt with as a whole. See my despatch of the 11th August. 27.

HIS MAJESTY'S CHARGE D'AFFAIRES.

COPY

BRITISH LEGATION,
ADDIS ABABA.

11th August, 1933.

No. 26 (29/90/33)

Sir,

With reference to your telegram No. 266 of 4th instant, I have the honour to inform you that I enquired of the Minister for Foreign Affairs this morning what he had in mind with regard to a new agreement concerning fishing on Lake Rudolf. Belatengheta Herui was delightfully vague and said it was an important question in view of the necessity of providing food for the local population. I did not refer to the offer made by the local Ethiopian authorities and described in your telegram under reference, as he was evidently unacquainted with any details. But I told him that I understood that in any case pending the conclusion of a new agreement matters would be allowed to go on as heretofore. He confirmed that my view was correct. I then said that I expected him to put forward the draft of his proposed agreement: at the same time I warned him to bear in mind that Namurupus was not in Ethiopian territory. He said he would consider the matter and furnish me with his proposals in writing.

2. As you are probably aware, His Majesty's Minister was hoping to see Sir Joseph Byrne in London and

His Excellency

The Acting Governor of Kenya,
Nairobi.

and to discuss with him inter alia the various outstanding matters concerning Lake Rudolf. I have therefore thought it advisable not to take any further steps at the moment and I shall be somewhat surprised if the draft agreement in question materialises for some weeks to come. In the meanwhile, as stated above, I have received a renewed assurance that the status quo will be maintained.

3. With a view to future discussions it would be of assistance if you could furnish me with a large-scale sketch map showing the exact location of Toipen Beach with special reference to its location compared with the international frontier. I see from Captain Whalley's despatch of 17th July, 1931, of which a copy was sent to you, and from the sketch maps that accompanied it, that he himself was in some doubt as to the actual location.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) P.M. Broadmead.

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
NORTHERN TURKANA,
LODWAR, 4th August, 1933.

CONFIDENTIAL.

The Provincial Commissioner,
Turkana Province,
Kapenguria.

TOIPEN FISHING.

Ref. by Wt. Message P. 5 dated 28.7.33.

1. I beg to confirm my message under reference as follows:-

"Administer Nairobi
Provincer Kapenguria.

P. 5 of 28.7.33 I met Pitaurari Gabra Marian this morning and he has guaranteed the safety of the Turkana while fishing at Toipen twice weekly and I have taken advantage of his attitude and accepted his guarantee and fishing will start tomorrow and addressed Provincer Kapenguria and Administer Nairobi."

2. I arrived at Todenyang on July 27th and Pitaurari Gabre Marian came over next morning as arranged.

3. He informed me that he had brought the Merille near Hamaraputh under control, and was prepared to guarantee the safety of the Turkana while fishing at Toipen twice weekly in parties of one hundred at a time.

4. I told the Pitaurari that the Kenya Government had taken an extremely serious view of the interference with the fishing rights at Toipen, and the impudent behaviour of the Abyssinian soldiers on July 19th, but I was prepared to accept his guarantee of protection twice weekly as a temporary arrangement, on the distinct understanding that the Pitaurari, and through him the Ethiopian Government would be held responsible for any harm which might come to the Turkana while at Toipen.

5. The Pitaurari agreed to this, and said he was prepared to accept on behalf of the Ethiopian Government,

entire responsibility for the safety of the Turkana fishermen.

6. I then informed the Pitaurari that this arrangement must be regarded as of a temporary nature and in no way prejudicing the right of the Turkana to fish at Tolpen in any number and at any time, or the right of the Kenya Government to take any steps which it might consider necessary for the protection of British Subjects at Tolpen or elsewhere in British Territory. In connection with this I referred him to the note which was handed to the Dejazmatch Mangasha Yelma by the Provincial Commissioner on April 16th, 1932.

7. Next morning, July 29th, the Turkana fishermen went to Tolpen, and two hours later Mr. Windley and I, accompanied by our orderlies and an Interpreter walked over to Namaraputh. My reasons for going were firstly to satisfy myself that the Pitaurari was providing adequate protection and allowing the fishermen complete access to Tolpen, and secondly to give the Turkana confidence.

8. On arriving at Namaraputh the Pitaurari met us and invited us into his house. His behaviour was courteous throughout, but the Abyssinian soldiers were decidedly surly and caught hold of their rifles as soon as they saw us, although we were unarmed and unescorted. Two of the soldiers followed us into the house but they withdrew at once at a word from the Pitaurari.

9. I noticed that the Turkana were fishing at the Southern end of Tolpen beach with some Abyssinian soldiers between them and the Merille whose cattle could be seen grazing beyond. Everything was quiet and the Pitaurari appeared to have the situation under control. I saw a

number of Merille who looked as if they were prisoners, and who could probably have thrown some light on Ethiopian methods of controlling a subject tribe.

11. I talked with the Pitaurari for a short time, and after handing him a note confirming our conversation of the previous day, returned to Todenyang. A copy of this note is attached hereto.

12. The fishermen returned safely in the evening with a fair haul of fish, but there is no doubt that they were only permitted to fish at the Southern end of Toipen beach. I did not say anything to the Pitaurari about it as this was the first occasion but in future I consider that full access should be insisted on. The fishermen went to Toipen again on August 1st however, and were allowed to go further up the beach, so it may not be necessary to press this point.

(Sd.) R.F. Platt.

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER,
NORTHERN TURKANA.

July 29th, 1933.

Let it reach the Pitaurari Gabre Marian, after greetings. I send this note in confirmation of our conversation yesterday.

It is understood that you have guaranteed to protect the Turkana while fishing at Tolpen and it is also clearly understood that the Ethiopian Government will be entirely responsible for the safety of these Turkana, and answerable for any harm which may come to them.

It was agreed that for the present the Turkana will go to Tolpen twice a week, and in numbers of not more than one hundred at a time. This is a temporary arrangement made to assist you in protecting the Turkana, and in no way prejudices the right of the Turkana to fish at Tolpen in any number, and at any time, or the right of the Kenya Government to protect British subjects at Tolpen or elsewhere in British Territory.

In connection with this I would refer you to the memorandum which was handed to the Dejaswach Mangasha Yilma, by the Provincial Commissioner, Turkana, on April 16th, 1932, in which is set forth the attitude of the Kenya Government towards the situation on the Kenya-Ethiopian Frontier west of Lake Rudolf.

I take this opportunity to renew to you the expression of my highest consideration.

(Sd.) R.P. Platt.

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER,
NORTHERN TURKANA.

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GOVERNMENT HOUSE.
NAIROBI,
KENYA.

KENYA.

NO.

SECRET.

RECEIVED
17 OCT 1933
C. O. REGY

25th September, 1933.

2/c

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your despatch Secret (2) of the ²⁶28th June, relative to the policy to be adopted for the repression of raids from Ethiopia into the Sudan and this Colony.

*Amund (104)
No 62*

2. In the first place I wish to make it quite clear that in the event of the Sudan Government adopting the "forward policy" advocated by the Foreign Office, but which has now been postponed, it would be out of the question for this Government to adopt a similar policy unless the extra military preparations, dispositions and material required were to be accepted as the financial responsibility of H. M. Government.

*by F.O. 98.
June 99.*

3. As regards the probable consequences to this Colony of the adoption of a "forward policy" by the Sudan Government, I am not, at this juncture, seriously apprehensive of direct reprisals upon this Colony by the troops of the Ethiopian Government. Such an eventuality could not, however, be entirely disregarded and there is little doubt that this Government would be compelled to increase its military commitments on a considerable scale in order to guard against it and against the probability to which I now

/turn.....

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



914
62
GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NAIROBI,
KENYA.

KENYA.

No.

~~SECRET~~

RECEIVED
17 OCT 1933
C. O. REGX

25th September, 1933.

30

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your
despatch Secret (2) of the ²⁴28th June, relative to
the policy to be adopted for the repression of raids
from Ethiopia into the Sudan and this Colony.

*Amund (104)
No 62*

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quite clear that in the event of the Sudan Government
adopting the "forward policy" advocated by the Foreign
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out of the question for this Government to adopt a
similar policy unless the extra military preparations,
dispositions and material required were to be accepted
as the financial responsibility of H. M. Government.

*May F.O. 91.
June 99.*

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to this Colony of the adoption of a "forward policy"
by the Sudan Government, I am not, at this juncture,
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Colony by the troops of the Ethiopian Government.
Such an eventuality could not, however, be entirely
disregarded and there is little doubt that this Govern-
ment would be compelled to increase its military com-
mitments on a considerable scale in order to guard
against it and against the probability to which I now

/turn.....

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

turn.

It is probable that Ethiopian reprisals would take the form of encouraging raids into this Colony by Abyssinian border tribes and that these raids would take place along the 400 mile frontier in varying intensity. An increase in the traffic in arms and ammunition would occur and the troops of this Colony would soon be involved in guerilla warfare of an exhausting nature in which the tribesmen would be at an advantage by reason of an open line of retreat to them which would be a closed line of advance to mechanised troops. Pressure, which it would be difficult to resist, would be brought to bear upon Government to mobilise the European Defence Force in the settled areas adjoining the Northern Frontier and Turkana Provinces and I cannot contemplate with equanimity the use of Europeans as troops in those desert zones.

The result would be chaos in the administration of the northern areas, where the situation would resemble that of Somaliland in the days of the Mullah, and there would be a grave danger of wholesale migrations of natives from those areas to the south which, in its turn, would make for native unrest throughout the Colony.

Another aspect, which no doubt the Foreign Office will seriously consider, is the probable effect of disruptive influences in this Colony upon relations with Italian Somaliland. There is no doubt that the natives of that Colony would take an opportunity to pay off old scores, but apart from this I consider it probable that the

/result.....

64

result of a "forward policy" by the Sudan on the west of Abyssinia, and of the reprisals which would result upon Kenya, would be a "forward policy" by Italy in Abyssinia. If this occurred a new and more difficult situation would arise not only in Abyssinia but also upon the Kenya-Italian Somaliland frontier.

4. Apart from considerations of major policy, it follows, as a matter of course, that the negotiations of years with Abyssinia would be wasted and that a settlement of the disarmament and frontier demarcation questions would be relegated to limbo.

I regret that the Foreign Office should be of the opinion that the apprehensions expressed by you are not in fact justified; they are shared by this Government and before this Government was consulted the High Commissioner in Cairo informed Sir John Simon that the interests of Kenya and Uganda might be seriously affected. You are aware that Sir Joseph Byrne was in agreement with the views of the High Commissioner and the Governor General of the Sudan; and, for my part, I am convinced that direct action by the Sudan Government in Ethiopian Territory as desired by the Foreign Office would be in direct opposition to the interests of this Colony, and be likely to lead to an unnecessary situation on the frontier which this Government's resources would be quite inadequate to meet.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

W. A. G. G.

ACTING GOVERNOR.

In any further communication on this subject, please quote
No. J2227/35/1
and address—not to any person by name, but to—
"The Under-Secretary of State," Foreign Office, London, S.W. 1.

CONFIDENTIAL

6592

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,
9 October, 1933.

RECEIVED
17 OCT 1933
C. O. REQ

30

Reference to previous correspondence:

Copy of the letter No. J2227/35/1 of 24 August, 1933.

N884

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Hon. A. J. Representative, Adèle Akaba, No. 25 of 1 September	Sudan Egyptian Frontier affairs

Copy to Kenya (93)

Similar letter sent to W.O.

18-10-33 10

as reply

ABYSSINIA.

September 27, 1933.

CONFIDENTIAL.

SECTION 2.

[J 2337/35/1]

No. 1.

Mr. Broadmead to Sir John Simon. — (Received September 27.)

(No. 145.)

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 copy of a note, addressed to the Ethiopian Minister for Foreign Affairs, respecting the raids on the Sudan-Ethiopian frontier

Addis Ababa, September 5, 1933.

Enclosure in No. 1

Mr. Broadmead to the Ethiopian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Sir,

Addis Ababa, September 5, 1933.

IN my note of 18th July I had the honour to enquire of your Excellency, with reference to the Kurmuk Conference, whether it had yet been possible to take any steps to compel Sheikh Khojali to hand over the Sudanese captives and offenders to the Sudan Government and to ensure the punishment of the Ethiopian offenders. As I have not yet received any reply to that note, and as no reply has ever been sent to Sir Sidney Barton's note of the 31st May, I should be grateful if your Excellency would now let me know how the matter stands.

2. As your Excellency must certainly realise, His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom are far from being satisfied with the negative results of the conference and the inaction that has followed it, and I must therefore request that you will be good enough to inform me what steps are being taken in order to remedy an unsatisfactory situation.

I avail, &c.

P. M. BROADMEAD.

ABYSSINIA.

September 27, 1933.

CONFIDENTIAL.

SECTION 2.

[J 2287/35/1]

No. 1.

Mr. Broadmead to Sir John Simon. -- (Received September 27.)

(No. 145.)

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 copy of a note, addressed to the Ethiopian Minister for Foreign Affairs, respecting the raids on the Sudan-Ethiopian frontier

Addis Ababa, September 5, 1933.

Enclosure in No. 1

Mr. Broadmead to the Ethiopian Minister for Foreign Affairs

Addis Ababa, September 5, 1933.
Sir,
IN my note of 18th July I had the honour to enquire of your Excellency, with reference to the Karmuk Conference, whether it had yet been possible to take any steps to compel Sheikh Khojali to hand over the Sudanese captives and offenders to the Sudan Government and to ensure the punishment of the Ethiopian offenders. As I have not yet received any reply to that note, and as no reply has ever been sent to Sir Sidney Barton's note of the 31st May, I should be grateful if your Excellency would now let me know how the matter stands.
2. As your Excellency must certainly realise, His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom are far from being satisfied with the negative results of the conference and the inaction that has followed it, and I must therefore request that you will be good enough to inform me what steps are being taken in order to remedy an unsatisfactory situation.

I avail &c.
P. M. BROADMEAD

[901 66-9]

AIR MAIL

KENYA

No. 125

CONFIDENTIAL.



90
67
GOVERNMENT HOUSE

NAIROBI

KENYA

14 September, 1933.

RECEIVED

26 SEP 1933

Sir,

No 5.

No 63

With reference to correspondence terminating with your Air Mail despatch, Confidential, of the 1st August regarding the settlement of this Government's claim against the Abyssinian Government in respect of the massacre of British subjects by Selubba tribesmen East of Lake Rudolf, I have the honour to inform you that the provisional agreement referred to in paragraph 3 of Sir Joseph Byrne's despatch No. XAF.64/3/9/1/11/71, Confidential, of the 13th May, to His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa, a copy of which was enclosed in the Colonial Secretary's Note No. XAF.64/3/9/1/11/78, Confidential, of the 2nd June, to the Under Secretary of State, has now been ratified by an exchange of Notes between His Majesty's Minister and the Central Government at Addis Ababa.

CL & A.S.
E.L. & A.S.

6/11/33
FO

2. Copies of the relative Notes are enclosed in Mr. Broadhead's despatches, Nos. 120(29/79/34) of the 31st July, and 122(29/87/33) of the 2nd August, to Sir John Simon, copies of which it is presumed have been sent to you by the Foreign Office.

3. It may be said that the only point on which this Government's requirements have not been fully met is the reservation it was desired to secure in the final ratification/

THE KING

MAJOR SIR PHILIP CURLIFF LISTER, F.C., C.B.E., M.C., M.F.,

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,

ROYAL COURT, LONDON, S.W.1.

ratification in respect of the 1000 dollar rate as a basis for claims for compensation for persons killed.

I was, however, satisfied, as the result of correspondence with His Majesty's Minister, that too rigid an insistence on this point would be likely to result in a complete breakdown of the negotiations, and, as the Abyssinian Government had expressed it's readiness to negotiate on this point as a separate issue, and this Government's reservation was specifically recorded in Mr. Broadhead's Note of the 12th July, it was decided in the circumstances to accept ratification on these terms.

E.L.N.O.S

4. The definite acceptance by the Abyssinian Government of a specific undertaking in regard to disarmament, though limited to the Gelubba who form a part of the Bako Province, is a matter for satisfaction. It is, of course, too early to surmise whether or not the Abyssinian Government will have the power or the intention to fulfil the undertaking. It is hoped, however, that tangible results will follow the conclusion of these negotiations, in which event it may be possible to follow up the advantage gained and secure an extension of the disarmament provision to the Gelubba or Merville to the West of Lake Rudolf, and ultimately to the border tribes between the Bako Province and the Italian Somaliland frontier.

E.L.N.O.S

5. It will be observed from Mr. Broadhead's despatch of the 31st July that, in the absence of Captain Whalley, His Majesty's Consul at Hage will proceed to Bako to discuss with the Governor the execution of the agreement, and that the question of

ratification in respect of the 1000 dollar rate as a basis for claims for compensation for persons killed.

I was, however, satisfied, as the result of correspondence with His Majesty's Minister, that too rigid an insistence on this point would be likely to result in a complete breakdown of the negotiations, and, as the Abyssinian Government had expressed its readiness to negotiate on this point as a separate issue, and this Government's reservation was specifically recorded in Mr. Broadhead's Note of the 12th July, it was decided in the circumstances to accept ratification on these terms.

E.L.N. 53

4. The definite acceptance by the Abyssinian Government of a specific undertaking in regard to disarmament, though limited to the Gelubba who form a part of the Bako Province, is a matter for satisfaction. It is, of course, too early to surmise whether or not the Abyssinian Government will have the power or the intention to fulfil the undertaking. It is hoped, however, that tangible results will follow the conclusion of these negotiations, in which event it may be possible to follow up the advantage gained and secure an extension of the disarmament provision to the Gelubba or Mezille to the West of Lake Rudolf, and ultimately to the border tribes between the Bako Province and the Italian Somali-land frontier.

5. It will be observed from Mr. Broadhead's despatch of the 31st July that, in the absence of Captain Whalley, His Majesty's Consul at Hoga will proceed to Bako to discuss with the Governor the execution of the agreement, and that the question of

E.L.N. 53

the transfer of this Province from the Maji to the Mega Consular area will be considered on the return of His Majesty's Minister to Addis Ababa.

Mr. Broadhead has been informed this Government considers that both geographically and politically the proposed adjustment would be the more suitable, as any trouble emanating from the Bako Province may normally be expected to affect the Northern Frontier Province of this Colony, and His Majesty's Consul at Mega would be in a better position to keep the situation in regard to disarmament and the traffic in rifles under observation.

A copy of this despatch is being sent to His Majesty's Minister, Addis Ababa.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

Mr. Broadhead

ACTING GOVERNOR.

In any further communication on this subject, please quote

No. J 2278/35/1

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

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

89/70

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
20 SEP 1933
C. C. REGY

Foreign Office,

19th September, 1933.

Reference to previous correspondence:

Colonial Office letter 3015/1/33 of 17th July, 1933.

No 69

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
<p><i>From</i></p> <p><i>H. M. Representative</i></p> <p><i>Addis Ababa</i></p> <p><i>No 137</i></p> <p><i>28th August</i></p>	<p><i>Abyssinian raids</i></p> <p><i>into Sudan & Kenya</i></p>

Similar letter sent to

24 August 1935

No. 137 (89/99/35)

Sir,

With reference to your despatch No. 180 (J.1805/35/1) of 25th July, I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a note from the Minister for Foreign Affairs together with a copy of my reply. The Ethiopian complaint presumably referred to the murders of Turkans by Herille.

2. When I was seeing the Minister for Foreign Affairs recently on other matters His Excellency produced my note and said that its meaning was not clear to him. By drawing a rough diagram of the area in question I think I at last made him realize that the Kenya troops had not been into Ethiopian territory. He then took the line that the Kenya authorities should not have attacked the Ethiopian tribesmen without previous reference to Addis Ababa. I pointed out that time was an essential factor in the situation and that for the sake of peace with our own tribesmen it was quite out of the question for the matter to be discussed here: in any case I saw no need for it. To this he retorted by asking what we should have said if a British tribe grazing in Ethiopian territory had been treated in this manner. I replied

/that

The Right Honourable Sir John Simon,

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

etc., etc., etc.

24 August 1933

No. 137 (29/9/33)

Sir,

With reference to your despatch No. 180 (J.1808/35/1) of 25th July, I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a note from the Minister for Foreign Affairs together with a copy of my reply. The Ethiopian complaint presumably referred to the murders of Turkana by Herille.

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/that

The Right Honourable Sir John Simon,

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

etc., etc., etc.

that it all depended on the circumstances of the case.

3. As His Excellency was clearly just being argumentative I suggested to him that he should send a copy of my note to the Ethiopian Governor concerned in order that the latter might, if he wished, try and show that some of the facts stated in my note were incorrect. Belatangheta Heral agreed to do this and I trust that it will be many weeks before the grievance is ventilated again, if indeed it is not dropped altogether.

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,

(SD) P. M. Broadmead

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I have the honour to be, with the highest respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

(SD) P. M. Broadmead

Translation.
55.

Foreign Office,
Addis Ababa.
18 Hamle 1926
25 July 1933

To Mr. P.M. Broadhead,
His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires.
Greetings.

I have received a telegram stating that a party of armed soldiers belonging to the Kenya Government crossed the frontier and proceeded towards Galab, where they fired on the people and raided seven zeribas of cattle and five zeribas of sheep and that they are forcing the local Ethiopian authorities to vacate the place. I request that you should inform me of the reasons of this action and that you should also send the necessary instructions to the District Commissioner concerned for the return of the seven zeribas of cattle and five zeribas of sheep which have been raided across the frontier and that no further raid of this nature should be carried out.

Please accept my distinguished salutations.

Sd. Genral W. S.
Seal of the Ethiopian Foreign Office.

Translation-
SS.

Foreign Office,
Addis Ababa.
18 Haile 1926
26 July 1933

To Mr. P.M. Broadhead,
His Majesty's Charge d'Affaires.
Greetings.

I have received a telegram stating that a party of armed soldiers belonging to the Kenya Government crossed the frontier and proceeded towards Galsb, where they fired on the people and raided seven zeribas of cattle and five zeribas of sheep and that they are forcing the local Ethiopian authorities to vacate the place. I request that you should inform me of the reasons of this action and that you should also send the necessary instructions to the District Commissioner concerned for the return of the seven zeribas of cattle and five zeribas of sheep which have been raided across the frontier and that no further raid of this nature should be carried out.

Please accept my distinguished salutations.

Sd. Genral W. S.
Seal of the Ethiopian Foreign Office.

British Legation, 74

Addis Ababa.

31 July 1933

Sir,

I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that immediately on receipt of your Note No. 58 of 26th July I telegraphed to the Governor of Kenya asking him to furnish me with any details available concerning an alleged raid by Kenya soldiers into Ethiopia. I have now received a reply in which it is stated that nothing whatever is known of any incursion into Ethiopian territory. At the same time the Governor has drawn my attention to the following incident, which is probably that to which your Note refers.

2. On 16th or 17th May some of the Merille tribe, who though Ethiopian subjects are residing in territory under British administration, murdered three Turkana near Adingata, which is in Sudan territory. This is an area which is grazed by the Turkana with the consent of the Sudan Government. The incident was immediately reported to the official in charge of the Ethiopian post at Namurupa who accepted the facts and undertook to hand over at Tadamyang on 19th June 57 head of cattle as compensation. On 22nd June it was learnt that compensation had not been paid and that the Turkana chiefs were getting restless. The Governor of Kenya therefore authorized the use of the necessary military force to enforce payment of the compensation

His Excellency

Belstongheta Herai, E.S.S.,

Minister for Foreign Affairs

of the Ethiopian Government.

British Legation, 74

Addis Ababa.

31 July 1933

Sir,

I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that immediately on receipt of your Note No. 58 of 28th July I telegraphed to the Governor of Kenya asking him to furnish me with any details available concerning an alleged raid by Kenya soldiers into Ethiopia. I have now received a reply in which it is stated that nothing whatever is known of any incursion into Ethiopian territory. At the same time the Governor has drawn my attention to the following incident, which is probably that to which your Note refers.

2. On 18th or 19th May some of the Merille tribe, who though Ethiopian subjects are residing in territory under British administration, murdered three Turkana near Adingaton, which is in Sudan territory. This is an area which is grazed by the Turkana with the consent of the Sudan Government. The incident was immediately reported to the official in charge of the Ethiopian post at Naurup who accepted the facts and undertook to hand over at Toleurang on 19th June 57 head of cattle as compensation. On 22nd June it was learnt that compensation had not been paid and that the Turkana chiefs were getting restless. The Governor of Kenya therefore authorized the use of the necessary military force to enforce payment of the

/compensation

His Excellency

Belstanghete Berai, L.B.E.,

Minister for Foreign Affairs

of the Ethiopian Government.

compensation agreed. These operations were carried out successfully on 25th and 26th June and the quantity of stock agreed to by the Ethiopian representative at Naaurupus as compensation was obtained. On 29th June the Merille raided the Turkana at Adingaton by way of reprisal, inflicting some casualties and capturing stock. The raiders were intercepted by troops on 1st July some twenty miles from Lokitai and some casualties were inflicted, but the stock was not recovered.

5. The above are the only incidents in the neighbourhood of the Ethiopian frontier of which the Kenya Government have any knowledge, and the Governor has assured me that such operations as took place were conducted wholly on Sudan territory and that the Kenya troops did not at any time approach within 20 miles of the Ethiopian frontier.

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

Yours faithfully,
 Gd. P.W. Broadhead.

Mr Weston
2-27
R
P/S

me

**ABYSSINIAN RAIDS
KENYA**

**GUILTY TRIBE TO BE
DISARMED**

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

NAIROBI, Sept. 13

The Kenya Government has succeeded in reaching an agreement with the Abyssinian Government in connexion with the raids by the Gelabba tribe last October.

Negotiations were opened by two Kenya officials, Mr. V. G. Glendy, Provincial Commissioner of the Northern Frontier Province, and Mr. R. G. Sims, who met Dejazmach Beynoni Mariad, Governor of the Bako and Gosa Provinces of Southern Abyssinia.

Governor Mariad, on behalf of Ado Ababa, has undertaken to punish severely the raiders, who will be called on to pay compensation for the stolen livestock.

The most important point in the agreement is that the Gelabba in his province will be disarmed, and later efforts will be made to disarm the tribes westwards.

CONFIDENTIAL *1786*

In any further communication on this subject, please quote
No. *TJ405/35/1*
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,
28 August, 1935.

Reference to previous correspondence

RECEIVED
- AUG 28 1935
C. O. F. O.

Foreign office letter no *TJ405/35/1* of 14 August, 1935
Description of Enclosure. *no 91*

copy incl to Kemp (87)

Name and Date.	Subject.
<p>From: H.M. Representative, Cairo no 716 of 23 July, 1935.</p>	<p><i>Algerians, Morocco and Sudan.</i> Frontier affairs</p>

Similar letter sent to W.O.
14-430 2755 (4)
to Ministry

ABYSSINIA.

August 1, 1933

CONFIDENTIAL.

SECTION 1.

[J 1945/35/1]

No. 1.

Mr. R. I. Campbell to Sir John Simon.—(Received August 1)

(No. 716.)

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 herewith copy of despatch No. 145 from the Acting Governor-General, Khartum, dated the 15th July, respecting Abyssinia, Kenya and Sudan frontier affairs.

Cairo, July 22, 1933.

Enclosure in No. 1

Acting Governor-General of Sudan to Acting High Commissioner, Cairo.

(No. 145.)

Sir,

Khartum, July 15, 1933

WITH reference to section 3 of Khartum despatch No. 110 of the 17th May last, I have the honour to inform you of the result attained in the implementing of article 6 of the second Gambia Agreement of the 15th June, 1932, arising from the raid of the Pokumu Anuak on the Barun of the village of Pil.

2. A meeting of an Ethiopian frontier representative of Wallega (Sayo) Province with Mr. F. D. Corfield, Assistant District Commissioner of the Eastern Nuer, took place at Gambia on the 22nd June last in the presence of His Majesty's consul for Western Abyssinia. The claim advanced by the Barun village chief Ibrahim Oshalla for compensation in respect of 101 stolen goats and fifty burnt huts was, after examination, readily accepted by Fitaurari Baleh, who said that he had received instructions to satisfy any reasonable claim presented by the Sudan Government. The total value of the Barun losses was assessed at 300 Maria Theresa dollars, and this sum was immediately handed to the Barun chief by the frontier representative.

3. The complete fulfilment of the obligations of Wallega Province is attributed by His Majesty's consul to the fact that Dejzmach Hapta Mariam, the new Acting Governor, is young, influential and progressive, and anxious to co-operate with the officials of the Sudan Government in the determination of the problems connected with his frontier.

4. A further example of this spirit of co-operation was the sending of Kanyzmach Frangi, another frontier agent, to meet Mr. Corfield at Jokau on the 3rd June last, for the consideration of the Nuer problems referred to in Khartum despatch No. 112 of the 5th June last. The frontier agent had actually brought with him the necessary cattle for the settlement of the outstanding wrongs of Shyeng Wau, which had led up to the projected assault on Kurthony village in Wallega Province. Though it was not possible to deal with all outstanding complaints nor to secure the arrest of several fugitive offenders, the helpful attitude of Kanyzmach Frangi enabled Mr. Corfield to determine a number of cases and thereby to relieve the hostile feelings existing between the Shyengs or sub-sections of the Gaa-jak Nuer concerned.

5. The present position in regard to the frontier problems of the Upper Nile Province may be briefly summarised. The Governor of Ulu Baboor (Gore) Province, Ras Mulugheta, by sending Kanyzmach Mejid Abud to the Anuak, has in great measure fulfilled his obligations in respect of the Anuak raid on the Beir, but has allowed a difficult situation to develop among the Gaa-jak Nuer south of the Baro River by reason of his frontier agent's interference with the Sudan tribesmen in that area. The Acting Governor of Wallega (Sayo) Province has, on the other hand, completely satisfied all claims arising from the raid of the

2

Pokum Anuak on the Barua of Pil, and, by the co-operation of his frontier agent, Kanyasmach Fraugi, has to some extent improved the relations between the Sudan Nuer and the Nuer of Shyeng Tar, living on the north bank of the Baro River in Wallega Province.

I have, &c.
(For Acting Governor-General
of the Sudan, absent on duty).

J A GILLAN,
Acting Civil Secretary

2

Pokum Annak on the Barun of Pil, and, by the co-operation of his frontier agent, Kanyasmach Frangi, has to some extent improved the relations between the Sudan Nuer and the Nuer of Shyeng Tar, living on the north bank of the Baro River in Walleys Province.

I have, &c.
(For Acting Governor-General
of the Sudan, absent on duty)
J A GILLAN
Acting Civil Secretary

8579

In any further communication on this subject, please quote
No. 7149/35/1
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
26 August 1953

C. O. HEU
Reference to previous correspondence

Colonial Office letter no 3015/1/53 of 20 May 1953 N058
Foreign Office Letter J2116/35/1 of 23 Aug, 1953 N053
Description of Enclosure

Name and Date

Subject

Re: AF1 representation,
Lands Akaba

Kingdom of Jordan - further relations

no 121 of 31 August 1953

Similar letter sent to

British Legation,
Addis Ababa.

3 August 1933

50

No. 121 (29/87/33)

Sir,

With reference to paragraph 4 of my despatch No. 120 of 31st ultimo, I have the honour to inform you that I have now received the reply of the Government of Kenya which is to the effect that they confirm the settlement reached between their Delegates and the Governor of Bako, provided that the reply of the Ethiopian Government implied general acceptance of the terms of the agreement and that my previous note had emphasized the actual terms of the Kenya reservation regarding the £1000 rate. Being satisfied that these requirements have in fact been met, I have addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs the note of which I enclose a copy.

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,

(S) P. M. Broadmead

The Right Honourable Sir John Simon,

S.G.S.L., E.G.V.S., M.P.,

etc., etc., etc.

British Legation,

Addis Ababa.

3 August 1933

No. 121 (29/87/33)

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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,

(SD) P. M. Broadhead

Right Honourable Sir John Simon,

S.C.S.I., K.C.V.D., M.P.,

etc., etc., etc.

August 2, 1908.

81

Sir,

I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that after our conversation of 20th July I telegraphed to the Acting Governor of Kenya and acquainted him with the substance of our conversation and of your Note No. 66 of 19th July regarding the agreement between the Kenya Delegates and the Governor of East.

I am now authorized to inform you that the Government of Kenya confirm the settlement reached between the above-mentioned Delegates of the two Governments.

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

Sd. F.H. Broadhead.

Your Excellency

Substantive Secret, S.S.S.,
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Ethiopian Government.

In any further communication on this subject, please quote
No. 2702/25/1.
and address—*not to any person by name, but to*
"The Under-Secretary of State," Foreign Office, London, E. W. 1.

CONFIDENTIAL

84
82

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.

24 August 1953

RE
2702/25/1

RECORDED
INDEXED

Reference to previous correspondence.

Foreign Office letter No. 2702/25/1 of 11 July 1953

n. 12

Description of Enclosure

Name and Date	Subject
Foreign Office Representative	...
Arthur Clarke	...
No 116	
24 July 1953	

copy sent to degen (87)

Similar letter sent to ...

air mail
S. T. Kelly

ABYSSINIA

August 17, 1933

CONFIDENTIAL

SECTION 1.

[J 2101/35/1]

No 1

Mr. Broadmead to Sir John Simon (Received August 17

(No. 116.)

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 copy of his note to the Ethiopian Minister for Foreign Affairs dated the 18th July, respecting raids on the Sudan Ethiopian frontier.

Addis Ababa, July 24, 1933

Enclosure in No 1

Mr. Broadmead to Ethiopian Minister for Foreign Affairs

Sir,

Addis Ababa, July 18, 1933

WHEN His Majesty's Minister was received in audience by the Emperor on the 8th June His Majesty stated that a written reply would be sent to Sir Sidney Barton's note No 34 of the 31st May as soon as he had had an opportunity of discussion with the remaining delegates to the Kermuk Conference, who had then not yet returned to Addis Ababa.

2. I should be glad if your Excellency would inform me whether it has yet been possible to take any steps to compel Sheekh Khorjati to hand over the Sudanese captives and offenders to the Sudan Government and to ensure the punishment of the Ethiopian offenders.

I avail &c.

P. M. BROADMEAD

[873 r-1]

In any further communication on this subject, please quote

No. *J116/3511*

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

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

8384

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,

23 August, 1933

J116/3511
7578
U

Reference to previous correspondence

Colonial office letter No 3013/1/33 of 10 May 1933

No 58.
~~58~~
58

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
<p><i>From: A.M. Representative, Addis Ababa. No 120 of 31 July, 1933</i></p>	<p><i>Kenya Abyssinia Frontier relations</i></p>

Similar letter sent to

British Legation,

Addis Ababa.

July 1933

N. 120 (29/7-33)

Sir,

In his despatch No. 14 of 26 January His Majesty's Minister forwarded to you a copy of the notes exchanged with the Minister for Foreign Affairs in regard to the meeting to be held between representatives of the Kenya Government and the Governor of East Africa in order to discuss the incidents which took place in September and October last to the East of Lake Rudolf. In his despatch to the Secretary of State for the Colonies No. 27 of 27 March the Governor of Kenya forwarded a report on the meeting. I presume that a copy of this latter report is in your possession and that you will have understood that the confirmation by the Kenya Government of the understanding reached between the two delegations was dependent on the Governor of Kenya being assured that the Saharic original of the Governor of East Africa's final note was in its contents similar to the final note of the Kenya delegates.

8. From telegrams which passed between this Legation and Nairobi it was clear that the Kenya authorities found the meaning of the above mentioned Saharic note to be ambiguous and eventually Sir Joseph Byrne sent the originals here and they arrived on 14 June. I immediately had them translated and found that the four points desired

The Right Honourable Sir John Simon,

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

etc., etc., etc.

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by the Kenya delegates as a settlement of the incidents had been accepted by the Governor of Bako, but that the latter had made no mention of the reserve formulated by the Kenya Delegates in regard to their general right to claim \$1000 per head compensation for persons killed.

3. As soon as the translations were ready I saw the Minister for Foreign Affairs and pointed out the the omission of any reference to this reservation. Belatengheta Merui said that the Ethiopian Government could not accept this as it would mean that they would have to agree to pay similar compensation on any of their other frontiers and that in his opinion local tribal custom should prevail in any given circumstance. In reporting this to Nairobi I suggested that the desires of the Kenya Government might be met if I could induce the Minister for Foreign Affairs to agree to an exchange of notes in which the reservations of the Kenya Government would be on record, even if there was no written acceptance of them by the Ethiopian Government. To this Mr. Moore, who was then in charge, replied that his Government's acceptance of the provisional agreement must be subject to the general acceptance by the Ethiopian Government of the terms of the Kenya delegates' final note. I accordingly saw the Minister for Foreign Affairs and to my surprise he had entirely changed his attitude and said that he was now willing to make an agreement that in future compensation should be paid by both sides at a rate of \$1000 a head. For the moment I have not pursued this aspect of the matter as I wished to get the question of the agreement with the Governor of Bako finally settled, but I propose to revert to it in the near

/future

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/future

future. But basing myself on this change of attitude I then proposed that the provisional agreement should be ratified by an exchange of notes between the Minister for Foreign Affairs and myself and I drew up the text of my note and his reply. When I saw His Excellency on the 12th instant he told me that he had approved of my drafts and I therefore immediately sent in my note. When his reply came I found that it was by no means in the wording I had suggested. I enclose a copy of my note, my draft reply for the Ethiopian Government and the latter's actual reply.

4. On receiving this note I went to see Belatengheta Herai and I pointed out to him that he had not written his reply in the terms to which he had assented. He went over all the old arguments which I believe he has previously used to His Majesty's Minister and said that the reason why compensation had been paid in 1928 at the rate of £100 per head was because it was Ethiopian soldiers who had committed the murders. He said that he was willing to make an agreement with Kenya and other Governments that in future compensation should be paid at the £100 rate, provided that the tribesmen received due warning and of course that the other Governments would agree to pay at a similar rate. Beyond this I fear that I was unable to move him and I therefore sent a telegram to Nairobi on 20th July explaining the position and saying that I presumed that the Kenya Government realized what position might arise if they now said that they did not accept the exchange of notes between the Delegates. This of course is that the Ethiopian Government might say that in the circumstances they withdraw the assent

/they

they have given. I do not think this is likely but it is an eventuality which ought to be borne in mind. I have so far had no reply from Nairobi.

5. I should add that this refusal of the Ethiopian Government to accept a \$1000 basis for past murders is nothing new as there is a claim for compensation on this basis outstanding for many months past which they steadfastly refuse to admit. If I understand the position rightly it is that the Ethiopian Government realise that if they accept the principle of \$1000 basis for past murders they will have to pay claims on that basis also to the French and Italians. They are, however, willing to make an agreement for the future on such a basis when all tribesmen concerned will know how they stand. But for the past they insist that local tribal custom must prevail.

6. There is only one other point which I have to add and that is that at the request of Mr. Moore I have authorised His Majesty's Consul at Mega to proceed to Bako to discuss with the Governor the execution of the agreement and I have informed the Minister for Foreign Affairs that this visit will take place. The province of Bako is really in the Consular District of Haji, but as His Majesty's Consul at Haji will not be back at his post for many months to come I considered it best that Major Miles should undertake the journey. In fact from a geographical point of view it might be better if Bako were placed under the Mega Consulate. I do not, however, wish to make this change myself as the whole question of Consular districts is already under consideration by His Majesty's Minister.

/s. I

7. 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,

(Sd) P. M. Broadmead

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Nairobi.

I have the honour to be, with the highest respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

(Sd) P. M. Broadmead

British Legation,

Addis Ababa.

12 July 1933

60. 54.

Sir,

The Governor of Kenya has forwarded to me the text of the final notes exchanged between the Kenya and Ethiopian Delegates to the Conference held in February last at Kileleshwa in order to discuss the incidents which occurred in September and October last between Kenya and Ethiopian tribesmen.

The text of the note signed by the Kenya Delegates is as follows:-

Nairobi River,

1 March 1933

As a result of our discussions held on and between the dates of February 23rd and 28th, 1933, concerning

the attacks by the Galabba tribe on British subjects in British territory on September 20th, 1932,

and

the punitive measures taken by British soldiers against the Galabba on November 22nd, 1932,

we have come to the following settlement:-

- (a) The Governor of the East province has promised to disarm the Galabba tribe of their rifles, to prevent future possession or trade in rifles in Galabba territory;
- (b) The Governor of the East province has promised to punish severely the Galabba tribe for their recent raids into Kenya territory;
- (c) The Governor of the East province has promised to establish a permanent post in the Galabba country;
- (d) The Governor of the East province has promised to pay for sixteen bandilla and ten dabbars who were killed at Sabana on October 17th, 1932, the following amounts:-
 500 head of good cattle,
 1000 head of sheep and goats to replace those stolen from the bandilla.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary, Nairobi, Kenya.

(S) 14

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(2) It is clearly agreed by the representatives of the Kenya and Ethiopian Governments that the acceptance of live stock in lieu of a cash payment is only made in the special circumstances of this matter.

It creates no precedent nor alteration in the practice followed in recent years of claiming one thousand dollars in cash payment for the loss of each human killed.

(3) In the special circumstances of this agreement the Kenya Government makes no claim for the cost of bringing troops to the defence of its territory and subjects.

(Sgd.) E.O. O'NEILL.

V.R. GLENDAY.

3. The text of the Note signed by the Ethiopian Brigadier is as follows:-

At a meeting held between myself, Hajj Meshach Bayana Gadii, Governor of the Province of Goffa and Bena, and His Excellency Mr. Stone, Governor of Kenya, on February 28, 1953 (Yekatit 21, 1953) the latter submitted a report stating that on September 20th and October 19th the Ethiopian Galla attacked the British Rendille and Gabbra tribes at a place called Kido and killed Dedu, the tribal chief, together with one other; that they afterwards followed them and killed 98 men and looted 7000 head of cattle and proceeded further to a place called Gudaa where they killed 18 Rendille and 10 Gabbra, making a total number of 116 men killed and 1800 sheep and goats looted.

(4) I submitted a report stating that during the attack which was made by the British troops against the Ethiopian soldiers on November 24th (Hider 15) a military officer, 11
/soldiers.

(2) It is clearly agreed by the representatives of the Kenya and Ethiopian Governments that the acceptance of live stock in lieu of a cash payment is only made in the special circumstances of this matter.

It creates no precedent nor alteration in the practice followed in recent years of claiming one thousand dollars in cash payment for the loss of each human killed.

(3) In the special circumstances of this agreement the Kenya Government makes no claim for the cost of bringing troops to the defence of its territory and subjects.

(Sgd.) K.O. O'R. M.

V.R. GLENDAY.

2. The text of the Note signed by the Ethiopian High Commissioner is as follows:-

At a meeting held between myself, Hajj Meshay Beyene, Captain Governor of the Provinces of Goffa and Bano, and His Excellency Mr. Stone, Governor of Kenya, on February 28, 1955 (Yekatit 21, 1955) the latter submitted a report stating that on September 30th and October 19th the Ethiopian Galla attacked the British Rendille and Gabbra tribes at a place called Hajo and killed Bedu, the tribal chief, together with one other; that they afterwards followed them and killed 98 men and looted 7000 head of cattle and proceeded further to a place called Ouda where they killed 18 Rendille and 10 Gabbra, making a total number of 18 men killed and 1800 sheep and goats looted.

(4) I submitted a report stating that during the attack which was made by the British troops against the Ethiopian soldiers on November 23rd (Hidar 18) a military officer, 11 /soldiers.

92

soldiers, 3 traders were killed; a military officer and 4 soldiers wounded and 20 rifles captured together with other articles belonging to the deceased and wounded men, and that there were also a number of natives killed and cattle looted.

(3) Mr. Stone, the Governor of Kenya, stated that in consideration of the blood of the deceased and wounded soldiers and the captured rifles, he would renounce his claim of blood-money due the death of the 92 Rendille and Gabbra and the 700 head of cattle provided I undertake to cause payment to be made for the bloodmoney due in respect of the death of the 26 Rendille and Gabbra out of the 12 men killed, and the restoration of the 1500 sheep and goats. That he would further arrange for the return of the captured rifles and swords belonging to the Ethiopian soldiers and withdraw his demand of £10,000 which was made in respect of the expenses incurred by the British Government for their troops in connection with the present attack which was made by the Galsbe after the Ethiopian Government had given an assurance for a strict control over these tribes. This was stated in the report submitted to us in French and during our verbal conversations on the subject of February

(4) I accordingly undertake to see that the country pays the bloodmoney in question due for the death of the Rendille and Gabbra, namely, for 10 Gabbrae and 16 Rendille, at the rate of 20 head of cattle per victim making a total of 600 head in respect of the death of the 26 men, and restore 1500 sheep and goats in the place of those that were looted. This payment is agreed upon as the Galah tribal chiefs stated that their rate of bloodmoney was 20 head of cattle per man.

(5) I hereby promise to punish the Galab instigators of the trouble and to disarm them in the future, and to post a number of guards so that no further raids will occur. And I request that the Gabbra and Rendille who are on the British side may be stopped by the orders of the Governor of the country from coming into countries unknown to them and cause trouble as they have done in the past.

Written at Kileleshwa on the 21st of Yekatit 1958.

" " " " / 28th February 1958

(Sgd.) BAYENA WARID.

DESTA.

BALACHAU.

4. I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that I am authorized by the Government of Kenya to confirm on their behalf the settlement provided for in the above-mentioned exchange of notes on the understanding that you will also accept on behalf of the Ethiopian Government the reserves formulated by the Kenya Delegates in paragraph 8 of their note.

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

(SD) P. M. Broadbent

FOREIGN OFFICE,
ADDIS ABABA.

Draft.

Minister for Foreign
Affairs to Mr.
Broadhead. Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Note No. of today's date and to inform you that the Ethiopian Government accept the terms agreed upon by the Delegates of Ethiopia and Kenya as a settlement of the incidents to which the notes contained therein refer.

2. I desire further to add that the Ethiopian Government accept the reserves formulated by the Kenya Delegates in paragraph 2 of their note of 1st March.

820

Translation.

No. 56.

Foreign Office,
Addis Ababa.
Hawile 11. 1925.
July 18. 1933.

To Mr. P.M. Broadhead,
His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires.

Greetings.

I am in receipt of your Note No. 54 of 12th July regarding the settlement reached between the Ethiopian and Kenya Delegates at the conference held at Kiolo on February last concerning the incident which took place between the Ethiopian and Kenya tribesmen.

I have the honour to inform you that the Imperial Government have accepted the terms agreed upon and signed by the Ethiopian and Kenya Delegates.

As the Delegates have agreed in paragraph 2 that the bloodmoney should be paid in live stock instead of cash payment, I have to inform you that this agreement would not prevent the two Governments from discussing the matter at a future date and fixing the rate of bloodmoney at a thousand dollars or less than this sum.

Please accept my distinguished salutations.

Sd. Herui V.S.

Seal of the Ethiopian Foreign Office.

In any further communication on this subject, please quote

No. F2093/35/11

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

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

81
96

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,

19 August, 1933.

RECEIVED
21 AUGUST

Reference to previous correspondence:

Foreign office letter No. F2093/35/11 of 19 July, 1933.
Description of Enclosure:

No 43

copy sent Hays 82.

Name and Date.

Subject.

From: H.M. Representative,
Addis Ababa.
No 82 of 19 July, 1933.

Sudan, Egyptian Consular Offices

Similar letter sent to W.O.

as reply

19 July 1933.

Sir,

You will recollect that one of the incidents which was discussed at the meeting between Sudan and Ethiopian representatives at Gorbells in June 1932 was a raid made on the village of Pil in May 1931. Clause 6 of the settlement concerning this incident provided that the question of any further compensation due for stock captured or other property removed or damaged should be investigated on the spot by representatives of both Governments before the rainy season of 1933.

2. His Majesty's Consul at Gore reports that a settlement has now been satisfactorily reached and I have the honour to transmit herewith the English text of the agreement in question.

3. I am sending a copy of this despatch to Cairo and Khartoum.

I have, etc.

(Signed) P. M. Broadhead.

The Right Honourable Sir John Simon,

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

etc., etc., etc.

Whereas H.E. Dadazmatch Hapte Meriam Governor of Vallega has sent to Gambella Fitsurari Baleh and Grazmatch Sahle and Ato Abdissa Gudeta to meet Mr. Corfield the District Commissioner of the Abegar, with reference to the attack and burning of the village of Pil in the Sudan and the theft of 101 goats.

Now since clause No. 6 of the agreement drawn at Gambella in June 1932 between H.E. the Governor of Upper Nile and the Ethiopian Officers laid down that under clause No. 6 of the agreement the chiefs of the village of Abjalla Pil and the chiefs of the Pokuma were to be produced by both Governments, now after enquiry by Fitsurari Baleh the case is settled and agreed that 300 dollars (Three hundred dollars) be paid to chief Ibrahim Oahislla and that the village of Pokuma and the headmen of the village be punished, by the Ethiopian authority.

This agreement is signed at Gambella and the 300 dollars (Three hundred dollars) duly paid.

A copy of this agreement is registered with H.E.M.'s Consul, Western Abyssinia at Gode.

(Signed) F. BALEH.

Representative of
Vallega Province.

(Signed) E.B. KRKINE.

H.E.M.'s Consul for
Western Abyssinia.

(Signed) F.W. CORFIELD

District Commissioner
Eastern Suar.

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,
11 August, 1933.

RECEIVED
12 AUG 1933
C. O. REGY

Reference to previous correspondence:

Colonial Office letter No 18060/32 of 25 February 1932

Description of Enclosure.

No 2
18060/33

Name and Date.	Subject.
<p>From: H.M. Representative, Addis Ababa</p> <p>No 108 of 10 July, 1933.</p>	<p>Kenya Abyssinia frontier relations.</p>

Similar letter sent to

British Legation,

Addis Ababa.

14 July 1955

No. 108 (29/66/55)

Sir,

I have the honour to bring the following matter to your notice as I feel that it affords a good example of the difficulty in dealing with some of the cases that arise concerning raids from Ethiopian territory into territory under British administration.

1. In the month of May 1951 a party of Ethiopians made a poaching raid some 70 miles into Kenya territory in the Warr region East of Lake Rudolf. In the course of the raid three British subjects were murdered. All the attacking party escaped with the exception of one man named Nagire Lamer, who for some reason was unable to keep up with his comrades and was eventually sentenced by the Kenya authorities to 14 months' imprisonment for being in unlawful possession of firearms, there being no proper proof of his participation in the raid.

2. On receiving news of this raid His Majesty's Consul at Naga asked Fitourari Ashenafi, the then Governor of Berama, to take action and the latter succeeded in capturing seven men who were suspected and who were caught on their return to Ethiopia from Kenya. These men were interrogated by the Governor who said that as he could not obtain sufficient evidence he would like to hear the

/above-

The Right Honourable Sir John Simon,

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

etc., etc., etc.

above-mentioned Vagira Laner who was serving his sentence in Nairobi. The man was accordingly brought to Mega and a statement was made by him which the Governor of Borana told Major Miles that he considered to be sufficient. At the same time he added that he was sending the statement to Addis Ababa. I should add that the copy of the man's statement in my possession contains nothing about the murder but only gives the names of the men who went with him into Kenya.

4. When the case was first brought to the notice of His Majesty's Minister he wrote to the Minister for Foreign Affairs in September 1951 and asked to be informed in due course of the punishment inflicted. In January 1952 the Minister for Foreign Affairs replied that the Ministry of Justice had gone into the matter but that they had not been able to find sufficient proof to declare the man guilty and they therefore desired further evidence. To this the Kenya Government merely replied that Pitsurari Asbenafi, who had by then come to Addis Ababa, knew all the facts. The substance of this reply was communicated to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

5. Months went by and eventually in November 1952 as the result of a request made by the Kenya Government the Ethiopian Government were asked to send the man back from Addis Ababa to Mega for a further joint enquiry. This was done and the man arrived at Mega in May of this year. Since then the matter has been discussed between His Majesty's Consul and the local authorities but the latter state that they are unable to obtain further evidence. No more any further statement be taken from Vagira Laner,

who, having completed his sentence, has now returned to Ethiopia but can no longer be traced. In any case the authorities now maintain that his evidence was insufficient to convict the party of murder or, unless supported by two other witnesses, to convict them of being armed in British territory. Consequently they are of opinion that the accused men cannot be convicted of any offence under Ethiopian law.

4. In bringing this latest development to my notice Major Miles has pointed out that in the past Ethiopian officials have told him that it is well known locally that these persons committed the murders, but that it now seemed as if they were unwilling to search for further evidence and clearly desired to put the blame of obtaining it on his shoulders.

5. As it seemed to me that, if a murder was committed 70 miles within Kenya territory, it was up to the Kenya authorities to produce definite evidence, I telegraphed to the Governor's Deputy to enquire whether he could not produce any. He has replied that the Provincial authorities were satisfied at the time of the murders that as the eye-witnesses were under fire they could not identify the assailants.

6. The position as I see it is that the Kenya authorities want the Ethiopians to collect evidence of murders committed 70 miles over the border in Kenya territory from persons who never left Ethiopia. Whether if the position were reversed such evidence, if obtained, would hold good for a conviction under the law administered in Kenya I cannot say: but the Ethiopians now state that it is not sufficient

sufficient under their own law, a view which does not appear to me to be by any means unreasonable.

9. In urging the desirability of a conviction being obtained the Kenya authorities point out what a bad effect the release of the accused men would have on British prestige on the frontier and also on the position of the Consul himself. I naturally accept these statements, which are doubtless of considerable local importance. But at the same time I feel I must bear in mind that the case is one in which justice has to be administered and that by our failure to produce any evidence ourselves we are not in a very strong position. I have therefore confined my representations to the Minister for Foreign Affairs to the terms contained in the Note of which I enclose a copy. It must necessarily be many weeks before a reply is received as communications with Kenya are very slow. In view of the circumstances set out above I trust that you will agree with me that I have gone as far in the matter as can reasonably be expected. If, as seems likely, the eventual answer is merely a repetition of the fact that there is insufficient evidence it seems to me that there is nothing more that can be done. At the same time it should be remembered that the accused men have already been almost two years under arrest and that they have therefore undergone a considerable measure of punishment. It cannot therefore be argued that they have got off scot-free. One other point may also arise and that is a claim by the Kenya Government for compensation or blood money; this has in fact already been alluded to by Major Miles. As I see it, we can hardly expect to maintain a claim in this latter respect if the men cannot be convicted.

at a trial on the evidence available; on other words it is a question of everything or nothing.

10. In conclusion there is one point I should like to make and that is this. By bringing the men to Addis Ababa and by returning them to Hage for a joint enquiry the Central Government have done all we have asked them. Moreover, Major Miles tells me that the Acting Governor has informed him that Ras Desta Danka, the new Governor, "was prepared to punish them as I had strongly suspected them in the first place. That is naturally a course which could not be considered for a moment." If the Kenya authorities really want these men to be punished and cannot produce any evidence themselves I feel that comment on this last sentence taken from Major Miles is superfluous.

11. I am sending copies of this despatch to Nairobi and Hage.

I have the honour to be, with the highest respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

(Sd) P. M. Broadwood

July 15th, 1933.

Sir,

With reference to Sir Sidney Barton's note No. 118 of 1st December last I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that I learn from His Majesty's Council at Hargeisa that the Ethiopian subjects charged with murdering British subjects in the Hawa district in 1931 are now at Hargeisa under arrest. Since their arrival Major Miles has had two interviews with Kanyamach Adoo and Gannach Wabunan but both of these officials state that they have been unable to obtain further evidence, the accused denying not only that they had committed the murders but also that they had ever been in British territory.

2. I have asked the Governor of Hargeisa whether he cannot produce any evidence which would assist in securing the men's conviction but he tells me that the Hargeisa authorities satisfied themselves at the time of the murders that the eye-witnesses who were under fire were not able to identify the murderers.

3. On the other hand I understand that the Ethiopian officials who (in the past) discussed the matter with His Majesty's Council have repeatedly stated that it is well known locally that the persons now under arrest committed the murders. In these circumstances I should be grateful if Your Excellency could once more urge the local authorities

/s/

His Excellency
 Substantin Nard, S.S.I.,
 Minister for Foreign Affairs
 of the Ethiopian Government.

to obtain such evidence as will be of use in securing a conviction. You will, I feel sure, agree with me that it will have a most unsettling effect on the tribes in the neighborhood of the frontier if those men who appear to be generally known as being guilty of the offenses in question are not condemned for the crimes which they are thus believed to have committed.

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

Sd. F. N. Broadmead,

78
107

In any further communication on this subject, please quote
No. J 1803/15/1
and address—not to any person by name, but to
"The Under-Secretary of State," Foreign Office, London, S.W. 1

MS/ CONFIDENTIAL

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.
31 July 1953

RE
C.C.

Reference to previous correspondence

Foreign Office letter no. J 1872/257 of 7th June, 1953.

Nob1

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
H. A. Representative India as Cair ~ 665 (22/11/53)	Hyderabad transfer.
4 July 53	2015/1/23

Approved & Forwarded (29)

Similar letter sent to the office, Air Ministry and Treasury.

In any further communication on this subject, please quote
No. J 1803/15/1
and address—not to any person by name, but to
"The Under-Secretary of State," Foreign Office, London, E.W. 1

107/ CONFIDENTIAL

78
107

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.

31 July 1953

RE
C

Reference to previous correspondence

Foreign Office letter - J 1872/257, of 9th June, 1953

Description of Enclosure

No 61

Name and Date

Subject

Copy made & kept (29)

to the U.K. Representative in Cairo
at Cairo
re. 665 (20/100/75)

4 July 53

2015/1/13

Similar letter sent to the office, the Ministry of Economy

108

ABYSSINIA.

July 18, 1933

CONFIDENTIAL.

SECTION 1.

[J 1803/35/1]

No 1

Mr R I Campbell to Sir John Simon (Received July 18)

(No 665)

Khartoum, July 8, 1933

Sir,

I HAVE the honour, with reference to your despatch No 441 of the 6th June regarding the suppression of raids from Abyssinia into the Sudan and Kenya, to transmit herewith copy of a despatch which I have received from the Acting Governor-General of the Sudan.

2. In the absence of Sir John Maffey and some of his principal advisers, Mr Bell does not feel able to submit a definite opinion on the questions raised, but states that they will receive fullest examination in due course.

I have sent a copy of this despatch to the Acting Governor-General of the Sudan.

I have, &c

RONALD CAMPBELL,

Acting High Commissioner

Enclosure in No 1

Mr Bell to Mr R I Campbell

(No. 138)

July 1 1933

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to refer to your despatch No 243 of the 17th June last, in which you have requested my observations on the suggestion of His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State that it would be desirable for the Sudan Government to consider the possibility of stationing a detachment of the Sudan Defence Force in the Fung Province as a precaution against any future large-scale raids which may be made on that sector of the Ethiopian frontier.

2. In the absence of Sir John Maffey and of some of his principal advisers, and having regard to the serious financial and military considerations which are involved in this proposal, I am unable at the present time to submit a definite opinion on the questions of whether the problem of public security on the sector of the Sudan frontier under reference will necessitate the establishment of a military garrison for its solution or whether the Sudan Government can undertake these increased military commitments. In due course both these aspects of the proposal will receive the fullest examination and I shall not fail to inform you of the result.

3. Referring to the second paragraph of the Secretary of State's despatch of the 6th June last, in which the forces stationed at Gallabat and Gedaref are mentioned as being possibly available for service on the Fung sector of the frontier, I am advised that though a detachment of these troops would be able to operate at Kuruk during the dry weather in case of need, it would be unwise to immobilise them there during the rainy season, since this would deplete the already small general striking-force which is now available for emergencies elsewhere.

I have, &c

B. H. BELL,

Acting Governor-General of the Sudan

ABYSSINIA.

July 18, 1933

CONFIDENTIAL.

SECTION I.

[J 1808/35/4]

No. 1.

Mr. R. I. Campbell to Sir John Simon. — (Received July 18)

(No. 665.)

Khartoum, July 8, 1933

Sir,

I HAVE the honour, with reference to your despatch No. 441 of the 6th June regarding the suppression of raids from Abyssinia into the Sudan and Kenya to transmit herewith copy of a despatch which I have received from the Acting Governor-General of the Sudan.

2. In the absence of Sir John Massey and some of his principal advisers, Mr. Bell does not feel able to submit a definite opinion on the questions raised, but states that they will receive fullest examination in due course.

I have sent a copy of this despatch to the Acting Governor-General of the Sudan.

I have, &c.

RONALD CAMPBELL,
Acting High Commissioner

Enclosure in No. 1

Mr. Bell to Mr. R. I. Campbell

(No. 126.)

July 1, 1933

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to refer to your despatch No. 243 of the 17th June last, in which you have requested my observations on the suggestion of His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State that it would be desirable for the Sudan Government to consider the possibility of stationing a detachment of the Sudan Defence Force in the Fung Province as a precaution against any future large-scale raids which may be made on that sector of the Ethiopian frontier.

2. In the absence of Sir John Massey and of some of his principal advisers and having regard to the serious financial and military considerations which are involved in this proposal, I am unable at the present time to submit a definite opinion on the questions of whether the problem of public security on the sector of the Sudan frontier under reference will necessitate the establishment of a military garrison for its solution or whether the Sudan Government can undertake these increased military commitments. In due course both these aspects of the proposal will receive the fullest examination, and I shall not fail to inform you of the result.

3. Referring to the second paragraph of the Secretary of State's despatch of the 6th June last, in which the forces stationed at Gallabat and Godaref are mentioned as being possibly available for service on the Fung sector of the frontier, I am advised that though a detachment of these troops would be able to operate at Kurmuk during the dry weather in case of need, it would be unwise to immobilise them there during the rainy season, since this would deplete the already small general striking force which is now available for emergencies elsewhere.

I have, &c.

B. H. BELL,
Acting Governor-General of the Sudan

Duplicate

Confidential

109 46

"In any further communication on this subject, please quote
no. F 15 27/35/
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.

July 4th, 1933.

Reference to previous correspondence:

Foreign Office letter no. F 11 73/35/1 of June 7th, 1933

Description of Enclosures.

Name and Date.	Subject.
From H. A. P. Minister	Clyburner said to me
at Addis Ababa	Sudan
no. 77 (4/11/33)	
+ June 28 1933	

W 061
copy sent to Kanga (79)

Similar letter sent to War Office and Air Ministry.

ABYSSINIA.

June 23, 1933

CONFIDENTIAL.

SECTION 1.

[J 1537/85/1]

No. 1.

Sir S. Barton to Sir John Simon.—(Received June 23)

(No. 77.)

HIS Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa presents his compliments to the Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and has the honour to transmit to him copy of a note to the Ethiopian Minister for Foreign Affairs, dated the 31st May, respecting Ethiopian raids into Sudan territory

Addis Ababa, June 5, 1933.

Enclosure in No. 1

*Sir S. Barton to Belatengheta Herui**Addis Ababa, May 31, 1933.*

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have had under consideration the situation created by the failure of the Sudan and Ethiopian delegates to reach an agreement at the meeting held at Kurmuk in January and February last to discuss raids by Ethiopian tribesmen into the Sudan. After perusing the full report submitted by the Sudan delegate, His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom share the view of the Sudan Government that the entire blame for the breakdown of the conference is to be attributed to Sheikh Khojali, whose claims to the recovery of escaped slaves are inadmissible and have formed the subject of report to the League of Nations on various occasions since 1928.

2. The Ethiopian delegates have presumably already forwarded to your Excellency a statement of the eleven cases in respect of which the Sudan Government require satisfaction. A twelfth case, which was originally put forward, was withdrawn after discussion. In this statement will be found the names of the captives and of the offenders, and I am instructed by Sir John Simon to urge the Ethiopian Government to take the strongest action to compel Sheikh Khojali to hand over the Sudanese captives and offenders to the Sudan Government, and to ensure the punishment of the Ethiopian offenders.

I avail me,
S. BARTON

KENYA
CONFIDENTIAL.

73 III
Downing Street,

August, 1933.

Sir,

I have the honour to invite reference to my despatch No. 327 of even date transmitting a copy of the official report of a Parliamentary Question and Answer regarding Abyssinian raids into the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Kenya, and to request that I may be kept informed of any later developments with regard to the provisional agreement with the Abyssinian Government which was referred to in Sir Joseph Byrne's Confidential despatch of the 31st of May to His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa, a copy of which was enclosed in the Colonial Secretary's Confidential note No. S/A/IAF/64/2/9/1/1978 of the 2nd of June.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,
humble servant,

(Sgd) P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER.

THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING
THE GOVERNMENT OF
KENYA.

In any further communication on this subject, please quote
No. J1429/35/1.
and address—*not to any person by name, but to—*
"The Under-Secretary of State," Foreign Office, London, S.W. 1.

3015.
43
Confidential
112

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,
19 July, 1933.

RECEIVED
19 JUL 1933
C. O. REGY

Reference to previous correspondence:

Colonial office letter No 3015/1/33 of 27 April, 1933.

Description of Enclosure.

No 49

Name and Date.	Subject.
From: H.M. Representative, Cairo. No 520. 30 May, 1933	Sudan Abyssinia Frontier affairs.

Similar letter sent to W.O.

Air Ministry

copy send to Kenya (2)

113

ABYSSINIA

June 13, 1933.

CONFIDENTIAL

SECTION 1.

[J 1429/35/1]

No 1.

*Mr. R I Campbell to Sir John Simon — (Received June 13.)*Encl 5
61(No. 590.)
Sir.

Cairo, May 30, 1933.

I HAVE the honour with reference to my despatch No. 426 of the 6th May last to transmit to you herewith a copy of a further despatch from the Acting Governor-General of the Sudan reporting on the measures taken by the Abyssinian authorities to implement the obligations which they assumed under the agreements concluded at Gambia on the 13th and 15th June, 1932, regarding the raids by Anuak on the Beir and Pil Barun tribes respectively.

2. The manner in which Kanyzmach Majid Abud has collaborated with the Sudan authorities and has ensured the fulfilment of the terms of the agreement of the 13th June—and more particularly article 1 of Appendix II thereof—is most satisfactory. I would suggest that it might be useful were His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa to take an opportunity of expressing to the Abyssinian Government his appreciation of Kanyzmach Majid Abud's efforts. At the same time Sir Sidney Barton might well compare the successful settlement of these Anuak raids with the recent fruitless negotiations at Kurmuk and express the hope that Sheikh Khogali-el-Hassan and the other Abyssinian authorities in the northern frontier area might be imbued with rather more of the spirit of concession and readiness to co-operate with the Sudan authorities shown by the Kanyzmach.

I am sending a copy of this despatch to the Acting Governor-General of the Sudan

I have, &c

RONALD CAMPBELL,

Acting High Commissioner.

Enclosure in No 1

Acting Governor General of Sudan to Mr. R. I. Campbell (Cairo).(No. 110.)
Sir,

Khartum, May 17, 1933.

I HAVE the honour to refer to Khartum telegram No. 58 of the 30th April last in which I undertook to forward by supplementary despatch any further information received on the subject of the restitution effected in respect of the first of the two raids on the Beir tribe. I refer also to your despatch No. 173 of the 6th May, 1933, in which you requested information respecting the action taken under article 6 of the second Gambia Agreement of the 15th June, 1932, arising from the raid of the Pokumu Anuak on the Barun village of Pil.

2. A report has been received subsequent to Khartum despatch No. 97 of the 27th April which adds nothing to the figures of restitution contained therein, but which lays additional emphasis on the fact that the remarkable measure of success attained in the fulfilment of the Gambia Agreement was the result of the co-operation of the Ethiopian Frontier Agent, culminating in a series of conversations of a uniformly friendly nature at Akobo between Kanyzmach Majid Abud and the District Commissioner. In regard to article 1 of Appendix II of the agreement, which required the Governor of Ulu Baboor Province to take effective action to punish the Anuak raiders, Kanyzmach Majid Abud was able to report that in the course of his march through the Anuak country he had burnt one village, had recovered all stolen Beir cattle found in this area, and had confiscated forty-five rifles and 500 spears. It is a matter of great moment that

this article of the agreement, to which considerable importance was attached, has been observed without the consequences that would have resulted if resistance had been encountered.

3. Referring to article 6 of the second agreement, which provided for the investigation of any further compensation due to the Barun of the village of P'il on account of stock captured or other property removed in that raid, I regret that it has not yet been possible for a meeting to be arranged with the representatives of Wallega Province for the discussion of outstanding questions between the Anuak and Barun tribes. A request has already been sent to Sayo through His Majesty's consul at Gore for a representative to be sent to Jokau for this purpose and for the purpose of settling other problems connected with the Nuor tribes of Jokau. I shall not fail to inform you of the result of this meeting when it takes place, but it is not anticipated that any considerable claim remains to be raised against the Pokum Anuak since the captured stock mentioned in the records of the conference consisted only of 160 goats, of which the theft of twelve only was admitted by the Ethiopian delegation.

I have, &c.

(For Acting Governor-General of the Sudan,
about on duty).

R. K. WINTER,

Secretary for Education and Health.

In any further communication on this subject, please quote
No. F1702/358
and address—not to any person by name, but to—
"The Under-Secretary of State," Foreign Office, London, S.W.1.

Confidential

11472
the

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,

17 July, 1933.

RECEIVED
2 119 JUL 1933
C. O. REGY

Reference to previous correspondence.

Foreign office letter no F1637/358 of 11 July 1933

46.
Notes

Description of Enclosure.

copy sent to Kenya (79)

Name and Date.	Subject.
From: H.M. Representatives, Addis Ababa. no 83. 9 June, 1933.	Rudan Abyssinian Public affairs

Similar letter sent to SAC

See [unclear]
S. T. [unclear]

ABYSSINIA

July 10, 1933

CONFIDENTIAL

SECTION 1.

[J 1702/35/1]

No. 1

Sir S. Barton to Sir John Simon. (Received July 10.)

(No. 83.)

Addis Ababa, June 9, 1933.

Sir,

IN my despatch No. 77 of the 5th instant I had the honour to transmit a copy of the note which I addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs on receipt of your telegram No. 25 of the 27th May regarding the abortive Kurmuk Conference. In handing this note to Belatangbeta Herui I explained that I was going to raise the matter with the Emperor when I had my farewell audience before proceeding on leave.

2. His Majesty received me yesterday, and I spoke to him in the terms of your telegram under reference and urged that steps should be taken to force Sheikh Khojali to hand over the captives. I also explained that the counter-claims put forward by the sheikh had been examined, and that they almost exclusively concerned demands for the return to Ethiopia of persons who had escaped from slavery under Khojali. This, I said, was a demand such as neither the United Kingdom Government or the Sudan Government could ever admit.

3. The Emperor stated in reply that he could not dispute the above point of view with regard to the escaped slaves, but that he could not give me a definite reply concerning the return of captives, &c., as he had not yet received a full report from the Ethiopian delegates who were present at the conference, as only one of them had so far returned to Addis Ababa. He promised, however, that a written reply would be sent to my note as soon as he had an opportunity of discussion with the other two delegates. In view of the imminence of the rains, I presume that this will be in the near future.

4. I am sending a copy of this despatch to Cairo and Khartoum.

I have, &c.

(For the Minister),

P. M. BROADMEAD

C. O.

30.15/1/33 Kemp

116 NW
69/70

Mr. Foster

Mr. Manning

Mr.

Mr. Parkinson

Mr. Tomlinson

Sir C. Bullimore

Sir J. Shackleton

Presd. U.S. of S.

Presd. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State

R.D.
R: 4 JUL
D 15

17 July 1920

DRAFT.

Sir,

The War Office with reference to the letter from Foreign Office.

The War Office to the letter from War Office.

- (1) 25th of June, Committee
- (2) 1st of July

From the Son - 20.6.20

a copy of a telegram from the Hon. Secy of State regarding further murders of Turkmen by Heriids. I am to be committed to you for the information of the Secretary to the Army Council.

FURTHER ACTION.

1/4

of a despatch on
the subject which
has been received
from the Hq. Co.

(No. 1 only) 7. With regard
to para. 2 of the
despatch, I am to
invite reference
to the letter from
this office, No. 15535/29,
of the 21st of February,
1927.

(No. 50
15535/29)

I am &c.

(Signed) J. E. W. FLOOD

AIR MAIL

KENYA

No. 89.

CONFIDENTIAL.



68
111
GOVERNMENT HOUSE
NAIROBI
KENYA

RECEIVED
10 JUL 1933
C. O. REGM

30th June, 1933.

Sir,

No 64

With reference to my telegram No.123 of the 28th June on the subject of further murders of Turkana by Merille, I have the honour to inform you that on the 20th May a report was received from the Provincial Authorities, Turkana, on the murder by Merille on the 18th or 19th May of three Turkana near Adingatom, in Sudan territory within the area grazed by the Turkana with the consent of the Sudan Government, and that the raiders had retired to a position north of Mt. Lorientom.

Copy to F.O. 69 70

The incident had been immediately reported to the official in charge of the Abyssinian post at Namur-upus who accepted the report and undertook to hand over at Todenyang on the 19th of this month sixty-seven head of cattle as compensation.

Doubts were, however, expressed by the Provincial Authorities as to the ability of the local Abyssinian Authorities to enforce payment of the compensation agreed from the Merille concerned who, although Abyssinian subjects, are residing in British territory. It was represented that, as failure to obtain immediate payment would be likely to lead to further murders by the Merille and reprisals by the Turkana, authority should/

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

should be given for the employment of troops to enforce payment in the event of the Abyssinian representative failing to implement his undertaking.

No 15
15533/29

2. On the information available I did not consider the situation as reported justified any departure from the standing instructions which formed the subject of correspondence terminating with Mr. Amery's Confidential telegram of the 11th April, 1929, and which provide that while the Governor-General of the Sudan has no objection to the pursuit of raiders irrespective of the Kenya-Sudan frontier such pursuit should be confined to incidents where there is a likelihood of bringing an engagement commenced in Kenya to a successful conclusion and that nothing in the nature of a retributive expedition into Sudan Territory will be countenanced.

No 64

In the circumstances, however, as stated in my telegram of the 28th, I authorized the reinforcement of the Lokitsang garrison as a precautionary measure pending a joint appreciation of the position by the Provincial Commissioner and the Officer Commanding the Northern Brigade, who was proceeding to Turkana on inspection duty. At the same time I addressed a telegram, a copy of which and of the reply thereto is enclosed, to the Governor General of the Sudan. In the meantime a report that a Merville had been murdered by Turkana in Sudan territory had been received.

3. A joint telegraphic report was received on the 22nd of June to the effect that compensation had not been paid, that the responsible Turkana Chiefs whom the Provincial Commissioner had not declared a loss of confidence in the ability of this Government to afford them adequate protection or to secure the

payment of compensation in respect of these murders and of the raids perpetrated by the Merille during the last four years, that it was doubtful whether the Turkana could be restrained from taking independent action against the Merille, and that the Provincial Commissioner was of opinion that the civil administration of the frontier sections of the Turkana would suffer a severe setback unless confidence was restored by immediate military action.

4. In order to avoid a serious situation on the frontier no alternative was seen to supporting the representations made by the Civil and Military Authorities and I accordingly authorised the use of the necessary military force to enforce payment of the compensation agreed. Operations were, however to be confined to this objective only and every possible precaution taken to prevent developments on a larger scale.

5. On the 27th June a report was received to the effect that these operations had been carried out with complete success on the 25th/26th June. Later that day a further report stated that a large raid had been made by Merille on the Turkana West of Lorienatom early that morning, that heavy fighting between the two tribes had taken place all day and that the Officer in charge of the detachment of King's African Rifles at Lokitaung intended to move to the scene of operations through Lokitai Pass with three platoons on the 28th.

In the circumstances I considered it advisable to inform you of events briefly as in my telegram.

On the 29th June, however, a further report was received to the effect that subsequent information revealed the previous report to have been greatly exaggerated and that a small party of Merille had attacked the Turkana with the apparent object of recovering the stock captured by the Military. The attack was repulsed by the Turkana without suffering any casualties in lives or stock, and the Civil and Military Authorities agreed any further military action would be entirely of a punitive nature and would not be justified.

6. A report on the action taken in Sudan Territory will be addressed to you when details are available, and you will be kept informed of any further developments.

7. A copy of this despatch is being addressed to the Governor-General of the Sudan and to His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

Mr. Williams

ACTING GOVERNOR.

WINDY
STANDARD
AGENTS

TELEGRAM TO HAKIMAN, KHARTOUM.

Despatched 20th June, 1933.

124

No. 201. Have received report of murder of three Turkana on 19th May by Merille armed with rifles south of Adingatom in Sudan territory within the area grazed by the Turkana with the consent of your Government.

The local Abyssinian Authorities have admitted the murders and Merille have undertaken to pay by 19th June 67 head of cattle as compensation. Merille concerned are reported to be concentrated in Sudan territory north of Lorienatom and it is feared that if compensation is not forthcoming it may be difficult to restrain the Turkana who are becoming restless from reprisals which may result in raids and counter-raids.

Should some show of force prove necessary to exact prompt payment it is likely to prove impossible to confine operations strictly within Kenya territory and I presume you would have no objection in the special circumstances to a modification to this extent of existing arrangements approved in your telegram No. 87 of 2nd May, 1928.

Repeated Prodrome, Addis Ababa.

ACTING GOVERNOR.

TELEGRAM FROM HAKIMAN, KHARTOUM,
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, NAIROBI.

Despatched 24th June, 1933.

Received and typed 26th June.

No. 89. Your No. 201. In the special circumstances I am authorized to concur.

Hakiman.

In any further communication on this subject, please quote

No. F1576/35/1

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

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

122
67

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,

7 July, 1933

RECEIVED
10 JUL 1933
REGY

Reference to previous correspondence:

Foreign Office letter No F1576/35/1 of 23 March, 1933.

No 52

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
<p>From A. N. Representative, Chios No 575. 14 June, 1933.</p>	<p>Southern Aegean Islands frontier matters.</p>

Copy to Evans (71)

Similar letter sent to W.O.

COPY

J 1576/35/1)

No. 575.

(32/99/33)

123

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 herewith copies of the under-mentioned paper.

Cairo

June 14th, 1935.

Reference to previous communication:
Cairo despatch No. 1934 of November 21st, 1931.

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
From: Acting Governor-General of the Sudan, No.122 of June 5th 1935.	Frontier problems of the Upper Nile Province.

COPY

No. 122.
(93-J-6).

124
KHARTOUM.

8th June, 1933.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to Khartoum despatch No. 221 of 9th November 1931 in which I invited attention to the frontier problems of the Upper Nile Province arising from the complete disregard of ethnographical features which marks the alignment of this section of the boundary between Ethiopia and the Sudan.

2. The difficulties in connection with the administration of the Gaaajak section of the Nuer tribe of Nasir District, which moves into Ethiopian territory for the grazing of animals in the dry weather, were fully described in a memorandum attached to the despatch under reference, and in Khartoum telegram No. 46 of 12th March 1933 I informed you that Kanyasmach Wejid Abud, the Frontier Agent of Gore Province, intended not only to collect tribute from the Gaaajak Nuer, but also to treat them for all purposes as Abyssinian subjects.

3. The discussions which took place in the month of March between the District Commissioner of the Eastern Nuer and the Frontier Agent were not productive of any satisfactory result, inasmuch as the latter declared his intention of making it clear to all Nuer occupying temporarily or otherwise the territory lying south of the Baro River that he was the sole administrative authority, and requested the District Commissioner to give up the administration of all Nuer ^{white} ~~they~~.

R.I. Campbell, Esq., C.M.G.,

His Majesty's Acting High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan.

Cairo.

they were grazing in Ethiopian territory.

4. At the end of April the District Commissioner reported that the visit of Kanyazmach Mejid Abud to the area south of the Baro River, which constitutes the frontier to the north of the Baro salient, had had a very unsettling effect upon the Gaajak Nuer, who (including the Gaagwong) number at least sixty thousand persons. It is estimated that, of these, two or three thousand are now living permanently in Abyssinia, and the remainder are Sudan subjects grazing seasonally in Abyssinia, who have now reason to believe, as a result of the Frontier Agent's activities, that the District Commissioner is no longer able to reach them with effective administrative control.

5. An incident has now been reported which illustrates very clearly the difficulties confronting the administrative authorities in the area in question. On 4th May 1933, Mr. F.C. Corfield, the District Commissioner of Nasir, who was at Jokau, received information that Shyeng Wau, one of the largest sections of the Gaajak Nuer grazing in Abyssinia, was massing to attack Shyeng Tar, the section of Sheikh Koryum Tut which is permanently resident at Kurthony (lat. 8°16', long. 34°1') on the north bank of the River Baro in Sayo Province.

Mr. Corfield rightly felt that such an attack, involving bloodshed and pillage, would be a most regrettable incident which might well lead to serious consequences both tribal and international. He decided in the circumstances to cross the frontier and was just in time to intercept an attack by two thousand tribesmen of Shyeng Wau upon Sheikh Koryum Tut's people with whom was an Ethiopian official of Sayo Province. There is no doubt that Mr. Corfield's prompt action saved a most difficult situation. The parties concerned agreed to submit their differences for settlement

at Jokau, subject to the approval of Dejazmach Hapte Mariam, the acting Governor of Sayo Province.

6. The immediate cause of the projected attack was the killing of a man of Shyeng Wau by the people of Shyeng Tar, but the underlying reason for hostility is undoubtedly the harbouring of Sudan Nuer offenders by Sheikh Koryum Tut and the impossibility of securing the settlement of cases against such refugees. It is clear that if these turbulent tribesmen are permitted to abstract themselves from the administrative control of the Sudan authorities chaotic conditions will prevail, and there will be a recurrence of inter-tribal fights between the Nuer and the Baro Anuak (such as the attack upon Rek Ngor described in the memorandum to which reference was made in paragraph 2 of this despatch) and of sectional fights between the Shyengs of the Gaajak Nuer.

7. Local negotiations are in progress between the Governor of the Upper Nile Province and Ras Mulu Gheta, the Governor of Ulu Baboor (Gore) Province, through the agency of His Majesty's Consul at Gore and with the cognisance of His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa, for the making of a local grazing agreement which shall provide for the continuance of the administration of Sudan subjects while grazing in Abyssinia in return for the payment by the Governor of the Upper Nile Province of a fixed sum of money for grazing rights. It appears possible that Ras Mulu Gheta will adopt a more reasonable attitude than hitherto held by his lieutenant, Mejid Abud, and it may be hoped that the practical advantages of co-operation illustrated by the District Commissioner's intervention described in paragraph 5 may not be without effect. The Governor of the Upper Nile Province will discuss/

discuss the details of this proposed agreement at Gambella during the current month, and I shall not fail to inform you of the progress of the negotiations.

8. I am forwarding a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Minister, Addis Ababa.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) E.H. Bell.

ACTING GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE SUDAN

COPY FOR REGISTER
RECEIVED
29 JUN 1933
C. O. REGY

6/4
129

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

Dated 28th. June, 1933. Received 3.0.p.m. 28th. June.

No. 123. Owing ^{to} the attitude of Merille culminating in three murders Turkana by Merille Lakitaung Garrison temporarily increased to 5 platoons.

Merille reported to have ~~been~~ raided yesterday and clash with Turkana occurred. 3 platoons in pursuit and consent of Sudanese Government has been obtained to enter Sudanese territory north of Lorienaton if necessary.

Detailed report follows by air mail.

Copy FO. G. 5.
W. 66



63

THE SECRETARIAT,
NAIROBI,
KENYA.

WHEN REPLYING
PLEASE QUOTE

NO. S/1/CAF. 64/3/9/2/11/70

2nd June, 1938.

CONFIDENTIAL.

No 56

The Colonial Secretary of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya presents his compliments to the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies and with reference to correspondence terminating with the Secretary of State's Confidential despatch of the 10th May on the subject of the massacre of British subjects by Gelubba tribesmen and the subsequent military action East of Lake Rudolf, is directed to transmit copies of the undated correspondence with His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa for the information of the Secretary of State:-

Telegram No. 11 of the 12th April from His Majesty's Minister.

Telegram No. 12 of the 21st April to His Majesty's Minister.

Telegram No. 13 of the 19th May from His Majesty's Minister.

Telegram of the 23rd May to His Majesty's Minister.

Despatch No. IAF. 64/3/9/2/11/71, Confidential, of the 31st May with enclosures, to His Majesty's Minister.

X

X

130
TELEGRAM FROM PRODROME, ADDIS ABABA,
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, KAIROBI.

Despatched 12th April, 1933.
Received and typed 13th April.

Your letter 28th March. I should be glad to
receive as soon as possible copy of actual notes
exchanged including Amharic text.

No. 11
BANTON.

PARAPHRASE OF CYPHER TELEGRAM SENT FROM
GOVERNMENT HOUSE TO THE MINISTER, ADDIS ABABA,
ON 21ST APRIL, 1933.

Your No.11.

I have received translation of Amharic Note, but in view of its ambiguous terms further consultation with Provincial Commissioner is necessary before ratification can be considered.

This is my No.129.

GOVERNOR.

CROWN
STANDARD
AGENTS

(Copy)

132

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM FROM H.M. MINISTER
AT ADDIS ABABA.

Despatched 19th May, 1933. Received 20th May.

No.15.

Dejaz Bayena Maris has arrived in Addis Ababa from
Bako, so the Minister for Foreign Affairs tells me.
He has brought his copy of the Agreement.

I suppose I can say that the Agreement has been
approved by you if the Ethiopian Government ask me about
it. I could not in any event enter into discussions
until I have in my hands a copy of the Amharic version
you hold. I trust it may be possible for you to send
me this without delay.

BARTON.

133

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM TO H.M. MINISTER AT
ADDIS ABABA DESPATCHED 25th MAY, 1955.

Unnumbered 25th May

Your No.15. As stated in my cypher telegram No.129 of 21st April I am in communication with the Provincial Commissioner as it is doubtful owing to the ambiguity of its terms as appearing in the translation whether the Amharic version of the note corresponds with the version given by my representatives vide my cypher telegram No.85 of the 15th March.

Copies of notes will be transmitted to you with an intimation of this Government's decision as soon as possible but in meantime please do not commit this Government in any way.

GOVERNOR

134
K.R.T.A.

NO. 127.64/3/9/1/11/71

CONFIDENTIAL

31st May, 1935.

Sir,

With reference to correspondence terminating with my cypher telegram of the 23rd May on the subject of the recent meeting with the Governor of the Lake Province, I have the honour to transmit herewith the accompanying copies of the documents enumerated below:-

- (i) The first Note presented by this Government's representatives detailing the original demands made by this Government.
- (ii) The second Note presented by this Government's representatives making proposals for a settlement.
- (iii) The text of the final Note presented on behalf of this Government with a French translation provided at the request of the Abyssinian delegates.
- (iv) A translation of the final Note presented by the Abyssinian delegates as referred to in my cypher telegram No. 127 of the 21st April.

2. It is regretted copies of the Amharic texts of the first and final Notes presented by the Abyssinian delegates/

HIS MAJESTY'S MINISTERS,
THE BRITISH LEGATION,
ADDIS ABABA.

135

delegates are not available. In order, however, to avoid delay the original texts are enclosed, and it will be appreciated if you will cause copies to be taken and return the originals to this Government for record.

3. As stated in my cypher telegram of the 21st April the terms of the Amharic text as translated are so ambiguous that it appeared open to question whether they were in complete conformity with the terms of settlement recorded in the final Note presented by my representatives.

As a result, however, of further examination of the text by Mr. Glendon and Major Miles assisted by the Consular Interpreter, Ato Walde Berhan, I am prepared to ratify the provisional agreement on the understanding that the final Note presented by you recapitulates the terms of agreement recorded in my representatives' Note of the 1st March and that these terms are found acceptable by the Abyssinian Government.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. L. BIRNE

AMBASSADOR-GENERAL.
GOVERNOR.

FIRST NOTE DETAILING KENYA DEMANDS.

136

Bani River,

24.2.1933.

To
His Excellency Bajamatch Beyenna Harid,
Governor of Bale Province.

We have to bring to your notice the following:-

On or about the 30th September, Dadu, Chief of the Gabbra and one man were murdered here at Bani Lugga by the Gelubba (we think the Gelubba call this place Klale) some three or four hours' march into Kenya territory. Afterwards the Gelubba followed the Gabbra southwards and murdered at various places ninety-two men, women and children. This makes a total of ninety-four murdered. The Gelubba took all the stock of these murdered people. We cannot give the exact number of stock, but we think it was about seven thousand head. After this, on or about the 19th October, the Gelubba raided the Rendille and Gabbra about eighty miles into Kenya at a place called Gudas; the Gelubba murdered sixteen Rendille and ten Gabbra men, women and children, and took one thousand five hundred sheep and goats. All of these attacks were unprovoked.

We are authorized by the British Government to demand from the Abyssinian Government

- (1) An admission that both the massacre of the Gabbra and the raid on the Rendille occurred in British territory.
- (2) The payment of full compensation for the loss of human life and stock in cash and to claim for every human being killed 1,000 dollars.
- (3) The payment of £500 as damages for the breach of our territorial integrity.
- (4) The disarmament of all the Gelubba tribes and the prohibition of the rifle trade in their territory.
- (5) The establishment of firm administration throughout the Northern area of Lake Rudolf.

ve/

We wish to remind you that the Ethiopian Government accepted the rating of a thousand dollars for individual for the claims which were investigated by the 1927-1928 mission. Further disbursement was a joint recommendation made by the mission.

(signed) R.S.Stone.

V.C.Glenday.

Handwritten notes and stamps at the bottom of the page, including a circular stamp with the number '25' and some illegible text.

KENYA PROPOSALS FOR SETTLEMENT.

Reply to His Excellency the Governor of Lake Province's
Note of Yekatit 21st, 1928.
(28th February, 1933).

Communicated verbally in French to the Abyssinian Delegates.

Dania,
26th February, 1933.

We have carefully considered the reply from the Governor of Lake with regard to the complaints made by us about the attacks made by the Gelubba tribe on British subjects.

We have also considered the complaints made by him regarding the punitive measures taken by us against the Gelubba.

2. We are so anxious to secure peace on the Frontier, with the co-operation of the Governor of Lake and the maintenance of friendly relations with the Ethiopian Government, that we have considered these matters together.

3. It is fair and just to us to say that the action against the Gelubba was taken because in 1928 the Ethiopian Government gave at Addis Ababa definite assurances that not only would the Gelubba be punished, but so administered as to prevent any further raids. Two raids occurred, one after the other, and there was a grave fear that further raids would follow unless the Gelubba were punished immediately.

We wish to assure the Governor of Lake that there was no intention or desire to attack any persons other than the Gelubba.

It is therefore with regret that our forces learned later that in the action Abyssinian soldiers were killed.

4. In all the circumstances we propose for your consideration the

consideration the following settlement:-

- (a) A written promise by the Governor of Baka, to disarm the Gelubba of their rifles immediately.
- (b) A written promise by the Governor of Baka to punish the Gelubba heavily for the recent raids.
- (c) The establishment of a permanent Abyssinian post in the Gelubba country in order to control the tribe and to enable officials of both sides to communicate with each other on all matters.
- (d) A payment of compensation in cash for the murders of 16 Rendille and 10 Gabbra and the loss of 1500 sheep and goats, on the 20th October, 1932, at Gudas which is 150 kilometres in British territory.

5. If these suggestions are accepted by you, we will agree to set against the big losses suffered by the Gabbra, those inflicted in the action of the 22nd of November. As explained to you verbally we cannot credit that the damage inflicted or the losses claimed by you are in the slightest degree accurate.

6. Finally, we reiterate that it is with great reluctance that we make these proposals, and that we only do so in order to show our great desire to obtain peace on the Frontier and to maintain the cordial relations which have always existed between our Government and that of Ethiopia.

7. In view of the very definite demands which we have been instructed to make by our Government we agree to the above modifications on the clear understanding that they are subject to ratification by our Government.

(Signed) R.G. Stevens
V.G. Glenday.

FINAL NOTE.

140

Presented in English with a rough French translation.

Bania River,

1st March, 1933.

As a result of our discussions held on and between the dates of February 23rd and 28th, 1933, concerning the attacks by the Gelubba tribe on British subjects in British territory on September 30th, 1932,

and

the punitive measures taken by British soldiers against the Gelubba on November 22nd, 1932.

we have come to the following settlement:-

- (a) The Governor of the Bako Province has promised to disarm the Gelubba tribe of their rifles, to prevent future possession or trade in rifles in Gelubba territory;
- (b) The Governor of the Bako Province has promised to punish heavily the Gelubba tribe for their recent raids into Kenya territory;
- (c) The Governor of the Bako Province has promised to establish a permanent post in the Gelubba country;
- (d) The Governor of the Bako Province has promised to pay for sixteen Rendille and ten Gabbra who were killed at Gudas on October 19th, 1932, the following amounts:-

520 head of good cattle.
1500 head of sheep and goats to replace those raided from the Rendille.

2. It is clearly agreed by the representatives of the Kenya and Ethiopian Governments that the acceptance of live stock in lieu of a cash payment is only made in the special circumstances of this matter.

It creates no precedent nor alteration in the practice followed in recent years of claiming one thousand dollars in cash payment for the loss of each human killed.

3. In the special circumstances of this agreement the Kenya Government makes no claim for the cost of bringing troops to the defence of its territory and subjects.

(signed) E.S. Stone.
V.S. Glenday.

141

ROUGH TRANSLATION IN FRENCH OF THE FINAL KENYA
NOTE PRESENTED TO H.E. DEJAZMATCH BAYENBA MARID
AT BANJA RIVER, ON MARCH 1st, 1933.

Votre Excellence

Le resultat de nos conferences depuis le
23-28 Fevrier, 1933, regardant les attaques par les Gelubba
sur les sujets anglais le 30 Septembre et le 10 Octobre,
1932, et l'action punitif que les soldats anglais ont pris
contre les Gelubba sur le 22 Novembre 1932 nous sommes
egrees au suivant:-

2. (a) Le Gouverneur de Bako a promet d'enlever les fusils
des Gelubba et d'interdire au futur ou leur
possession ou la marchandise de fusil dans le pays
des Gelubba.
- (b) Le Gouverneur de Bako a promet de punir les
Gelubba pour leur pillages de l'annee derniere
dans le pays anglais.
- (c) Le Gouverneur de Bako a promet d'etablir un poste
de soldats permanent dans le pays des Gelubba.
- (d) Le Gouverneur de Bako a promet de payer pour les
seize Rendille et dix Gabbra qui sont morts at
Gudas le 10 Octobre les suivants:-

500 bonne vaches
1500 moutons et chevres a place de
ceux-la qui ont ete voles des
Rendille.

3. C'est clairement accepte par les representatives
des Gouvernements de Kenya et de l'Ethiophe que l'acceptance
de bates en place de l'argent est seulement ayant regard
aux circonstances speciales de ces affaires. Il ne cree
pas un precedent ni derange l'attitude qu'on a suivit les
annees dernieres de reclamer 1500 \$ en argent pour chaque
personne qui est mort.
4. En les circonstances speciales de cet agrement le
Gouvernement de Kenya ne reclame pas la coute des soldats etc
qu'il a du depenser pour la defense de son territoire ou
ses sujets.

(Signed) R.G. Stone.
V.G. Shanday

At the meeting held on the 21st of Yekatit 1925 (i.e. 20th February, 1925) between myself, Demasach Bayane Marid, Governor of Goffa and Baka, and Mr. Stone, Governor of Kenya, with reference to his report produced on Yekatit 10th (i.e., 23rd February) stating that on Masharan 20th (i.e. October 10th) and Tigant 19th (i.e. 29th October) Ethiopian Solubba attacked British Rendille and Gabbra at Hiale and killed Dada, the Chief, together with another man; and that they then followed them and killed 92 men and looted 7,000 cattle and at Gudaa they killed 14 Rendille and 10 Gabbra; and that 120 men were killed in all and 1500 sheep and goats were looted.

2. And with reference to my report submitted to him concerning the attack of Hiddar 12th (i.e. November 22nd) made on the Ethiopian soldiers and the Solubba by British soldiers, when a military officer, 11 soldiers and 3 traders were killed, and one military officer and 4 soldiers wounded and 20 rifles were captured, and also some natives were killed and some stock was looted.

3. Mr. Stone, the Kenya Governor, will pay to me blood money for the soldiers who were killed and the blood money for the traders who were wounded, and for the rifles captured 20 per cent of the (blood money for the) Rendille and Gabbra killed and the blood money for the 20 Rendille and Gabbra killed; and he will also pay to me 1500 sheep and goats out of the looted stock.

As regards the remainder of the blood money for the 94 Rendille and Gabbra, and the 7,000 looted stock, and the promise that you said was given by the Ethiopian Government that the Solubba should be prevented from making further raids (after which they made a second raid and the British Government donated 10,000 dollars) and also the expenses

expenses incurred for the troops in connection with this attack; this has been abandoned because of the blood of the soldiers. You also said that you would return the rifles and swords taken from the Ethiopian soldiers. This was said in Yakkatit (i.e. February) in your report written in French and in our discussion.

4. In connection with the incident of the Bendilla and the Gabbra, I agree to pay blood money for 10 Gabbra and 10 Bendilla at the rate of 20 cattle per head, being 200 cattle; blood money for 20 men I will make the natives pay out of the 1500 looted sheep and goats. This payment was agreed upon, as the Gabbra Chiefs stated that their rate of blood money was 20 head of cattle per man.

5. In future I promise that the Gabbra aggressors shall be punished and disarmed of their rifles and also to put soldiers so that no further raids will occur. I would also ask you that on your side the Bendilla and the Gabbra should be stopped by your orders from coming to country which they do not know and causing trouble as they have been doing in the past.

Written at Kiolo, Yakkatit Dist 1925 (i.e. 20th February, 1925).

(Sgd.) Nayana Harid

* Desto

* 3rd signature not legible.

C. O.

3015/133

62
199

27
21 JUN
23

26 June, 1933

Mr. Grosmith

Mr. ~~Tranter~~ 296
20p.

Mr. Parkinson

Mr. Tomlinson

Sir C. Balfour

Sir J. Shackburgh

Pernt. U.S. of S.

Parly. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State

Amended by No 94
S/S

DRAFT.

Kenya

Secret (2)

O.A.G.

To F.O. 27 ~~11~~ 1933
(No. 49)

From F.O. 7 June with
enclosures (A.61)

(No. 4)

Sir,

I have etc. to refer to your telegram No. 57 Secret of the 14th of March, and previous correspondence regarding the policy to be adopted for the repression of raids by Ethiopian tribesmen into the Sudan and Kenya, and to transmit to you the accompanying copies of correspondence with the Foreign Office on the subject.

2. It will be observed that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has decided to postpone the execution of the policy for the time being, but considers that any renewal of large scale raids into the Sudan can only be ~~made~~ ^{made} by the taking of the successive steps proposed with a view to securing the r

to take counteraction within
Abyssinian territory.

3. I shall be glad, ^{considered} therefore,
if you will furnish me with a ^{full} ~~fair~~
appreciation of the ^{probable} ~~possible~~
consequences to Kenya of the ^{application} ~~appli-~~
tion of a "forward policy" by the
Government of the Sudan.

I have etc.

(Sgd.) P. OUNLIFFE-LISTER.

In order that I may be in a
position to define & justify
my attitude in the event
of a renewal of these
proposals

to take counteraction within
Abyssinian territory.

3. I shall be glad, ^{considered} therefore,
if you will furnish me with a ^{full} ~~fair~~
appreciation of the ^{probable} ~~possible~~
consequences to Kenya of the ^{adoption} ~~application~~

tion of a "forward policy" by the
Government of the Sudan.

I have etc.

(Sgd.) P. OUNLIFFE-LISTER.

In view that I may be in a
position to define & justify
my attitude in the event
of a renewal of these
proposals

In any further communication
on this subject, please quote

No. J 1175/33/1.

and address—

not to any person by name.

but to—

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

61
145
FOREIGN OFFICE:

S.W.1.

7th June, 1933.

CONFIDENTIAL.

RECEIVED
10 JUN 1933
C. O. REGY

Sir,

With reference to Colonial Office letter No. 3015/1/33

No 58
of the 10th May and to previous correspondence regarding the
suppression of raids from Abyssinia into Kenya and the Sudan,
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 despatch from the Acting High Commissioner,
Cairo, from which it will be observed that the Gambella
Agreements of June, 1932 have now been implemented in a reasonably
satisfactory manner by the Ethiopian Government. It will be
recalled that the raids which led to the Gambella Conference and
the Agreements reached formed the main subject of White Paper
Ethiopia No. 1 of 1932 (Cmd. 4153).

No 9
1806/32
2. In view of this settlement and of the liquidation of
the recent raid into Kenya along the eastern side of Lake
Rudolf which is foreshadowed in the Colonial Office letter under
reference, Sir John Simon is prepared to postpone for the time
being the execution of the policy outlined in the draft
communication to the Abyssinian Government which formed the
second enclosure in Foreign Office letter No. J 2956/44/1 of
the 6th December, 1932. Copies of the telegram to His Majesty's
Minister at Addis Ababa in which he has been instructed to defer
making this communication for the present and of a despatch on
this subject to the Acting High Commissioner, Cairo are also
enclosed.

NO 11
1806/52
copy to Mr. (62)

The Under-Secretary of State.

Colonial Office.

8.

Nov 19

3. At the same time Sir John Simon considers that any renewal of large scale 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 Abyssinian territory. It does not appear to him that the apprehensions expressed in Colonial Office letter No.3015/1/33 of the 27th April, viz. lest organised punitive measures taken by Sudan forces in Abyssinia might result in Ethiopian counter-measures on the Kenya frontier, or in the creation of an unfavourable atmosphere for the forthcoming discussion of frontier questions, are in fact justified nor, even if they were, can Sir John Simon agree that such apprehensions ought to stand in the way of the fulfilment of so primary a duty as the effective defence of British administered territory against raids of this kind.

4. Copies of this letter are being sent to the Treasury and, with copies of the Colonial Office under reference, to the War Office and Air Ministry.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Francis Peterson

ABYSSINIA.

CONFIDENTIAL.

May 16, 1933.

SECTION 1.

[J 1173/35 1

No. 1.

Mr. R I Campbell to Sir John Simon.—(Received May 16.)

(No. 426.)

Sir,

Cairo, May 6, 1933.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram No. 94 of the 26th April last, calling for a report on the measures of restitution effected by the Abyssinian authorities in accordance with the agreements concluded at Gambailla on the 13th and 15th June last, regarding the raids by Anuak on the Beir and Pil Barun tribes respectively (see Sir Percy Loraine's despatches Nos. 648 and 650 of the 9th July last).

2 The Governor-General of the Sudan, to whom I repeated your telegram, had already on the 27th April addressed a despatch to me on the subject, showing the progress made in this respect up to the 18th April last in regard to the agreement of the 13th June last, which dealt with the two raids made on the Beir in March 1932. From this despatch, of which a copy is enclosed herein, it will be seen that thanks largely to the helpful attitude of Kanyazmach Majid Abud, the provisions in respect of restitution contained in the agreement have been satisfactorily carried out by the Abyssinian authorities in so far as the first raid is concerned. Practically all the women and children and most of the live-stock captured have been returned, while compensation has been paid in the manner agreed upon for the casualties suffered by the Beir.

3 In regard to the second raid, when all the women and children removed by the raiders were recaptured at once, the Sudan authorities have agreed to waive their claim for compensation, subject to the observance of certain conditions.

4 The Governor-General has stated that any further incidents bearing on this matter which may have taken place between the 18th April and the 1st May will be reported as soon as possible. The facts already stated in Sir John Maffey's despatch seem, however, to show quite clearly that Majid Abud and the Abyssinian authorities have made a genuine effort to comply with their obligation to make restitution in respect of the raid on the Beir tribe.

5 In regard to the agreement signed at Gambailla on the 15th June last, regarding the raid on the Pil Barun, I informed you in my telegram No. 89, dated the 6th August last, that in accordance with their undertaking the Abyssinian authorities had paid over the sum of 1,460 dollars to the Sudan Government as compensation. This question would thus also seem to have been satisfactorily settled. I am, however, enquiring of the Governor-General whether any action has yet been taken in accordance with article 6 of the agreement of the 15th June.

I am sending a copy of this despatch to the Governor-General of the Sudan
I have, &c

RONALD CAMPBELL,

Acting High Commissioner

Enclosure in No. 1

Sir J Maffey to Mr. R I Campbell

(No. 97.)

Sir,

Khartoum, April 27, 1933

I HAVE the honour to refer to Khartoum despatch No. 3 of the 2nd January, 1933, in which I recorded the progress made in the restoration of captives and stock taken from the Beir tribe in the Anuak raids of March 1932.

2 The Governor of the Upper Nile Province has now submitted a further report dated the 18th April, 1933, in which he informs me of further progress.

which he attributes in great measure to the helpful attitude of Kanyazmach Majid Abud, since his appointment as frontier agent for the Ethiopian Government.

3. Of the total number of 23 women and 50 children captured by the Anuak in the first raid of the 21st March, 1933, a total of 19 women and 48 children have been returned, leaving four women and two children unrecovered. It is believed that three of these women and both the children are dead, and if this information is correct the frontier agent has fulfilled his obligations in respect of all but one woman.

4. In the same raid 191 cattle, 48 calves and 244 sheep were driven off, and these have all been returned with the exception of 26 cattle. Kanyazmach Majid Abud has accepted responsibility not only for these, but also for the payment of 255 head of cattle in compensation for the casualties suffered by the Beir tribe.

5. The Governor has agreed to relinquish all claims for compensation in respect of the second raid of the 22nd March, 1932, subject to the observance of certain conditions.

6. The difficulties in connection with the grazing of Sudan Nuer in Abyssinian territory, to which reference was made in my telegram No. 46 of the 12th March, 1933, are still the subject of local negotiations, and while it would be premature to say that the attitude thereto of Majid Abud is as yet satisfactory from the point of view of the Sudan Government, there are already some indications that he is not likely to take such drastic action as at one time appeared probable.

7. In any case these difficulties should not obscure the value of Majid Abud's assistance in the matter of the Beir reparations, and the fact that the agreements made at Gambella in June of last year are thereby being carried out in a more satisfactory manner than the results of previous attempts at negotiation with Ethiopian representatives had given reason to expect.

I have, &c.
J. L. MAFFEY,
Governor-General of the Sudan.

(S 170/26/1)

6th June, 1908.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Sir,

You will have observed from my telegram No. 25 of the 27th May to His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa, (repeated to you in my telegram No. 18 saying) regarding the apprehension of raids from Abyssinia into the Sudan and Kenya, that I have informed Sir Sidney Barton that the policy outlined in the enclosure in my despatch No. 274 of the 6th December last should not be proceeded with for the time being. In this connexion I transmit to you herewith copies of certain correspondence with the Colonial Office in which my reasons for the present postponement, and my attitude towards the future adoption, of that policy are made clear.

2. While the general question of offensive measures against Ethiopian raiders is thus relegated for the moment to the background, it appears a matter for consideration whether any purely defensive dispositions can be made by the Sudan Government against the menace of further large scale raids from that part of Abyssinia which marches with the Fung province. I have been impressed by the fact that, in striking contrast to the position ten years ago, there are now no troops at all in the Fung province - which is the scene of the worst slave raids - while considerable forces are concentrated further north at Gallabat and Gedaraf, where the danger to be met is chiefly from animal-poachers. The stationing of a force in the Fung province would

soon

E. L. Campbell, Esq., C.S.I.

etc., etc., etc.,

Cairo.

been to be a necessary precaution and I should be glad if you would invite the Sudan Government to consider the possibility of making some disposition of this nature.

5. I am sending copies of this despatch to the Governor General in London, and to His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa.

I am, with great truth,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(For the Secretary of State)

CONFIDENTIAL
(17/10/1922)

SIR

You will have observed from my telegram No. 52 of the 27th inst. to His Majesty's Ministry at Addis Ababa (repeated to you in my telegram No. 15 dated 1st instant) regarding the application to raise from Abyssinia into the Sudan and Kenya, that I have informed His Majesty's Government that the policy outlined in the enclosure in my telegram No. 52 of the 27th December last should not be proceeded with for the time being. In this connection I transmit to you herewith copies of certain correspondence with the Colonial Office in which my reasons for the present postponement, and my attitude towards the future decision of that policy are made clear.

2. While the general position of ultimate decision against Ethiopian claims is thus retained for the moment, it appears a matter for consideration whether any further definitive disposition can be made by the Sudan Government against the claims of further inland areas raised from that part of Abyssinia which marches with the Tanganyika. I have been impressed by the fact that, in striking contrast to the position for the past few years, there are now no troops at all in the provinces - which in the course of the recent years have been concentrated further north at Gallabat and Godea, where the heart is set in chiefly from animal products. The retention of a force in the Tanganyika would seem

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Foreign Office,
London, W. 1.

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the view of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and of the Sudan Government that the entire blame for the breakdown of this conference must be laid upon Sheikh K(hogali) and urging upon His Majesty the necessity for the strongest action to compel K(hogali) to hand over the Sudanese captives and offenders to the Sudan Government for trial and to ensure the punishment of the Ethiopian offenders. You should make it clear to His Majesty that while the progress recorded with regard to the implementation of the Gambia agreements has been noted with satisfaction, the danger of further raids cannot be regarded as obviated until K(hogali) is replaced.

Repeated to Cairo Saving No.15.