

1936

Kenya

No. 38202

SUBJECT C0533/473

*Masi Consulate*

Previous

1935

Subsequent

1937

1936 CORRESPONDENCE.

- 5. F.O.J4329/100/1-----s/o----- 20th.May,1936.  
Trs. copy of Tel.from Sir.S.Barton concerning the movements of Colonel Sandford, and asks that Gov. of Kenya be asked by tel. to explain situation to Col. Sandford and inform him that he should not return to the Maji.

c.i.Nominal.

N.B. See No.37 on 46006/36 S'land for previous corres. re Col.Sandford.

- 6. To Thompson(F.O.)----- 5 and----- 20.5.36.  
~~DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE~~
- 7. To Kenya tel.No.126.-----21.5.36.

- 8. Governor tel.No.133.----- 23 May,1936.  
No.7. and; reports that Col.Sandford turned back 6 days from Lokitsung; runner has been sent to him, but there is no guarantee that message will be delivered

*It is to be hoped that this can convey something to the Maji. Presumably he is returning to Lokitsung. Copy to Mr Thompson F.O. and c. Dept here with*

*9 days 30*

*A. J. ... 2/5*

*Whee 26/5*

*To G. H. Thomson (F.O) - S/O - 26 MAY 1936 (page No. 8)*

- 10. F.O.J4861/4044/1.-----28th.May,1936.  
ref.no.9; transmits copies of tel.No.301 from Addis Ababa and tel.286 to Cairo regarding the possible evacuation of the Maji Consulate.

*? Paddy  
A. J. ...  
29.5.36*

*This is all very complex, but it is not our affair*

*Whee  
29/5*

*180 - 5  
1298 - 6*

*180 - 5  
1298 - 6*

12 So G.H. Hudson (w/c. 11) 8/12a - 8 JUN 1936  
(F.O.)

13. F.O.J5119/4044/1.-----8th June,1936.  
Transmits copy of Tel.No.522 from Cairo regarding  
movements of Colonel Sandford.

Put by (See No 11. Sent  
at the request of  
(the F.O.)  
(A.S. Ross) 8/6/36  
at once

14. F.O.J5147/4044/1.-----8th June,1936.  
Transmits copy of tel.No.530 from Cairo reporting  
arrival of Col.Sandford at Lake Rudolf.

Put by  
(A.S. Ross) 9/6/36  
at once

15 Kenya tel. 146 Secret - 12 June, 36  
Hand: Transmits tel from Col. Sandford, stating  
that he will not return to Kenya without asking H.H.  
Govt approval, but is insinuating that people of E.W. Ethiopia  
should not be abandoned.

1. G.H. Thompson FO w/c 15 8/12c 13 June '36  
This is entirely a F.O. matter.  
A copy of No 15 has been sent  
to Mr Thompson.

Put by  
(A.S. Ross) 15/6/36.  
99 Bann 15/6 at once.

17. F.O.J5452/4044/1.----- 19th June, 1936.  
Transmits copies of Tel.corres. with Cairo regarding  
abandonment of the Maji Consulate.

Copy sent to Mr. King - 6  
By Mail Ref. 15:  
(A.S. Ross) 22/6/36

Three 22/6

99 Bann 22/6  
at once

Put by  
(A.S. Ross) 25/6/36

To Kenya, Secret (1/C 17) A/1 25 JUN 1936  
15 answered

19. F.O.J. 8558/4044/1 ----- 24.6.36  
2. of tel. 566, 567, 568 & 572 from Cairo regarding  
movements of Col. Sandford.

I wonder whether the message from  
the Abyssinian Governor of Maji  
has been transmitted to the  
Empress, & if the latter is  
still interested in the maintenance  
of internal order in Maji  
Province. The provision of  
20,000 dollars & 20,000 rounds  
of ammunition is a task order  
and I can't see that Col.  
Sandford's pleadings (see No 15)  
will move the F.O. or the Indian  
Govt.  
Put by (A.S. Ross) 21/6/36

99 Bann 21/6

20. F.O. 16600/4044/1-----31.7.36.  
Transmits copy of Cairo Desp. No. 836 enclosing  
intelligence report from the Maji Consulate for  
the June quarter, 1936.

The administration of the coastal  
Province of Maji is scarcely  
better than that in any other  
Ethiopian Province, despite Col.  
Sandford's advice to the contrary.  
There is little in the report  
affecting the Kenya - Abyssinian  
frontier. The raiding mentioned  
was into the unadministered  
area of the Sudan.

Copies of the report have been  
sent to Nairobi & to  
Entebbe direct.

? Copy  
C.A. Hornum  
5/7/36

J.P. Bacon  
5/8  
or over

see  
H.W. 5/8

21. F.O. 17053/4044/1.-----17.8.36.  
Transmits copy of telegram No. 826 from Cairo  
regarding the situation at Maji Consulate.

? Copy of encl to for Kenya of  
Ref. B. No. 222  
C.A. Hornum  
15/8/36

see  
H.W. 19/8

S. Langford  
19.8.36

C.D.  
19 AUG

by last mail  
20/7/36 22 To Kenya. Secret (K 21) A/1 20 AUG 1936

Mr. Acheson brought Mr. Howell of the Sudan  
Government Office down to see me yesterday regarding  
the leave due to Captain R.C. Whalley, the Consul at  
Maji. Mr. Howell was unable to stay many minutes,  
but he left with me a statement which he had received  
from the Chief Secretary's Office, Khartoum.

I understood that Captain Whalley is not returning  
to Maji as Consul, but that a place is being found  
for him under the Sudan Government, on contract. He  
however, has made representations that he must  
whilst employed as Consul at Maji his salary  
and allowances, including leave passage allowance,  
were borne by the Governments of the Sudan, Kenya  
and Uganda in the proportions 1:1:1. His conditions  
of service are shown in the letter behind No. 10  
on 3021/33.

When to draft  
to close the consulate  
& to collect his  
belongings.

Mr. King to endeavour to work out the  
leave due to Captain Whalley at Uganda rates. See letter  
I submit a draft letter to Mr. Howell.

22B

C.A. Hornum  
15/7/36

3 lines added - para.

J.P. Bacon  
15/8

To A.A.D. Howell W.C. on 3021/33 re my statement 19/8/36

10/1

re Mr. Thompson (No.) W.C. No. 222 B  
12-A. 23/8/36  
(And on a receipt of a telephone  
conversation with Mr. Thompson.)  
C.A. Hornum  
23/8

25. Howell. s/o ----- 29.10.36.  
acks. No. 23 with thanks; comments on calculation  
of leave due to Capt. Whalley, and suggests that he  
might be paid some gratuity for his service at Maji.

I have checked through the details  
in Mr Howell's letter from the  
Sarkisians on the file, and  
Mr King has helped me to work  
out the leave computation.  
We agree that, on his return to  
Maji on the 30<sup>th</sup> November 1933  
Captain Whalley had an unexpended  
balance of 83 days. His  
early return was at the request  
of His Majesty at Adic Atata.  
He earned 87 days vacation leave  
in respect of his second tour,  
& commenced his leave on the  
21 July 1936; and as he is  
returning to a tropical country  
it has been suggested that  
he should have return leave  
plus he would be eligible for  
45 days from his first tour plus  
17 1/2 days on account of the  
second tour, making a total of  
259 days. If he returns to  
the Sudan on the 30<sup>th</sup> November  
he will have an unexpended  
balance of 126 days leave.  
So Mr Howell puts forward the  
suggestion that Capt Whalley  
should be permitted to commute

his leave.

I believe that there are precedents  
for this, and I suggest that we  
tell Mr Thompson (30), that if  
the Sudan Govt desire to put  
forward a proposal on these  
lines, we should recommend it  
to the H.C. of Kenya and Uganda  
for their favourable opinion.

(A. Howarth)  
31.10.36

I agree that this would be a  
reasonable arrangement in more wholly  
exceptional circumstances. I did however  
decide to reply direct to Mr Howell  
~~rather~~ (on the lines proposed by Mr Howarth)  
& leave him to put the suggestion to  
Mr Thompson

J. J. Pason  
31/10

We only come into this at all because

- a) Capt Whalley's leave is calculated on  
Uganda rules
- b) Kenya & Uganda pay 2/3 of his salary.

Commutation of leave is unusual & is bad policy  
but the case here are even more unusual. There  
are precedents for commutation in the case of G. G.  
in 1919-20 when officers had huge periods of  
deferred leave & it was against public interest to  
let them take it. I don't stop to look up the old pp.  
but my <sup>recollection</sup> memory is that a man was allowed to  
commute on a 2/3 basis i.e. 4 months pay instead of

6 months leave (the idea being that he would have had to keep himself & pay income tax and rent and so on so that the full 6 months would be too much.)

I don't however advise that here. Capt. Whalley has done a good arduous job and I agree that he can have ~~full~~ a cash payment equal to full pay for whatever leave he gives up. It will be a sort of a bonus for good work & will be done with him.

S. E. Flood

31.10.

Leave is always subject to the exigencies of the service; since the war we have always, I believe, set our faces against commutation for cash. The C.S.D. can hardly be expected to welcome anything which could be turned to use as a precedent to the contrary.

But in this case (very thin) is so exceptional, & as he is going outside our service altogether it is imperative to supply the usual arrangement for leaving; forward deferred leave on transfer - etc. The officer takes the leave at a later date, at his new rate of pay, & his new Army receives from the old Army an amount equal to leave pay at the former rate he was transferred before transfer.

I think therefore that Mr Flood's

suggestion is the best way out of the difficulty & no exception need be taken to it; but Kenya Uganda sh' be told it is "exceptional treatment".

G. J. Seal  
2/11/36

It would be very unpleasant to have to raise difficulties.

As proposed

W. Seal  
2/11/36

26

to Handl - 25 and - 28 - 3-11-36

Handl from To. telephoned today that the To. is making a strong recommendation to the Sudan that Capt Whalley be permitted to commute his unexpired leave for cash. He will send us a copy of the despatch & will indicate if we wish to invite the Commence Kenya Uganda by Air Mail, asking for a telegraphic reply.

I said we would.

Wait for letter from <sup>Handl</sup> To. 5/11/36

Res. 25

Note: Precedents to note on transmission of information.

27. F.O. (K.12209/144/201), ..... 6.11.36.  
The copy of despatch No. 1035, of 5.11.36, sent to  
H.M.'s Repr., Cairo regarding the leave due to  
Capt. Whalley, formerly H.M. Consul at Maji.

I Submit Draft Draft  
to Kenya & Uganda, for Consideration  
C.H. Green with  
9/11/36

To Kenya, 411 (N/c's 23, 25, 26 & ind 27)  
- Uganda 482 ( " " " " )

17/11  
12 NOV 1936

30 S.O. 29/29) B/a - 16 NOV 1936

31. Howell (S/O) - 5-11-36  
Asks (26) and states that he has got the consent  
of the F.O. asking that the suggestion contained therein  
should be put to the Sudan Govt. for them to make a  
proposal on these lines if they wish

Pub. by (vide Mr. Green with  
note on envelope)  
D. Green  
R-297  
16-11-36

32. Gov. Kenya - TEL. 271 - 21-11-36  
Consent in proposal detailed in (28)

33. Gov. Uganda - TEL. 116 - 23-11-36  
No objection to Whalley receiving cash payment equal to full  
pay for period of leave which may be forgo.

34. R/12927/144/201 - 23/11/36  
If Kenya & Uganda agree to proposal,  
British Sudan is prepared to admit  
Sudan Govt's share

Nos. 32, 33 & 34

Ask No 34 and inform 28.  
of the contents of Nos. 32 & 33  
Draft herewith

Y. action C.H. Green with  
as a Draft. 24/11

35 % F.O. - 36 and - 24-11-36

35 ✓ vide draft  
36 To Kenya - 967

Precedents to be  
asked communication  
please for cost. 37 To Uganda - 518

R/12927/144/201

38. Sudan Govt Office  
Request ruling on points indicated arising out of the  
employment of Capt. Whalley as H.M. Consul at Maji  
and enclose copies of letters received from the Civil Secretary  
in Khartoum.

I don't know what the Sudan Govt are  
doing at, but it looks as if they  
are trying to charge Kenya and  
Uganda with a part of Capt.  
Whalley's passage to the Sudan.  
I submit a draft in which I  
have pointed out that the  
liability of Kenya & Uganda for  
a share of Capt. Whalley's salary  
Please

to him  
leave with the payment of a  
sum of money equivalent to  
full pay for 129 days - the  
period of leave which he  
has been obliged to give up.

C. J. Grossmith  
12.1.37

I have revised the aft. in  
consultation with Mr. Grossmith.  
It is not easy to apply the  
Uganda rules as to the dates  
on which his tours of residential  
service shd. be regarded as  
having begun & ended; but  
my main object was to deal  
with these various dates as  
consistently as possible. I  
have also strengthened the  
passage in wh. we agree that  
the Sudan ought to pay the  
whole cost of his passage out  
to him up his new appoint-  
ment under that Govt.

J. J. P. P.  
10/1.

Bebas are safe outside India.  
Sent 15.1.37

To Sudan Govt. Office - 22 JAN 1937  
(35 Barr)

40 To Kenya - 94 - (49 38 + encl) A11  
39

41 To Uganda - 30 - (60 60) A11

225/39  
Sudan Govt. Office 26.1.37  
Acks. (39) which he is forwarding to Khartoum for  
the information of the Civil Secretary.

DESTROYED UNDER ORDER OF  
Kathes  
14/1/36

4 copies recd  
Desat 1/39  
295



C. O.

38202/56

*Checked (42) 39*  
DOWNING

Mr. Crossmith. 12/1

Mr. Paskin. *16/1*

Mr. Flood. *16/1*

Sir C. Parkinson.

Sir G. Tomlinson.

Sir C. Bottomley.

Sir J. Shackleton.

Perm. U.S. of S.

Party. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

16 JAN 20 1957

2 January, 1957.

SIR,

I am glad to acknowledge the

(20) receipt of your letter of the 1st of December (reference D.O. 3001.2/791)

**DRAFT.**

THE CONTROLLER

SUDAN GOVERNMENT OFFICE.

to inform you that in accordance

with East African Regulations,

Captain A.O.A. Whalley is regarded as

having performed two tours of

residential service in his appointment

as Consul at Raji. In respect of the

first tour, he was eligible for 66

days vacation leave, and for 96

return leave, 192 days in all.

2. Captain Whalley was summoned

back for special reasons connected

with his post, before the expiration

of this 192 days leave. He left

England on the 30th of November, 1956

and

13 MAR 1957

*Uganda - (4)*

**FURTHER ACTION.**

Copies corres. to Kenya and Uganda LFF.

and thus had 85 days leave to his credit  
to be taken at some later date.

2. As regards the starting date of  
Captain Whalley's second tour of residential  
service it is observed from a letter  
No. L.O. 1. 13/10 of the 25th of February, 1935  
from your Office to the Crown Agents for the  
Colonies that Captain Whalley commenced to draw  
travelling and horse allowance from the 9th of  
December, 1933, i.e. the date on which he  
arrived at Wadi Haffa. It is suggested that  
for the purpose of calculating the amount of  
leave due to him, his second tour of service  
should be considered to have commenced on that  
date.

3. In the case of Uganda officers who are  
required to proceed to England on leave via the  
Nile the tour of service is regarded as ending on  
the day before that on which the officer leaves  
Khartoum. The exact date on which Captain Whalley  
left Khartoum, on his return to England is not  
known, but having regard to the fact that "vacation"

C. O.  
Mr.  
Mr.  
Mr.  
Sir C. Parkinson.  
Sir G. Tomlinson.  
Sir C. Bannister.  
Sir J. Shackleton.  
From U.S. of S.  
To U.S. of S.  
Secretary of State.

DRAFT.

[i.e. This will be the case if  
he arrived at Khartoum  
at any time between  
8-6-36 & 8-7-36. His  
report in No. 20 was  
dated 24-6-36 & which  
is on S.S. Ordinance,  
in the Nile.]

FURTHER ACTION.

leave is calculated at the rate of  
days for each completed month of  
"residential service", it is suggested  
that Captain Whalley should be  
considered to have completed 70 months  
of such service in respect of his  
second tour. For this 70 months  
service he earned 90 days vacation  
leave, and it has been agreed that he  
should be granted a similar period of  
"return leave." On his arrival in  
this country on the 23rd of July, 1936.

he was therefore eligible for 180 days  
leave, plus 85 days carried over from  
his first tour, making a total of 265  
days.

4. In the case of an officer  
of the Colonial Service who is  
transferred to the employment of  
another Colonial Government while on  
leave in this country, the rule is  
that

that the transfer takes effect on the day on which he leaves England to take up his new appointment. From that date the Government of the Colony to which he has been transferred becomes responsible for the payment of his salary as well as for the cost of his passage from England. On this analogy, since Captain Whalley left England on the 4th December to take up his new employment under the Sudan Government he would have taken 136 days leave, leaving 101 days leave due to him, in lieu of which, in accordance with the agreement with the Governments of the Sudan, Kenya, and Uganda, *in the spirit and* he would receive a cash payment equal to full pay for that period to be paid by the Sudan, Kenya and Uganda, in the usual proportions.

As, however, it appears that Captain Whalley's new appointment under the Sudan Government is to take effect from the 1st of January, 1937, and as it may be desirable to avoid a break in his service, there would not appear to be any objection to his leave of

**C. O.**

- Mr.
- Mr.
- Mr.
- Sir C. Parkinson.
- Sir G. Tomlinson.
- Sir C. Buxton.
- Sir J. Shackburgh.
- Perm. U.S. of S.
- Perp. U.S. of S.
- Secretary of State.

**DRAFT.**

**FURTHER ACTION.**

absence in respect of his service at Maji being regarded as having terminated on the 31st of December, 1936. In that case he could be regarded as having taken 164 days leave, leaving 101 days leave to be commuted for a cash payment in accordance with the agreed arrangement. It may, however, be observed that, for the purposes of the liabilities of the Governments of the Sudan, Kenya and Uganda in respect of his leave pay and of the commutation of the balance of his leave, the effect would be precisely the same whether his leave is regarded as having ended on the 4th or the 31st of December. In either case, however, in accordance with the rule referred to at the beginning of paragraph 4 above, it is considered that the cost of his passage from England to the Sudan should be borne solely by the Government of the Sudan. Having regard to the fact that this passage

that the transfer takes effect on the day on which he leaves England to take up his new appointment. From that date the Government of the Colony to which he has been transferred becomes responsible for the payment of his salary as well as for the cost of his passage from England. On this salary, since Captain Whalley left England on the 4th December to take up his new employment under the Sudan Government, he would have taken 176 days leave, leaving 139 days leave due to him, in lieu of which, in accordance with the agreement with the Governments of the Sudan, Kenya, and Uganda, *in the special case,* he would receive a cash payment equal to full pay for that period, to be paid by the Sudan, Kenya and Uganda, in the usual proportions.

5. As, however, it appears that Captain Whalley's new appointment under the Sudan Government is to take effect from the 1st of January, 1937, and as it may be desirable to avoid a break in his service, there would not appear to be any objection to his leave of absence

C. O.

Mr.

Mr.

Mr.

Sir C. Parkinson.

Sir G. Tomlinson.

Sir C. Bottomley.

Sir J. Shuckburgh.

Perm. U.S. of S.

Part. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

**DRAFT.**

**FURTHER ACTION.**

absence in respect of his service at Maji being regarded as having terminated on the 31st of December, 1936. In that case he could be regarded as having taken 164 days leave, leaving 101 days leave to be commuted for a cash payment in accordance with the agreed arrangement.

It may, however, be observed that, for the purposes of the liabilities of the Governments of the Sudan, Kenya and Uganda in respect of his leave pay and of the commutation of the balance of his leave, the effect would be precisely the same, whether his leave is regarded as having ended on the 4th or the 31st of December.

6. In either case, however, in accordance with the rule referred to at the beginning of paragraph 4 above, it is considered that the cost of his passage from England to the Sudan should be borne solely by the Government of the Sudan. Having regard to the fact that this

passage

passage was required solely to enable Captain Whalley to take up his new appointment under the Sudan Government, and had no relation to his previous service as H.M. Consul at Maji, it is not considered that any liability for the cost of this passage should rest with the Governments of Kenya and Uganda. In these circumstances it is suggested that any claim made by Captain Whalley in respect of railway fare from his home to the port of embarkation should be governed by Sudan Regulations. It may, however, be mentioned that an officer serving under East African Regulations is not entitled to claim for the refund of his railway fares from his home to the port of embarkation.

6  
7. As regards horse allowance (£50 per annum) and travelling allowance (£60 per annum) payable to Captain Whalley as Consul at Maji, it is suggested that he should receive these allowances from the 9th of December, 1933, until the date on which his tour of "residential service" is regarded as having terminated, viz. the day preceding his departure from Khartoum.

TELEGRAMS: "SUDANOLOGY, S.WEST, LONDON."

TELEGRAMS: "SUDANOLOGY, LONDON."

TELEPHONE: WHITEHALL 8821.

SUDAN GOVERNMENT  
LONDON OFFICE. 38  
WELLINGTON HOUSE, AH/WB. 12  
BUCKINGHAM GATE,  
LONDON, S.W.1.

L.O. 3001, 5/791.

RECEIVED  
31 DEC 1936  
C. O. REG

31st December, 1936.

Sir,

I am instructed by the Sudan Government to request that you will be good enough to give rulings on the following points arising out of the employment of Captain R.C.R. Whalley as H.B.M. Consul at Maji:-

1. The amount of leave that Captain Whalley will have accumulated during his tenure of that appointment from the 21st November 1930 up to the end of 1936.
2. The amount of leave he has actually taken during this period.
3. Whether on returning from leave in England to duty, Captain Whalley is entitled to receive the fare for his railway journey from his home to the port of embarkation as well as a first-class passage by sea.
4. Between what dates Captain Whalley's horse allowance (£50) and travelling allowance (£60) should be paid to him. It is understood that these allowances are not payable "during leave of absence or during voyages from or to England". I should be obliged if you could let me know how this limitation should be interpreted with reference to the special conditions of Captain Whalley's employment.

I enclose, in further explanation of these enquiries, copies of the letters that have been received from the Civil Secretary in Khartoum.

I am,  
Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,

*A. B. A. Howell*

Controller,  
Sudan Government London Office.

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

Enclosures:-

Civil Secretary's letter No. 93/G/4 of 15.12.1936.  
" " " " 93/G/4 of 19.12.1936.

*Copy (space) to Kenya (40) Uganda (41)*

93/9/4.

CIVIL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

BY AIR MAIL.

KHARTOUM.

, 15th December, 1936.

Controller,  
London Office.

1. Reference your letter No.L.O./3001.3/791 of 30.11.36.

2. Para.1 - noted.

3. Para.2. I am afraid that your assumption is not correct since Captain Whalley is still holding the appointment of His Britannic Majesty's Consul Maji. He is not yet an official of the Sudan Government and his leave and leave transport privileges are governed by Colonial Regulations. Under these regulations he is entitled, it is understood, to a free 1st Class passage when proceeding on or returning from leave. Would you please ascertain from the Crown Agents whether this includes, on his return journey, rail fare from his home to Liverpool?

4. I should be glad if you would also take the opportunity to find out between which dates Captain Whalley's Horse and Travelling Allowances are payable. According to our files here these allowances (£.50 Horse and £.60 Travelling) are not payable "during leave of absence or during voyages from or to England". These conditions have been differently interpreted in the past. This year the allowances ceased as from 25th April, the date on which Captain Whalley left Maji (vide the Financial Secretary's No.EDK/P&P/(I.No.9346 of 30.7.36 to you). Captain Whalley now claims that they should have been paid up to 21st July, the date he arrived in England (vide his letter of 7.11.36, copy to Mr. Howell). Would you please obtain the Crown Agents' ruling on the point? In this connexion it is perhaps relevant to record that Captain Whalley's journey from Maji to Juba, which station he left on June 21st, was "on duty".

5. The cost of Captain Whalley's transport and of these allowances will of course be borne by the Sudan, Kenya and Uganda in the usual proportions.

for CIVIL SECRETARY.

Copy to:- Financial Secretary,  
(with copy of L.O.letter No.3001/3/791 of  
30.11.36.)

93.G/4.

CIVIL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

AIR MAIL.

KHARTOUM.

1940 December, 1936.

Controller,  
S.G., London Office.

1. Reference your letter 3001.3/791 of 1.12.36.
2. Captain Whalley is, and has been since his first appointment to Maji (21.11.1930) treated under Colonial Regulations for leave, vide my 93.G/4 of the 15th instant paragraph.
3. If you will be good enough to ascertain from the Crown Agents (a) the amount of leave Captain Whalley will have accumulated from 21.11.30 up to the end of this year,  
and (b) the leave he has actually taken during this period.

this office will settle the details of compensation direct with Captain Whalley.

(Signed) G. HAWKESWORTH.

for CIVIL SECRETARY.



38202/36

C. O.

Mr. *J. Smith*  
Mr. *Rankin*

22/11

22/11

(2) or file  
1937

24 NOV 1916

- Mr.
- Sir C. Parkinson.
- Sir G. Tomlinson.
- Sir C. Bottomley.
- Sir J. Stuckburgh.
- Permt. U.S. of S.
- Parly. U.S. of S.
- Secretary of State.

Immediate

24 November, 1916

Sir,

DRAFT.

*See list of S. Foreign Office*

I am etc. to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23<sup>rd</sup> of November No K. 12927/104/201 regarding the leave for which Captain R.C.R. Whalley, His Majesty's Consul at Majo, is eligible under East African Regulations, and to request you to inform Mr Secretary Eden that the provisions of Kenya and Uganda have <sup>to be applied</sup> ~~are~~ applied in the exceptional circumstances of this case, Captain Whalley should be allowed to receive

36  
37  
*copy to Kenya Uganda*

FURTHER ACTION.

*Copy of copy of No 34 for Kenya Uganda*

receive a cash payment  
equal to full pay for the  
period of leave which he  
may be obliged to forego.

I am etc.

(Signed) E. W. FLOOD

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

Foreign Office.

Nov 23, 1936.

Reference to previous correspondence:

C.O. letter no. 38202/1936 of Nov. 16th.

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.

Subject.

From M R  
Cairo  
1038 of Nov. 19th  
Kerry  
Sydney  
16  
copy (sic) and...

Leave due to Captain  
R. E. Whalley

Similar letter sent to

Copy

(K 12927/244/201)

NO DISTRIBUTION.

Decode. Sir M. Lampson (Cairo) 19th November, 1936.  
 D. 1.55 p.m. 19th November, 1936.  
 R. 12.50 p.m. 19th November, 1936.  
 No. 1056. (R)

---

Your despatch No. 1055.

Following received from Khartoum telegram No. 251. Begin

It is contrary to leave and personal regulations of this Government to commute leave accumulations into cash.

In view, however, of the peculiar circumstances of this case to which my attention is drawn, and having regard to

Captain Wha.....'s status as a colonial Government servant, leave conditions, if Kenya and Uganda agree to the proposal,

sic

I am prepared to admit Sudan Government's share against our consulate account.

Copy  
(K 12927/344/301)

NO DISTRIBUTION.

Decode.	Sir M. Lammoun (Cairo)	19th November, 1956.
D.	1.55 p.m.	19th November, 1956.
R.	12.50 p.m.	19th November, 1956.

No. 1035. (R)

---

Your despatch No. 1035.

Following received from Khartoum telegram No. 331. Begins

It is contrary to leave and personal regulations of this Government to commute leave accumulations into cash.

In view, however, of the peculiar circumstances of this case to which my attention is drawn, and having regard to Captain Wha.....'s status as a colonial Government servant, leave conditions, if Kenya and Uganda agree to the proposal, I am prepared to admit Sudan Government's share against our consulate account.

sic

Copy

(K 13927/344/201)

NO DISTRIBUTION.

Decode. Sir R. Lampson (Cairo) 19th November, 1936.  
D. 1.55 p.m. 19th November, 1936.  
R. 12.50 p.m. 19th November, 1936.  
No. 1035. (R)

Your despatch No. 1035.

Following received from Khartoum telegram No. 231. Begin.

It is contrary to leave and personal regulations of this Government to commute leave accumulations into cash.

In view, however, of the peculiar circumstances of this case to which my attention is drawn, and having regard to

Captain Wha.....'s status as a colonial Government servant, leave conditions, if Kenya and Uganda agree to the proposal, I am prepared to admit Sudan Government's share against our consulate account.

sic

COPY FOR REGISTRATION

RECEIVED  
E 23 NOV 1936  
C. O. REGY

33  
17

Telegram from the Governor of Uganda to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Dated 23rd November, 1936. received 9.40 a.m. 23rd November.

No. 116.

(29)

Your despatch of the 12th November No. 482 "halley  
circumstances

I have no objection in exceptional/ of the case to proposal  
that person named should receive cash payment equal to full  
pay for period of leave which may be foregone.

G. O.

Mr. Grossmith. 7. 11. 36.

Mr. Paskin 9. 21

Mr. Hood 9. 26

Sir C. Parkinson.

Sir G. Tomlinson.

Sir C. Bottomley.

Sir J. Shackburgh.

Permt. U.S. of S.

Parly. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

38202/36.

To go by Air Mail of 10th November.

Downing Street.

12 November, 1. 36.

Sir,

I have etc. to refer to the

confidential despatch (1)

confidential despatch (2)

addressed to you by Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister (now Viscount Swinton)

on the 28th of September, 1. 33, which need no longer be regarded as

confidential, on the subject of the

conditions of service applicable to

Captain H. C. Whalley as His Majesty's

Consul at Meji, and to transmit to

you a copy of a despatch which has

been sent to His Majesty's

Representative at Cairo regarding the

leave for which Captain Whalley, <sup>RCR</sup>

His Majesty's Consul at Meji, is

DRAFT.

KENYA.

NO. 911

GOVERNOR.

UGANDA.

NO. 482

GOVERNOR.

28 Amund (32)  
29 (33)

(1)  
(2)  
Nov 16 m  
36 21/35

30

31

57/36. (27)

copy (as to book) to

To His Representative at Cairo.  
With 2 sub envelopes.  
15. copy of 28/11/36  
28/11/36

FURTHER ACTION.

Ch 6 P.S. Y.





In any further communication on this subject, please quote  
No. K12209/144/201.  
and address - not to any person by name, but to  
"The Under-Secretary of State," Foreign Office, London, S.W. 1

No. 12209

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,

no. 6. 1936.

Reference to previous correspondence.

Foreign Office letter No. K1900/144/201 of March 24

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.

Subject.

To H.M. Representative  
Carso

Leave due to Captain  
R. C. Whalley, formerly  
H.M. Consul at Maje.

no. 1035 of Nov 5

copy sent to { Range (25) }  
{ Ryan (29) }

Similar letter sent to



5th November, 1936.

Sir,

Since Captain Halley, lately His Majesty's Consul at Hajji, returned to this country some three months ago he has rightly expressed on several occasions his wish that some final solution should be found for the complicated problem of the amount of leave due to him after his protracted service in a post the post of maintaining which was split up between three different Governments, namely those of the Sudan, Kenya and Uganda, each of which apparently enforce different leave regulations. With a view to simplifying and expediting matters Mr. Howell, of the Sudan Government Office, was asked to interest himself in the subject in the hope that with the co-operation of the Colonial Office, some settlement satisfactory to all concerned could be worked out. Mr. Howell kindly consented to help, and it will be seen from the enclosed copies of semi-official letters which he has exchanged with Mr. Grossmith of the Colonial Office that with the latter's assistance, a schedule of the leave to which Captain Halley is entitled has been drawn up and a constructive proposal for the liquidation of the whole question submitted.

2. You will observe that Captain Halley is held to have due to him a total of 269 days', of which 155 will have been expended by the 30th November. As the Sudan

Government

Sir Miles Lampson, K.C.M.G., C.B.  
 etc., etc., etc.  
 Cairo.

Government have undertaken to re-employ Captain Halley on a contractual basis (the exact details are still under discussion between Sir Robert Vansittart and Sir Stewart Symes) it is contemplated that on or about that date he will be starting on his return journey to report at Khartoum; for this and other reasons, and especially to avoid the carrying over of a period of leave, which would inevitably lead to more complex researches and calculations at a later date, it is suggested that Captain Halley should be compensated for the loss of 126 days' leave by receiving a payment corresponding to about four months' pay. This sum would be contributed by the governments of the Sudan, Kenya and Uganda.

I shall be glad if you will communicate these proposals at your early convenience to the Sudan Government, intimating that they are also being laid before the two Colonial Administrations concerned, and expressing my earnest hope that they will be found to be acceptable.

Captain Halley, whose services in Kaji are greatly appreciated by His Majesty's Government has now been in the United Kingdom for over three months' a prey to uncertainty not only about his leave but also, for the most of the time, about his immediate future. I am in these circumstances anxious that the problem of this officer's leave should be disposed of as soon as possible.

I request the favour of a telegraphic reply to this despatch.

I am, with great truth and regard,  
Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
(For the Secretary of State)

C. O.

Mr. Grossmith. 3. 11.36.

Mr. *Parkin* 3/21 f.

Mr.

Sir C. Parkinson.

Sir G. Tomlinson.

Sir C. Bottomley.

Sir J. Shuckburgh.

Permt. U.S. of S.

Party. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

38202/36.

Semi-official for Mr. Grossmith's signature.

Downing Street.

C.D.  
3-NOV  
3

- 3 November, 1936.

Dear Mr. Howell,

**DRAFT.**

A.B.B. HOWELL, ESQ.

*copy to Kenya (216) Uganda (217)*

Thank you for your letter of the 29th of October, No. L.C.3001.15/31. regarding Captain Whalley's leave. We have submitted to higher authorities here your proposal that Whalley should be allowed to commute for cash any leave that he may have outstanding when he goes back to the Sudan, and it has been agreed that if the Sudan Government desire to put forward a proposal on those lines we should, <sup>in the very</sup> ~~as a very~~ exceptional circumstances of this special case, recommend the proposal to the Governments of Kenya and Uganda for their favourable consideration.

**FURTHER ACTION.**

If Captain Whalley returns to the  
*and leaves England*  
Sudan on the 30th of November I think that  
he will have an unexpended balance of 126  
days leave, calculated as follows:-

Leave due in respect of his provisional  
appointment as Consul at Maji

Vacation leave 96 days

Return leave 96 days

192 days

Leave taken

107 days

Leave deferred 85 days

Leave earned in respect of his substantive  
appointment as Consul at Maji

Vacation leave 87 days

Return leave

subject to the  
concurrence of  
the Governments  
of Kenya, Uganda  
and the Sudan, 87 days

174 days

Leave taken to  
30th of November

133 days 41 days

Unexpended 126 days

I agree, however, that the calculation  
should be verified later, on Whalley's return  
to the Sudan.

*As regards the above computation I should  
explain that in Uganda leave is granted  
for the period of the voyage plus 3 days "vacation"  
& 3 days "return" leave in respect of each completed  
month of residential service.*

*Yours sincerely*

C. O.

- Mr. Grossmith.
- Mr. *Parkin* 132
- Mr. *Plow* 16
- Sir C. Parkinson.
- Sir G. Tomlinson
- Sir C. Bottomley.
- Sir J. Stuckburgh.
- Permt. U.S. of S.
- Parly. U.S. of S.
- Secretary of State.

3521/76.  
For Mr. Grossmith

DOWNING STREET.

October, 1935.

**DRAFT.**

A. B. B. HOWEL, 550.

Dear Mr. Howel,

You asked us to let you know what leave Captain Whalley would be eligible for under East African Regulations. I enclose, for your information, a copy of a letter which we sent to the Foreign Office in 1933 showing that he is eligible for leave on the same basis as officers serving in Uganda. Without knowing the exact dates on which Captain Whalley commenced his last tour of service and (b) left Maji on leave, it is not possible to calculate his leave accurately. As far as can be seen from the information on our file and

1070. 28/11/1935 303/53

Statement

Copy to be made for  
(the file.)

copy to Kenya (20)  
Rugby (24)

**FURTHER ACTION.**



TELEGRAMS: SUDANOLOGY, SOWEST, LONDON.  
TELEGRAMS OVERSEAS: SUDANOLOGY, LONDON.  
TELEPHONE: WHITEHALL 3821.

SUDAN GOVERNMENT  
LONDON OFFICE.

25 26  
AH/WB.

WELLINGTON HOUSE,  
BUCKINGHAM GATE,  
LONDON, S.W. 1.

RECEIVED  
29 DEC 1936  
C. O. REGY

L.O. 3001.9/61.

29th October, 1936.

Dear Mr Grossmith

I am very much obliged to you for your letter No. 38202/36 of the 19th October and enclosure, which throw a good deal of light on the question of Captain Whalley's leave. Since then I have seen Whalley and have had from him certain particulars which affect the calculation.

To get a clear picture, may I summarise the chronology of his Maji appointment as follows:-

On 21st November 1930 he was provisionally appointed H.M. Consul at Maji for two years (at a salary of £2,1,000 a year, with £E.110 allowances) on contract with the Sudan Government.

(Note. He had at that time served for two years in the Sudan and was due for four months leave. His appointment to Maji was made urgently and he was obliged to forego his leave from the Sudan Government, with the promise that he would be given his leave from Maji as soon as possible. The exigencies of his post at Maji were, however, such that it was not possible to grant him leave until 1933.)

On 12th May 1933, still not having had leave, he was given the substantive appointment of Consul on the same pay and allowances. The contract with the Sudan Government was dropped and his salary was paid by contributions from the Kenya, Uganda and Sudan Governments (in proportions of 25, 25, and 50 per cent. respectively). He was responsible partly to those Governments and partly to H.M. Representative at Addis Ababa.

He was almost immediately allowed to go on leave, and he arrived in England on 15th August 1933. While he was on leave a computation was made at the Colonial Office of the leave due to him, and it was calculated that he had completed a tour of 32 months service and was entitled to 96 days "vacation" leave plus 96 days "return" leave, total 192 days, (vide your enclosure 3021/33 of 28th September 1933). You will notice therefore that the period of his provisional appointment, during which he was still formally on contract with the Sudan Government, was taken as a period during which he was subject to Uganda leave regulations.

Whalley did not, however, get his full 192 days but was summoned back for special reasons connected with his post. He left England on 30th November 1933. He thus had had 105 days leave, which left him a credit balance of 87 days.

C. A. Grossmith, Esq.,  
Colonial Office,  
Downing Street,  
S.W.1.

/He .....

Handwritten notes: Kenya (25), Uganda (29)

77

He then proceeded with an unbroken tour of service till 1936 when he was again granted leave, and arrived in this country on 21st July 1936, and has remained here since that date.

Since he has been home the Consulate has been closed down, following on recent well-known events. Incidentally, he was obliged to leave the whole of his equipment, stores and personal effects at Maji and it is more than likely that he will altogether lose the greater part of them. If so, presumably he will have a claim for compensation.

The period then from 30th November 1933 to 21st July 1936 is (if I understand the regulation correctly) a period of service and is actually 31 months. Your letter says 29 months but possibly it was assumed that Whalley had taken the whole of the leave previously due to him.

Taking however your calculation of 87 days "vacation" plus 87 days "return" leave (if he goes back to the Sudan - as he will do) as correct, Whalley's account seems to be as follows:-

Balance from 1933.	87 days.
Due for service (1933-1936)	87 days "vacation". 87 days "return".
Total.	261 days.

Whalley is now taking leave against this total. He has had something over 90 days and he will probably go back to the Sudan in about a month's time, so he will spend about 120 days altogether, leaving an unexpended balance of something like 140 days.

I have no authority to make any suggestion on behalf of the Sudan Government. I would, however, submit as a personal suggestion to be considered by the proper authority, that it would simplify the problem if the distinction between Whalley's provisional and his substantive appointment were ignored and the whole period (1930-1936) taken as one. I believe it would be difficult to ascertain at this date exactly what Whalley's position was during his "provisional" period. In any case I think I am right in saying that his pay was at that time shared by the three Governments.

If this were done, the balance of leave worked out above (assuming it is accurate) would be correctly due to Whalley. As he is returning to the Sudan where he will be serving under quite different conditions and regulations as regards leave, this unexpended leave is likely to be lost to him.

I suggest therefore also that, bearing in mind that Whalley had five years continuous service without leave, that he was only prevented from taking leave by reasons of service, that when he did get his leave it was curtailed for similar reasons, and that (I believe I am right in saying) he acquitted himself well in a position of exceptional difficulty, some

/gratuity .....

gratuity should, as an exceptional case, be paid him for his service at Maji based on the calculation of the unexpended period of his leave which should, in consideration of such gratuity, be cancelled. An exact calculation could be made when Whalley returns to the Sudan, but I expect four months' pay would cover all arrears.

Disregarding details, could this suggestion be considered in principle, and if it seems at all acceptable, perhaps the Sudan Government could be consulted through the Foreign Office.

Yours sincerely  
C. A. A. Howell.

C. O.

38202/36

Mr. Grossmith.

Mr. *Parkin* 137

Mr. *Platt* 16 *fs*

Sir C. Parkinson.

Sir G. Tomlinson.

Sir C. Bottomley.

Sir J. Stauchburgh.

Permt. U.S. of S.

Parly. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

*In Mr. Grossmith's bag*

CD  
17OCT

DOWNING STREET.

19 October, 1936.

**DRAFT.**

A. B. B. HOWELL, ESQ.

Dear Mr. Howell,

You asked us to let you know what leave Captain Whalley would be eligible for under East African Regulations. I enclose, for your information, a copy of a letter which we sent to the Foreign Office in 1933, showing that he is eligible for leave on the same basis as officers serving in Uganda. Without knowing the exact dates on which Captain Whalley (a) commenced his last tour of service and (b) left Maji on leave, it is not possible to calculate his leave accurately. As far as can be seen from the information on our file and

*To do. 27/10/33 (30/1/33)*

Statement

*(Copy to be made from the file.)*

*copy to Kenya (20) Uganda (21)*

FURTHER ACTION.

the

the statement which you left with me,  
which I return herewith, he completed  
29 months' service in his substantive

appointment as Consul at Maji, and is *therefore*,  
eligible for 87 days leave commencing  
from the date of his arrival in England.

If he ~~is not~~ <sup>were</sup> returning to Maji <sup>for</sup> on duty,  
he ~~will not~~ <sup>would also</sup> be eligible for <sup>87 days</sup> any period  
of "return leave".

*of course, if he*  
*agreed that he is to return to*  
*Maji on duty, he would be*  
*eligible for 87 days "return*  
*leave". We have heard nothing*  
*from the ~~Board of Admiralty~~*  
*regarding ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> Capt. Whalley's future.*

*Yours sincerely,*  
*[Signature]*

An officer of the Colonial Service who  
is transferred to another Colony, while on  
leave in England, is also allowed to  
take his "return leave". It is suggested  
not, by analogy, Capt. Whalley might  
be allowed "return leave" even if he  
reverts to the Sudan service instead of  
returning to Maji for duty.

*We have heard nothing*  
*from the F.O. as to Capt. Whalley's future.*

*[Signature]*

During any such period it wd. be reasonable for Capt. Stallop's leave pay to be shared by the three Govts. concerned.

I notice however that, in the statement ~~which you refer to~~ ~~which I refer to~~, he is shown as having 483 days <sup>Sudan</sup> leave to his credit up to 11 Nov 1933. If before his return to Noyi or to the Sudan he takes more than the leave earned on the Uganda scale in respect of his last tour of duty at Noyi (i.e. if he draws on his accrued Sudan leave) then <sup>on</sup> (by analogy of an officer in the Colonial Service in similar circumstances) it is suggested that his pay in respect of any such leave shd. be borne solely by the Sudan Govt.

We have heard nothing from the P.O. as to the future of the Noyi Comulate.

Yrs. sincerely

H. G. H. [Signature]

CAPTAIN R. C. WALLEY

Born. 20.1.1893

5.1.27 Appointed to Sudan Railways @ £.600 p.a.

1.10.27 Transferred to Political Service on contract  
@ £.660 p.a.

1.1.29 Contract renewed for 2 years @ £.720 p.a.

21.11.30 Appointed His Majesty's Consul Maji on fresh  
contract with Sudan Government for 2 years @  
£.1000 p.a. (+ £.110 allowances).12.5.33 Given substantive appointment as Consul Maji  
at same salary and allowances.LEAVEGrantedLeave in credit

1928 90 days (20.8.28 to 24.11.28).

1933 119 days (6.8.33 to 9.12.33). 483 days up to 11.3.33  
(last day of service  
under Sudan  
Government)(N.B. 1933 Leave though calculated under S.G. Regs.  
is to be finally accounted for as though  
granted by Uganda Government, vide pp.609-610  
and 624-5 of Vol.VI).

X Excluding 7 days for travelling.

Mr Grossmelt

without knowing

the exact date on which Captain Whalley (a) commenced his last tour of service and (b) left. May be on leave it is not possible to calculate his leave accurately

As far as it can be said from the information on his file & he completed 29 months' service & is eligible for 87 days leave commencing from the date of his arrival in England.  
(calculated at legacy rate.)

J. King

16/10/36



C. O.

Mr.

Mr.

Mr.

*Sir C. Parkinson.*

*Sir G. Tomlinson.*

*Sir C. Bottomley.*

*Sir J. Shuckburgh.*

*Permt. U.S. of S.*

*Parly. U.S. of S.*

*Secretary of State.*

**DRAFT.**

**FURTHER ACTION.**

In any further communication on this subject, please quote

No. J 1953/10044/11

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

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

Duplicate

Encl.

38202/36

21

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

Foreign Office,

August 17<sup>th</sup>, 1936.

RECEIVED  
F.O. Sec.

Reference to previous correspondence:

Foreign Office letter of 19<sup>th</sup> June 1936 (J 5452/10044/1)

Description of Enclosure.

(17)

Name and Date.

Subject.

Telegram from

High Commissioner

Bombay,

No 826

15<sup>th</sup> August

Situation at Hoji

Copy to Hoji (2)

Similar letter sent to

NO DISTRIBUTION.

Decode. Sir M. Lampson (Alexandria),  
15th August, 1936.  
D. 1.20 p.m. 15th August, 1936.  
R. 1.10 p.m. 15th August, 1936.  
No. 826. (R).

My telegram No. 557.

Following received from Khartoum No. 15 Saving. Begins.

My telegram No. 95.

Maji Consulate interpreter arrived at Kaposeta on August 5th having left Maji about July 17th. He reports that Maji was then calm. This is the first report received since Colonel Sandford's departure on May 28th.

In any further communication on this subject, please quote

No Dup

No. *T 6600/4044/1*  
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,

*31<sup>st</sup> July, 1936.*

RECEIVED  
- 4 AUG 1936  
REGD

Reference to previous correspondence

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.

Subject.

*7/36*

*H. A. R.*

*Cairo*

*No: 836*

*15<sup>th</sup> July.*

*Intelligence Report from  
Major ~~Conulate~~ for  
quarter ended 30<sup>th</sup> June*

Similar letter sent to

(100/22/36)

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

CAIRO.

July 15. 1936.

Reference to previous communication.

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date

Subject

FROM: Khartoum, No. 123  
of July 3rd, 1936.

Haji Consular District Quarterly  
Intelligence Report for period  
ended 30.6.36.

COPI

No. 158.

(95.G.2)

37

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

Governor-General's Office

Khartoum, 13 July, 1936.

---

Reference to previous correspondence:-

Description of enclosure:-

Waji Consular district quarterly intelligence report for the period ended 30th June, 1936.

1. POLITICAL

Pitaurari Zaude Ayella, the Governor of the Maji Province has not visited the Consulate during the quarter and on several occasions refused to allow me to call on him stating that he was ill or had a bad leg and was unable to dress himself correctly to receive me. Lieut-Col. Sandford visited the Consulate on several occasions representing the Governor and most, if not all, official business was transacted through the medium of the Adviser to the Governor of Maji Province.

The taxation figure for natives was settled at £7 per annum and several Consulate native employees were treated by the new administration in much the same way as preceding regimes for the extraction of the annual taxation moneys. Many of the abuses experienced with earlier Governors of Maji started to reappear in that the Governor and Director and all other senior officials still demanded free labour, firewood and grass from the natives in direct contradiction to the new administrative regulations (AGER DUM) for the Maji Model Province. In order to avoid argument with Col. Sandford about these personal illegalities the Governor sent all his gales to Sayi mountain to ensure that the animals should receive free grass for their consumption during the night; barley or other grain for the animals was also demanded.

It was reported during the quarter that the Central Government had made arrangements with the Governor of the Jimma Province to send £36,000 to Maji for the payment of officials and soldiers monthly wages. It was reported, but the truth is unknown, that this order was issued immediately after all cash in the Jimma Treasury had been ordered to be sent to Addis Ababa. Reports stated that some £200,000 had been sent to Addis Ababa

about a fortnight before the Maji requirements were notified to Jimma. No money had arrived in Maji by the end of April and all officials and soldiers were then understood to be several months overdue.

No efforts of any kind have been made to enrol any of the Amhara in the Consular District under the Emperor's Conscription Proclamations of January and March. No notice has been taken of the Proclamations.

The training and drilling of soldiers continued intermittently during the quarter and several cases of refusal to attend parades were reported on account of the fact that soldiers had not received any wages for several months.

Some tardy and spasmodic work was done on Col. Sandford's house. Even when the Adviser brought pressure to bear upon the Governor to get the housing completed before the arrival of Mrs. Sandford in late May, very little work was done. In fact the housing for the Adviser and his wife remained in the same state in which it was reported at the end of the last quarter.

It is amusing to report that the story of a soldier reported to have been mauled by a lioness was completely untrue (vide report for last quarter). The following appear to be the facts of the case. When Colonel Sandford related the story to me in the first place I told him that the story sounded queer to me because in my six years in Maji I had never heard of any lions at Mashe where the incident took place, and there appeared to me to be no likelihood of lions there now since there was practically no game for them to exist on. Colonel Sandford went to Mashe to see the mauled man and examined his wounds in a very cursory fashion, which were reported to be a deep single claw wound in each buttock. The soldier was on the way towards recovery but died a few weeks after Colonel Sandford's visit to him. After the soldier's death one of the junior men at Mashe went to the Governor and confessed that he had accidentally shot his senior

Whist



whilst arresting a deserting soldier from the Maji town. All the Amhara at Mashe told Col. Sandford the same story. Colonel Sandford, however, admitted to me that he had not examined the wounds very carefully, and that it had not struck him that the single reported lion claw wound in each buttock could have been caused by a bullet.

Very little news of the war was received from Addis Ababa during the quarter. The Emperor sent a personal telegram to his cousin, the Governor of Maji to the effect that he must take the greatest care to avoid any trouble on the British frontiers since Great Britain was the only nation that was helping Ethiopia in her struggle for the maintenance of her independence.

Another ammunition dealing affair by Amhara Consular Guards came to light during the quarter. I discovered on checking the ammunition in the men's bandoliers that a quantity of J16 and J17 .303 cartridges, presumably manufactured during the Great War, was in the possession of several men. I decided to do nothing for a time. Eventually on the return of a party from Kenya Colony the whole transaction came to hand. J16 and J17 cartridges were useless as I discovered after firing 6 rounds several times that they refused to go off. It appeared that the Governor's soldiers realised that their ammunition, all J16 or J17 for their .303 rifles was useless, therefore they bribed Amhara Consular Guards to exchange their K25, F 26 or K28 Government ammunition for an equivalent 10 rounds of the useless J16 or J17 plus \$2 into the bargain. Eventually some 60 useless cartridges were found and all implicated men, all Amhara, were discharged from Consulate service. The whole of this affair was reported to Colonel Sandford for the information of the Governor who made the usual Ethiopian promises that have resulted for the last five years in nothing at all being done.

2. FRONTIER AFFAIRS

No action of any kind has been taken by the local authorities in Waji about the Director's Sudan poaching affair, except attempts to hush it up for the moment, in the hope that it will eventually be forgotten. The Adviser to the Governor did not believe that Alemayou Tana, the Director, was implicated in the affair and told me that the affair in his opinion was of very minor importance. The complicity of the Director in this poaching venture was proved to me by the arrival in the Consulate of two ex native poachers, a Turkana and Nyangator; these men gave me full information of the affair. Two men gave me very full information of the recent Boma raiding and are now with the District Commissioner at :apoets with British subject staff of the Consulate.

On the 17th April I received a telegram no. 161 dated 2nd April from the Civil Secretary, Sudan Government; which reads:-

Following fax Whalley from Jakhia begins Urgent. Grateful if you would investigate report of a big raid by Kichepo on the Boma Beir (Epata or Murle) on second March AAA Can you visit Plateau again and make contact AAA CHIEF Ibaa reports Tate And Maitath Villages attacked with magazine rifles with total about 40 killed and 45 prisoners AAA Beir have left Plateau AAA Ammak Chief Ilami was killed by Kichepo in January and Governor fears return by Beir and Annual raid unless peace is made AAA Organiser was Losanga with Badalings Durgan Kambo  
ENDS.

The above information was shown to the Adviser who took it to the Governor for information. I informed Colonel Sandford that I had visited Boma Plateau in November 1935 and found the tribes living at peace. The Kichepo tribe was extremely weak from famine and Chief Losanga and his own personal followers were living with the Epata (Beir or Murle) at Tewoth hill and were then /being

being fed by the Epota since there was no food in the Kichepo area. It was obvious to me that the Kichepo could not have carried out the raid on the Beir (Epota or Murle), unaided. The names of Losanga's assistants savoured to me of Ethiopian connection and I told the Adviser that in my opinion Losanga had been assisted by the Tirna, or Tid, or Zulhazi, or Beyrou tribes and that the slave organisation of Gurafarda might perhaps have been implicated since the raid was reported to have been carried out with magazine rifles. I requested the Governor to come to see me in the Consulate, or alternatively, to receive me in order that I might discuss the matter with him. The Governor refused to see me saying that he was ill and sent Colonel Sandford to the Consulate to go into the matter with me. Eventually I was requested to record my conversation with the Adviser in a letter to the Governor.

A few days after my conversation with Colonel Sandford information was obtained in Waji of the raid and my informants who had been Sudan elephant poachers told me that there were many Epota captives in the hands of the Tirna, Zulhazi, and Beyrou natives. Fairly full information of the raid was obtained confirming the report contained in the telegram from the Civil Secretary, Khartoum. I requested Colonel Sandford to visit me and I gave him full details. Colonel Sandford replied by letter "Your news is interesting and if true the very devil". It was apparent during my conversation with the Adviser that he did not believe the information I had obtained in entirety. Thereupon after extracting a promise from him that my sources of information would not be divulged to the Governor I produced my informants before Colonel Sandford for him to question. The informants were questioned by the Adviser in Amharic and he obtained certain additional information. The Adviser later caused inquiries to be made from Grazmach Tadessa, the Officer in charge of the Beyrou District. This Ethiopian official stated that he knew nothing about the matter at all and did not believe that there had been

any raid and stated that there were no captives in his area. A few days later I obtained more corroborative information to the effect that there were some 10 to 15 Epeta captives with the Beyrou natives and about the same number with the Tirna tribe. The information indicated that the captives were as is usual women and children; that the Tirna natives were in the process of sending their captives to the Bako Province to the east of the One River where some other slaves had been disposed of and that the Beyrou natives were sending some of their captives to the Gurafarda slaves' organisation at Suksuk in the Gurafarda Province where Jabba Burji, the most important native chief of the Beyrou natives lived and acted as a brigand, slave raider and slave dealer.

Complete information was placed into the hands of Colonel Sandford who eventually informed me that he had told the Governor and Director of the Hajj Province that it was a disgrace that the Consul at Waji should be able to obtain full information of the raid from Ethiopians in Waji when the Governor and Adviser were unable to get any information about the affair at all.

I then sent a letter to the Governor giving all information and requested him to recover the captives from the clutches of his natives, and added that I intended proceeding to the Boma Plateau to investigate into the matter. At the same time I requested the Governor and Adviser to enquire into matters amongst the Ethiopian native tribesmen and asked for a road pass for my journey to the Sudan. After a delay of several days I received the pass and the Governor and Adviser proceeded to Kanta, Duku and Beyrou to make investigations into my reports.

I departed from Waji on 25th April for the Boma Plateau after telegraphing to Captain W.H.B. Leslie, my relieving officer for leave, to await my arrival at Kaposta where I intended handing over to him in accordance with the discretionary permission granted to me by H.B.M.'s Minister at Addis Ababa.

On 26th April at Addikas I collected more corroborative information from the natives of this area of the raid, captives' whereabouts and so forth. Late in the evening of the same day I received a long report from Colonel Sandford indicating that the counter raid expected by the Governor of the Upper Nile Province had taken place on 18th April on Jabba Burji's men at Suksuk in the Gurafarda Province. Suksuk had been known to have been the headquarters of the Anbara or Tigre slavers organization for some years. Colonel Sandford reported that some 40 Speta and Annuak raiders in the counter-raid had been killed, but the raiders had killed some 40 of Jabba Burji's men and captured about 5 with many cattle, other stock had been driven away into the bush. The raiders were reported to be clothed in Sudan Government uniforms and that all raiders paid tax to the frengi (Sudan Government). I replied to Colonel Sandford that an Annuak Chief Alemi had been killed by Ethiopian tribes and that many Tambo as he called them - viz. Annuak lived on the Ethiopian bank of the Akobe River and since the death of Frasse aba Diko, the well-known Ethiopian elephant poacher in 1932 the Tambo or Annuak within Ethiopia were in no way administered by Ethiopia. The Annuak in question I said to be great friends of Chief Alemi or perhaps some of his own tribesmen. I added that I had heard these rumours about British troops being the cause of raids at mawstan and in no case so far had such proved to be the case. Colonel Sandford eventually had to report that there was no foundation for the report about the Annuaks in Sudan Government uniform and that my opinion about matters had largely been proved to be correct and that captives had been traced to the Beyrou villages.

I had experienced the greatest difficulty in collecting sufficient grain and flour for my scratch party for the journey to the Boma Plateau. I had sent most of my animals and men to Kaposta to collect and bring Captain Lesalie to Maji. After two

more days travelling I encountered some mail runners that I had sent to Maji about a month before to obtain news of Captain Lesslie's movements. The runners brought news to me from the District Commissioner at Kapeeta that Captain Lesslie would leave Kapeeta for Maji on April 26th. The latest Reuters telegram arrived with the runners and the text stated that Dessie had fallen and that the capital was expected to fall any day after the 1st May.

Whilst at Addikas I managed to obtain the services of some Tirma guides. I did not actually require the Tirma as guides but I wished to fill up my flour bags in Tirma villages for the onward journey to Boma. The Plateau had been reported as deserted by the Sudan Government. At the Kibish River the two Tirma deserted from my camp leaving behind the mules advanced to them as guides and the flour ration that had been issued to them that very day. In their small bundle I found 3 rounds of J16 and J17 .303 ammunition which had presumably been bought by them in Maji where they had been without any rifles. The fact that these cartridges were found in possession of the Tirma goes to support the report from the Civil Secretary, Khartoum that magazine rifles were used by the Ethiopian tribes during the raid on the Epta.

My reasons for not proceeding to the Boma Plateau in brief were:-

- A. Most of my staff and all animals had been sent to meet Capt. Lesslie (my relief) at Kapeeta and to bring him to Maji, for this reason I was extremely short of animals and staff.
- B. I had collected together a very scratch party for the journey to Boma, but buying grain and grinding the grain into flour proved more difficult than usual, and it was difficult to obtain enough transport of the requisite kind and I had to employ many Maji native porters who are generally most unsatisfactory.

C. I had hoped to fill up my flour bags for men's rations in Tirma country, but after the desertion of the engaged Tirma at the Kibish River it proved impossible to make contact with any Tirma who fled into the bush as soon as my party was sighted.

D. At the Darak Wonz I received news from Kapoeta giving me the impression that Captain Lesslie might not have received my telegram asking him to wait at Kapoeta until I arrived and might actually have started for Maji with my men and animals. The news that Addis Ababa might fall any day into Italian hands was another cause for my getting into contact with the Sudan Authorities at once.

E. After my departure from Maji I had received news from Colonel Sandford that the expected counter-raid by Beir and Annak had taken place on the 1th April and I, therefore, was unable to make peace between the tribes as requested in the Civil Secretary's telegram. The native porters were bad, and I fear, had I gone ahead to Boma and found it deserted as stated to be by Governor Upper Nile Province I might have experienced the greatest difficulty in reaching Kapoeta with my party intact.

From the Darak Wonz I sent all mails and information and my latest Reuters telegrams to Colonel Sandford, who I understood intended leaving Maji for Lake Rudolf during the first week of May in order to meet his wife who was expected to arrive in Kitale on or about the 12th May. I also arranged for runners to leave Maji for Kapoeta with any recent news from Colonel Sandford. I received Colonel Sandford's letters of 4th and 5th May at Kapoeta on the 15th May. All information contained in these letters was sent to the Civil Secretary Khartoum, in my telegram No. 21, which reads as follows:-

Consulate runners arrived Kapoeta 15th with reported dated 5th May from Sandford confirming your telegram 420 (T 61 quoted earlier) substantially correct also my 10 to you and Minister

AAA So far 2 Epeta or Deir women and 2 babies and 1 boy recovered by the Maji Authorities from Ethiopian tribes vicinity Beyrou still hoping recover another 7 AAA Ten of 15 Epeta captives said to be with Losanga at Bona AAA Report states Tirna and Tid not implicated with Richapoalso slavers organization did not participate except for disposal captives AAA Annuak counter-raid on Ethiopian tribes as reported by 13 confirmed but Annuak in military uniforms unconfirmed AAA Sandford asks we request you arrange recover captives of Suksuk raid now alleged to be with Annuak and Epeta AAA report indicates likely raid by Tishana on Suksuk tribes who are now very weak AAA Before departure from Maji Sandford and Governor agreed raid and counter raid should be settled by frontier Lokiko at Katal Diriao dry weather when all Chiefs implicated tribes should settle matters AAA Is Ethiopian Government still in existence or functioning AAA Sandford and self urgently require information this point AAA Have received translation letter from Maji authorities stating they expect Lesslie and will now receive him Maji. Addressed Bahlie Khartoum repeated Governors Juba and Malakal.

It would appear that Colonel Sandford proceeded from Maji on about 5th May bound for Kenya Colony in order to meet his wife and take her to Maji. It seems that en route for the Lake Coli Sandford received a telegram from his wife stating that she was travelling by a later boat. Col. Sandford immediately returned to Maji despite the fact that he had read Reuters telegrams sent by me to him and acknowledged by him in his letters to me of 4th and 5th May. These Reuters indicated the likelihood that Addis Ababa would fall into Italian hands by 1st May or thereabouts. Colonel Sandford though not more than two or three days away from Lokitsung did not make direct or personal contact with the Kenya officials.

/Colonel



Colonel Sandford asked me to give him advice about the proposal for his wife to come to Meidi in May. I gave him the advice that it would not be wise for her to come until things were more settled, and stated it would be most advisable for him to postpone her arrival until the rainy season was over. In view of H.B.M.'s Minister's ruling that no British wives were to be allowed to enter Ethiopia, of which I had heard privately, I attempted to get Mrs. Sandford stopped. This effort through the Minister at Addis Ababa failed and she actually sailed from England. Fortunately the Sudan Agent, Cairo, Mrs. Sandford's brother met her at Port Said and took her from the boat to Cairo.

On my arrival at Kapoeta on 9th May I met Captain Lessie and on hearing of the fall of Addis Ababa and the collapse of the Ethiopian Armies caused enquiries to be made as to Colonel Sandford's whereabouts. Eventually some of Colonel Sandford's runners arrived at Lokitaung in Kenya Colony and they carried to him at Maji all the latest information of the developments in the Ethiopian situation and giving verbatim the copy of a telegram received from the Minister announcing the flight of the Emperor from Addis Ababa to Jibuti. It would appear that these messages from me reached Colonel Sandford in Maji on or about 20th May and he replied that this was the first authentic news he had received. No news of any kind seems to have reached the Maji Authorities of the Emperor's departure and the collapse of Ethiopian resistance.

Eventually Colonel Sandford arrived at Lokitaung on 5th June.

I interviewed His Excellency the Governor General of the Sudan at Juba on the 18th May. During a conference it was decided that the Boma Plateau should be occupied for several months by a detachment of the Sudan Defence Force. I accompanied El Hiralai I.G. Owen Bey, the Officer Commanding the

/Equatorial

Equatorial Corps, out towards the Kurok River by car in order to show him various routes I had found suitable in the wet weather. Eventually we cut a track for mechanical transport from Kombo (Lethagum) to the Kurok River where we fortunately encountered a good crossing. The Kurok River during the rainy season varies in depth up to about 20 to 25 feet in a narrow steep banked course. Later I went out to the Kurok on again and erected a steel wire ropeway across the river carrying a bosun's chair on a pulley for transporting men and kit from the north to south bank, or vice versa as the case might be, when the river is in spate.

All Amara Consular Guards were returned to the Consulate from Kapoeta. It has been arranged that the Consulate Interpreter should come to Kapoeta bringing with him the Epeta captives numbering about 1000, including women, babies and children.

The British subject staff in Consulate employ with most mules, animals and saddlery have been placed at the disposal of, and under the orders of the District Commissioner at Kapoeta for the Bone Plateau move, to act as guides, interpreters or in any way that may prove useful for the Civil or Military Authorities.

3. REGULATIONS REGARDING FOREIGNERS.

NIL

4. MIXED CASES.

NIL

5. REVENUE

The abolition of the "Gabar system" has not been achieved in actuality. With the Governor and Director behaving in very much the same manner as preceding Governors who violently enforced the gabar system, it is to be expected that junior officials and soldiery who are not in receipt of regular wages should follow the set example of their seniors.

/Colonel

Colonel Sandford had attempted to persuade the Governor and Director to obey the new administrative regulations for the Haji Wodel Province, but complete success has not resulted from his efforts.

In my opinion the complete abolition of the Gabar system will take several years under the direct administration by Europeans since Amaha, even to Governors of Provinces, and the natives themselves are all implicated therein.

6. COMMUNICATIONS

Nothing of any interest to report.

7. MISSIONS

Colonel Sandford informed me that he was unable to obtain any satisfaction from his Almayou Wana, the Director, about the property left by the Italian Mission on their evacuation to Onya Colony. Col. Sandford requested me to supply him with all the information in my possession. This was done, but I doubt whether anything such has been done since the Director still uses the scales and not inventoried Italian property as his own personal acquisitions.

8. SLAVERY

That slavery in Haji town itself has had a temporary set back was to be expected with the arrival of a new regime with an European Adviser directly in charge under the Emperor for the enforcement of Slavery Laws and so forth. Even in Haji as far as senior officials is concerned there have been certain indications of lack of severity. A few junior officials and soldiery have been dealt with according to Law, but the Director, as an instance of the senior officials, still retains in his compound and household many young children (vide report for last quarter) and no action of any kind has been taken for the return of the children to their parents, homes or relations.

/That

That Slavery in other Provinces of the Consular District continues as of yore is proved by the following incidents:-

A. Colonel Sandford informed me that he had traced six newly captured Maji mountain natives to the Tirma who had passed them on for disposal or sale to the Bako Province. The Bako Province is under the Governorship of Dejazmach Ababa Danto, a brother of Ras Desta Danto who is a son-in-law of the Emperor. Ras Desta and his retinue were responsible for the removal of several hundred, or even thousands, of Kaffa natives to slavery on their departure from Maji, Goldea and Kaffa provinces in 1931. Dejazmach Wolde M., acting Governor of Kaffa Province, as a single instance in point, is alleged on excellent authority to have removed some five hundred natives for his own personal benefit. With the transference of the Maji native slaves to the Bako Province it seems most likely that slave markets for the sale of slaves, and the demand for slaves still exists in Ras Desta's, and his slaving brother's areas.

B. The recent raid and counter-raid between the Bona Plateau and Ethiopian tribes. All captives quite irrespective of nationality have found their way to the slaver's organisation at Suksuk, others, of course, being sent to Bako according to reports.

C. The fact that slave markets at Yeki in the Gorei Consular District and others reported to be in close proximity to Gorei town itself have continued to function. Despite the disorganization caused by the war in the various provinces of the South western areas of Ethiopia the slave trade and markets for the disposal of slaves have according to fairly reliable reports taken another long lease of life.

9. RELATIONS WITH ETHIOPIAN OFFICIALS.

Nothing of much interest to report except that the Governor of Waji and the Director appear to be as supine, spineless and lethargic as their predecessors in the enforcement of Ethiopian Laws; this even whilst under the advice of Colonel Sandford.

On several occasions Colonel Sandford has told me that if he had full command and authority in Waji he could put the whole area to rights within a few months-- this confirms what I, myself, have stated for five years or more.

It appears to me that chaos will continue to reign in most centres where Amhara are in control and it will need European Law and strict enforced out of Laws by Europeans before any improvement towards progression of improvement will be achieved.

10. RELATIONS WITH PROVINCE OF IGATA.

11. RELATIONS WITH PROVINCE OF ...

NIL

12. COMMERCE.

My efforts to open up trade routes with Kenya Colony and the Sudan have met with the same fate as experienced with former régimes in Waji. Waji merchants state that each successive régime is the same as its immediate predecessor and all their requests to Governors have met with the same fate as my representations, and nothing has been done.

Trade in Waji is dead and there is practically no money to be obtained there; even Colonel Sandford has been obliged to borrow money from me for his own personal requirements for paying servants, buying market produce and so forth

SS "OMDURMAN"  
24th June 1936.  
Copies to:

(sgd.) R.C. WHALLEY,  
H.B.M.'S CONSUL, Waji.  
His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa,  
The Civil Secretary, Khartoum.  
The Consul General, Nairobi.

In any further communication on this subject, please quote  
No. 5558/1004/1  
and address—not to any person by name, but to  
"The Under-Secretary of State," Foreign Office, London, S. W. 1

53

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

June 24 1936

RECEIVED  
26 JUN 1936  
EQY

Reference to previous correspondence.

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
<i>Ltts. from H.M.R.</i>	<i>Literature in Western Ethiopia</i>
<i>N 566</i>	
<i>572</i>	
<i>567</i>	
<i>568</i>	
<i>June 12</i>	
<i>19</i>	
<i>18</i>	

Similar letter sent to

W.

4004/4044/1)

NO DISTRIBUTION.

Desced. Mr. Kelly. (Cairo).

18th June, 1936.

D. 8.15 p.m. 18th June, 1936.

E. 8.30 p.m. 18th June, 1936.

No. 509. E.

Following from Khartoum telegram 96 of 17th June begins:-

My telegram 95.

My immediately following telegram contains confirmatory text of telegram to me from Sandford, despatched from Khartoum on 8th June for transmission through Nairobi but not received here.

Sandford has now gone to Kitale and it now seems unlikely he will leave Kenya until he has received a (grp. out.) for transmission to Governor Magi or other definite instructions.

Sandford's attitude as I conceive it is indicated in my personal letter of 16th June to Mr. Kelly on to-day's air mail.

NO DISTRIBUION.

Mr. Kelly (Cairo).  
 June 19th 1936.  
 B. 9.55 p.m. June 19th 1936.  
 A. 10.0 p.m. June 19th 1936.

o. 572.

Khartoum telegram No. 96.

Letter just received from civil secretary which is referred to in last paragraph of telegram under reference forwards extracts from private letter from Colonel Sandford amplifying views put forward in his message contained in Khartoum telegram No. 97.

Commenting thereon civil secretary says that though it would be in the interest of all governments concerned (including Italian) that chaos should be averted until the latter are able to occupy and administer the country he feels very strongly that this situation is not of our making and that it is not for the Sudan Government to suggest initiation of any new policy which would involve great risks and considerable expenditure.

2. He points out that Sudanese obligations to assist consul at Shih..... in evacuation of British protected persons and other foreigners in Abyssinia are clear but when it comes to question of supporting different races against one another or against Italians or of protecting Negroid inhabitants of the south-west he feels that Sudan Government are correct in restricting their function as a post office for information required by Foreign Office and the League of Nations.

3. Full text goes to you by bag tomorrow.

Addressed to Foreign Office No. 572 of June 19th, repeated to Khartoum.



56  
NO DISTRIBUTION.

Decypher. Mr. Kelly. (Cairo).

June 18th. 1936.

D. 8.21.p.m. June 18th. 1936.

R. 9.45.p.m. June 18th. 1936.

No. 567.

o/o

Following from Khartoum telegram No. 97 June 17th.

Begins.

Following is text referred to in my immediately preceding telegram No. 5. Begins.

Pitamarari Zaodi Ayella, Governor of Haji, urgently desires the following telegram transmitted to Ethiopian Government, if existing, or the Emperor. Begins:-

Secret. No. 1. I have just heard the news of the evacuation of Addis Ababa and departure of the Emperor's government. As telephonic communication with Jimma is broken I have requested Colonel Sandford, adviser, to proceed to Kenya Port Lo..... to try to get in touch with Ethiopian Government by wireless and to ask for information and orders. Rom..... province now quiet but further trouble among tribes very probable and if soldiers are not paid we fear trouble also with them. We require money and also ammunition for Nelbel and Gras rifles. Please inform me who is responsible now for control in southern Ethiopia so that I may ask him for orders and any help I may require. I have sent Colonel Sandford for you to ask him what you would ask me and to receive orders and instructions on my behalf and everything for us should pass through him, and it is through him only that we can get this news. Ginbot. 18th [gr.undec.] Ends.

Up.....

Up to May 28th all quiet (? gr.omit.) (?Goldea Shoagimarra) post office had no news from Jimma Bako Gore for a month. Unless prompt steps [gr.undec.] organize government of south-western Ethiopia we anticipate that there will be chaos when the news of the government's [gr.undec.] and fall of Addis Ababa generally known. Already there is unrest amongst tribes especially near halfway to Gurafarda [gr.undec.] also local government officials Goldea Shoagimarra Kaffa [? jealous of] [?each other] refusing to co-operate also soldiers of Maji unpaid since March as insufficient revenue and money received from Jimma. If disorder prevails country will be overrun by bandits and slave trade will recommence in its worst form. If Governor of Maji provided immediately with 20,000 dollars and 20,000 rounds of Nelbel and Gras ammunition we can ensure internal order of Maji province [4 grs.undec.] whole of south-western Ethiopia - please refer to my letter of May 18th.

Copy.

(2 504/4044/1)

NO DISTRIBUTION.

Decide. Mr. Kelly. (Cairo).

16th June, 1936.

D. 8.15 p.m. 16th June, 1936.

E. 8.30 p.m. 16th June, 1936.

No. 568. R.

Following from shortoun telegram 96 of 17th June begins:-

By telegram 96.

My immediately following telegram contains confirmatory text of telegram to me from Sandford, despatched from Lokitsung on 8th June for transmission through Nairobi but not received here.

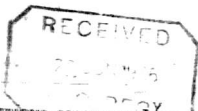
Sandford has now gone to Kitale and it now seems unlikely he will leave Kenya until he has received a ( govt. ) for transmission to Governor Maji or other definite instructions.

Business attitude as I conceive it is indicated in my personal letter of 16th June to Mr. Kelly on to-day's air mail.

N. D. P.  
59  
in any further communication on this subject, please quote  
No. J 5452/4044/1  
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 papers.

Foreign Office,  
19<sup>th</sup> June 1936.



Reference to previous correspondence  
Letter from Mr Lee to Mr Thompson No: 38202/36

Description of Enclosure.

194  
Job - May

Name and Date.

Subject.

copy 2 - Kenya (18)  
Tel for H.M.P.  
Buro  
No. 337 June 17 Situation in Western  
Ethiopia  
Tel to  
ditto.  
No. 337 June 18

Similar letter sent to

Decide.	Mr. Kelly, (Cairo).	17th June, 1936.
D.	11 a.m.	17th June, 1936.
R.	11 a.m.	17th June, 1936.
No. 227.	(R).	

0:0:0:0:0:0

Following from Sherton No. 95 of June 16th. Begin:  
Your telegram No. 125.

Sandford is now leaving for Hajji and I have recommended that he should go straight to Cairo by Imperial Airways since he will be able to submit his views on his own position vis à vis the Governor of Hajji more conveniently there than by telegraph through me. A letter from him summarizing these will be forwarded by next bag.

2. I am now authorizing Whalley to proceed on leave and he recommends that his Suez Canal interpreter now in charge of Consulate who may be in Sandford's opinion the cause of local friction should bring down Suez Canal tribunes now at Hajji vide your despatch No. 125 of May 20th and go on leave. Consulate would then be in charge of a Sergeant Major as was the case in 1935. I favour this course.

3. There is of course a risk that the Consulate property may suffer damage or be completely destroyed but I take it that this has already been recognised in accepting the policy of abandonment of Hajji for the time being and the Sergeant Major is probably fully as reliable as the interpreter.

4. Subject to your observations I propose to authorize [omitted] accordingly. Etc.

I should be grateful for instructions.

Copy

(J 5452/4044/1)

NO DISTRIBUTION

Code telegram to Mr. Daily (Cairo)

Foreign Office, 18th June, 1966. 10.00 p.m.

No. 337.

Your telegram No. 657 (of June 17th: Mail Consulate)

Please inform Indian government that we concur in their  
proposed action.

15  
67  
COPY FOR REGISTRATION

Cypher Telegram from the Governor of Sierra Leone to the  
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Dated 12th June, 1936. Received 3.52 p.m. 12th June.

No. 146. Secret.

Your No. 144 of the 6th June. Following from  
Sandford, Beqins.

No. 8. Please inform Secretary of State that  
I shall not return to Neji without asking approval of  
H.M. Government through the Sudan Government, but am  
anxious that the people of South-West Ethiopia be not  
unnecessarily abandoned to anarchy and slave-raiding  
pending the establishment of permanent Government and  
in view of the constant interest of the British  
Government in this matter and the circumstances of  
my appointment, I ask consideration of this aspect.  
Am actively consulting the Sudan Government as that  
Government is principally concerned to prevent disorder  
and slave raiding on the frontier.

Copy to Sir Thompson B. B. C.  
Amateur (15)

NO DUP

63  
11  
IMMEDIATE

5147/4044/1

Of 30 letter No. 55119/4044/1 of 8<sup>th</sup> June

With the Thompson's  
compliments.



Foreign Office S.W.1

8<sup>th</sup> June 1936

C. A. Grosvenor  
Colonial Office



from G.P.I.

Mr. Kelly (Cairo)

June 7th 1956.

D. 12.57 p.m.

June 7th 1956.

R. 1.40 p.m.

June 7th 1956.

No. 550.

By telegram No. 501.

Following received from Hartoun.

Begins:-

Addressed to Cairo No. 89 June 6th repeated to Addis Ababa

No. 56.

By telegram No. 80.

1. Saji.

Salford arrived Late Rudolf yesterday and Whalley is still standing by at Assala until the situation is clear.

2. Gambella.

Thirty police in charge of a British officer left Malakal by steamer yesterday with defensive materials and machine guns and wireless referred to in my telegram No. 87 has been erected on the steamer and if Consul is able to arrange an escort and the situation is stable it will be sent to Gore.

3. District Commissioner Gambella reported on June 4th that Sayo was quiet. The Ethiopian refugees all went to Gore.

In any further communication on this subject, please quote  
No. **J 5119/2044/1**  
and address — not to any person by name — but to  
"The Under-Secretary of State," Foreign Office, London, S.W. 1.

SECRET  
65  
IMMEDIATE

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.  
8<sup>2</sup> June 1936

RECEIVED  
12 JUN 1936  
C. O. REG!

Reference to previous correspondence

Description of Enclosure

Name and Date

Subject

*22 Jan & 4 R*  
*Cairo*  
*No: 532*  
*June 5.*

*Situation in Western*  
*Ethiopia*

Similar letter sent to

From: GYPI.

[REDACTED] Mr. Kelly. (Cairo).  
5th June 1936.

D. 12.39 p.m. 5th June 1936.

R. 12.20 p.m. 5th June 1936.

No. 522.

oooooooooooooooooooo

Khartoum telegram No. 80.

Message from Colonel Sandford dated May 25th at Maji  
received by Mr. Hallay at Kapoeta states that he expects to  
arrive at Lokitang on June 5th and that after ascertaining  
position he proposes to return to Maji as soon as possible.

I am asking Nairobi to let him know that it has been  
decided to close the consulate at Maji and that His Majesty's  
Government are opposed to his returning to Maji which might  
entail his subsequent evacuation and risks attached thereto.

Addressed to Foreign Office No. 592, repeated to Khartoum  
and Addis Ababa.

C. O.

Mr. *Edwards* 6/6  
Mr. *Howland* 6. at once  
Mr.

Sir C. Parkinson.

Sir G. Tomlinson.

Sir C. Baskinley.

Sir J. Shackinagh.

Permt. U.S. of S.

Party, U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

38202/36.

Hand over to  
Mr. Thompson.

Cover slip

10-05 p.m.

9/6/36

C. O.  
R B - JULY  
D

No. 144

Your telegram No. 133.

DRAFT. Tel

free  
Nairobi

copy to F.O. (12)  
(5/0)

Understand from Foreign  
Office that Colonel Sandford  
was due to arrive at  
Lokitang yesterday.  
Foreign Office confirm the  
instructions for Sandford  
which were telegraphed  
to you direct from  
Cairo, and ask that you  
will endeavor to establish  
contact with ~~him~~ <sup>him</sup> ~~him~~  
him as soon as possible

Secy

FURTHER ACTION.

copy to  
Mr. Thompson 70.  
C. O. 8/4

NO DUP

SECRET

18  
10

In any further communication on this subject, please quote  
No. J 4861/4044/1  
addressed not to any person by name, but to—  
"The Under-Secretary of State," Foreign Office, London, S.W. 1.

IMMEDIATE

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 papers

Foreign Office,  
26<sup>th</sup> May

RECEIVED  
1936 JUN 1936  
C. O. REGY

Reference to previous correspondence.

Letter from Mr. Lee to Mr. Thompson No. 35302/1

Description of Enclosure.

26<sup>th</sup> May

Name and Date.

Subject.

Tel from H.A.P.  
Addis Ababa  
No. 301, May 26.  
Tel to H.A.P.  
Cairo  
No. 286 May 27.

Evacuation of Major  
Consulate.

Similar letter sent to

[REDACTED]

Mr. [REDACTED] (Add [REDACTED])  
[REDACTED] [REDACTED]

(Wireless)  
R. 7.30 P.M. 30th May 1936.  
No. 301.

URGENT.

Your telegram No. 257.

In view of the fact that [REDACTED] Sanford has returned to  
Haji it is essential in my opinion that Whalley should return  
to Haji from Naposta [REDACTED] him out and close the Consulate.  
He should take his own Ethiopian guard plus one machine gun and  
if possible a portable wireless set and choose his own time  
and route for evacuation. If wireless set is not available  
I think British aircraft should keep him under observation.

I should explain that I had instructed Whalley to remain  
at Haji until relieved there by his successor but he left  
Haji on April 25th at the request of the Governor General  
of the Sudan to investigate a raid into unadministered area  
of the Sudan and proceeded thence to Naposta.

Addressed to the Foreign Office No. 301 of May 26th,  
repeated to Cairo No. 27 for Hartoum.

NO DISTRIBUTION.

Code telegram to Sir M. Lampson (Cairo).  
Foreign Office, 27th May, 1936. 4.50 p.m.  
No. 266. (R).

IMMEDIATE.

Addis Ababa telegram to me No. 361 [of May 26th: movements of Colonel Sandford].

Please inform Governor-General of the Sudan that I am unable at this distance to decide whether Sir S. Barton's suggestions can be given effect to. I should therefore welcome the Governor-General's observations as soon as possible by telegraph. To save time, however, he is authorised at his discretion to do what he can in assisting Colonel Sandford and ensuring his evacuation from Abyssinia. But Sir S. Sykes should refer again to me before taking any action involving despatch of Sudan troops into Abyssinia. Governor of Kenya telegraphed May 23rd Colonel Sandford turned back when six days from Lokitang in the belief that his wife had not left England. A runner had been sent to him but there was no guarantee that the message would be delivered.

Repeated to Addis Ababa No. 261.

RECEIVED  
COPY FOR REGISTRATION  
25 MAY 1936  
G.O. REGI

18  
11

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

Dated 23rd May 1936. received 12.37 p.m 23rd May 1936.

No 133

(7)

Your telegram no 126 Sanford turns back 6 days from continuing in the belief that his wife had not left England. A runner has been sent to him but there is no guarantee that message will be delivered.

Repeated Minister Addis Ababa.

6/10/36



C. O.

Mr. Lee. 2075

Mr. [unclear]

Mr. [unclear]

Sir C. Parkinson.

Sir G. Tomlinson.

Sir C. Bottomley.

Sir J. Simckburgh.

Parlt. U.S. of S.

Party U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

21 MAY 21

10  
Coded sent  
1-0 pm  
20/5/56  
Wby

No. 126

Ans 8

ask  
Foreign Office would be

glad if you could inform Colonel

Sandford at Lokitang that it is

considered that he should not return

to Maji in present unsettled

circumstances. Consulate is being

closed owing to difficulty of relieving

it in event of emergency.

Secf.

**DRAFT.** TELEGRAM  
COP  
IN OFFICE

GOVERNOR

NAIROBI

FURTHER ACTION.

Registered [Signature]

4  
13  
5

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W. 1.

20th May, 1936 .

(P) 4329/100/1)

RECEIVED  
20 MAY 1936  
D.O.F.  
*for Entry*

IMMEDIATE.

Dear Lee,

I am enclosing a telegram which we are sending to Barton concerning the movements of Colonel Sandford, from which you will see that we do not wish the latter to return to Maji in the present circumstances.

I would be very grateful if you could get off a telegram to the Governor of Kenya as soon as possible, inviting him to explain the situation to Colonel Sandford, who was due at Lokitang on May 15th, and to inform the latter that he should not return to Maji.

6

*y*  
*Yours sincerely,*

*Chomson*

F.G. Lee, Esq.,

COLONIAL OFFICE.

S.S.

May

6

Sir S. Barton,  
ADDIS ABABA.

Your telegram No. 265 of May 15th:

movements of Colonel Sandford.

No....

CYPRUS.

In view of the difficulty of relieving the  
Consulate at Maji in the event of any emergency  
it has been decided that it would be preferable  
to abandon that post for the time being. In  
these circumstances Captain Leslie will not be  
allowed to leave to succeed Mr. Whalley (now  
presumably in Sudan territory) pending further  
instructions.

Governor of Kenya is being asked through  
the Colonial Office in the light of the foregoing  
to advise Colonel Sandford at Lokitung not to  
return to his post, but I should be glad if you  
will also endeavor to communicate with him