

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

37384

C.O
31384
PROG
AUG 20 1914

Governor 711
Belfield

ADMINISTRATION OF JUBALAND

1914

28th July

The report by Capt Salakeld containing his views and an account of proceedings at ceremonial meetings held with Marahan and Julihan tribes. Submits observations as to collection of fines, immigration from Italian and Abyssinian territory and to the difficulty of finding suitable officers for Jubaland. Proposes to transfer Lieutenant Elliot from Police to Administrative Staff.

Last previous Paper.

300
24437
5/6/2171 select

Colonel Watkins
Sr. G. Fielder

Write to the F.O. in the sense of para 4 of the memo: in favour of the deeps.

With regard to para 5-8 of the deeps, there is no vacancy for a Dist^t Comm^r at present & I think that we had better regard the proposed app^t as an addⁿ to one. Lt Elliot is at present drawing £325 p.a. on the scale £250-15 £400, & as Dist^t Comm^r he will receive salary at

To To Comd / P. Sep 14
John S. Goo

Next subsequent Paper

34839

at the rate of £400 - 20 - £500 p.a.:

His service dates from 15 Aug 107 & that
of the senior ass^t Brit^h Commnd from
1st Sep. 108 - which is also the date for
the Junior Brit^h Commnd:

on the whole I think that he
sh^d come in at the bottom of
the present list of Brit^h Commnd:

approve of the add^l app^t of D. C.
approve of 2^d E's promotion to it

- & say that he sh^d come in at
the bottom of the present list of

D. C. - & enclose copy of

the 1st to be written to F.O.

as above ?

to J.R.

22/8/14

I have little to add to memo. & minutes I have
already written, on the military aspect of this report.

I would draw special attention to para. 5 of Gov^{ts} Report

Continuity of policy & command of the Campaign are
essential to a rapid settlement of the Somali trouble.

It is therefore necessary that Officers should not
be moved more frequently than is absolutely necessary.

It is pretty certain that we can only be successful
if we deal with the Somalis under their tribal laws &
through their recognized chiefs as far as possible.

Captain Salkells makes a great point of using "irregular
Constabulary" this is a term that is frequently
crossing up. What is the difference between regular &
irregular Constabulary and why? But advantages
have irregular vs regular that they seem so often to
be preferred.

W.P.H. 7.9.14

at once

10.9.14

W.P.H. 9.9.14

C. O.
31384

119

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NAIROBI,
BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

No. 711.

July 28th, 1914.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit for your information copy of a report furnished by Captain Salkeld, Acting Provincial Commissioner, Jubaland, containing his views on the scheme of future administration of that Province, together with his account of the proceedings at ceremonial meetings held with the chiefs of the Marehan and Aulihan tribes. Captain Salkeld is not cognisant of the recommendations for the future control of Jubaland and the Northern Frontier District, which were submitted to you in my confidential despatch of May 8th, 1914, and I do not propose to formulate further proposals for the administration of these areas until I know the extent to which you may be prepared to agree

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20665

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

LEWIS HARCOURT, P.C., M.P.,

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,

DOWNING STREET, LONDON, S.W.

agree with those suggestions, as the elaboration of any scheme of civil administration must be dependent upon the strength and mobility of the forces to be distributed throughout the country.

2. There are however certain subjects which have been touched upon in the enclosed report regarding which it seems desirable that I should offer observation, as it is not necessary that discussion on these matters should await the settlement of the larger issues.

1. I have instructed the Officer Commanding the Troops that when the collection of the fines has been completed, which will probably be in about a month's time, he shall furnish a full statement showing the amount and descriptions of the fines imposed, the quantity collected, the amount realised therefrom, and the method of its disposal. A copy of this statement will be forwarded to you as soon as it is received.

1. I would invite your special attention to paragraphs 4 and 5 of Captain Salkeld's report which deal with the question of Somali immigration from Italian and Abyssinian territory. It is out of the power of the officers

of

of this Protectorate to restrain or restrict this movement, which proceeds at the will of the people along many miles of frontier and at most seasons of the year. The continuance of this stream of immigration must inevitably result in a grave congestion of the people, and in consequent conflict of tribal interests, which can only end in disturbances and will seriously complicate the task of administration. It appears unlikely that the Abyssinian Government can be induced to enforce restrictive measures, but much would be gained if an arrangement could be concluded with the Italian Government which would have the effect of prohibiting immigration across the common frontier. I therefore advise that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs be requested to raise the question.

5. With reference to paragraph 9 of the report, I have to state that the paucity of officers available for service in Jubaland, and my inability to find men who are conversant with the Somali and his language, are causing me to view with some concern the task of establishing effective civil control by means of the administrative staff at my disposal. This is no work to be entrusted to young and inexperienced

inexperienced officers. It demands local and linguistic knowledge of a high order, a wide experience of natives and their methods, strength of character, self-reliance, and infinite tact. It is service of a special nature, and I consider it advisable to employ upon it any officer who may be available and possesses the necessary qualifications.

6. In consequence of his experience with the Somali tribes, Lieutenant F. Elliott of the East Africa Police was selected by me to act as intelligence officer to the Marchan expedition. Colonel Graham has reported that he performed the duties entrusted to him with energy and success, and at the conclusion of the military patrol he remained with Captain Salkeld to assist in establishing the first stages of civil administration. Captain Salkeld having now returned to Kismayu, there has been no alternative but to place the civil control for the time being in the hands of the officer commanding, Serenli; and, as I agree with the Provincial Commissioner that at least two officers are required to supervise the Marchan and Aulihan respectively, it will be necessary that Lieutenant Elliott remain in the province to give the necessary assistance.

In

7. In view of the dearth of officers who are conversant with the conduct of affairs in this part of the Protectorate, I consider it desirable that the services of Lieutenant Elliott should be retained in this capacity, and I therefore ask your approval to his transfer to the service of the Administration as a District Commissioner upon the initial salary of the appointment and with such seniority as you may decide. You will understand that my sole reason for making this recommendation is because it is apparent that the tribes can be effectively administered only by officers possessing experience of their ways and their language, and Lieutenant Elliott, who has recently passed in the Somali language, represents useful material which can be most advantageously utilised in that capacity.

8. Under any circumstances it will be necessary to keep him at his present work in the Marehan country for an uncertain period, as Captain Salkeld is due to proceed on leave, and I am not prepared to take the risk of removing from the province any officer who has established and is able to maintain good relations with the tribes. At the same time this arrangement is detrimental to the

efficiency

efficiency of the Police Force, which can ill afford to spare the services of an Assistant Superintendent for an indefinite period. Your early approval of my recommendation will therefore be of advantage, as steps can then be taken to fill the resulting vacancy.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your humble, obedient servant,

H. Cowas, Brijid.

GOVERNOR.

C. O.
31384
Recd
20 JUL 14

INCLOSURE 125

In Despatch No. 711 of July 28th 1914.

No.

PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

KISUMU.

7th July 1914.

Sir,

Under personal instructions from His Excellency, I have the honour to submit for your consideration a scheme for the Administration of the Jubaland Province.

ORATION.

2. Jubaland and the greater part of Tanaland are occupied by Somali whose tendency have been a marked West and South movement. A large and continuous immigration from the North East across the Juba between Iugh and the River Daus tends indirectly to press the various tribes in the above direction. The direct result is that:-

- (a) Those tribes already established resent the arrival of strangers of other tribes than their own and inter-tribal fighting occurs because the established tribes intend to hold their own areas and the strangers endeavour to find a place.
- (b) The established tribes welcome and incorporate new sections of their own tribes

HON'BLE,
THE ACTING CHIEF SECRETARY,
NAIROBI.

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tribes with a view of strengthening themselves and enabling them to carry out offensive operations against their neighbours to obtain stock or land or both. This is especially noticeable in the weaker tribes.

3. It is now impossible, except by force, to remove any tribes who have occupied the Western and Southern areas such as the Abd Wak and the Mohamed Zubeir but large areas are still available in the Province for settlement by the very large numbers of immigrants who have lately come from the left bank of the Juba. The immigrants cross because they are tired of war. En route they are looted by the Abyssinians and sometimes by our own people but this looting appears to me to resemble more nearly the "hong" of the Masai than an act of hostility.

4. The question of Somali immigration into Jubaland via Italian Somaliland is becoming one of grave importance. My enquiries on this subject lead me to believe that not less than 4,000 souls have entered this Province by that route during the current year. Large numbers of the men carry rifles bought from the followers of Mohamed Abdullah Hassan and other sources.

5. There appear to be two ways open to check this undesirable immigration.

- (a) To allow a considerable grant of secret service money to enable our Officers

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to get information of any intended movement of this sort and with flying columns of regular troops to control it or if necessary, to stop it by force.

- (b) That some form of convention between England, Italy and Abyssinia should be entered into and which should protect Jubaland from becoming as it will otherwise become an Alsatia for all fugitives from the left bank of the river whether they are subjects of Italy, Abyssinia or Mohamed Abdullah Haasan.

SOMALI RESERVE.

6. It is suggested that the time has come to consider the question of a Somali Reserve. Jubaland as a whole and part of Tanaland but excluding the gazetted Districts of Kismayu and Goshu is eminently suited by position and nature to form such a Reserve.

The two excluded Districts should be developed on ordinary administrative lines and as far as possible thrown open to the public for settlement. In the main they present rich ground and excellent opportunities for the expenditure of European capital.

The object of the reserve would be to check the West and South movement of the Somali. This movement may become a very real danger at an early date unless steps are taken at once to deal with it.

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7. Jubaland and Tanaland, as far as I know them offer by the present grouping of Somali tribes and geographically three administrative areas other than the above mentioned, Kismayu and Goshu Districts. In addition to the ordinary work of administration each area has its own problem which however depends on its neighbours and therefore requires one policy for the whole.

8. The whole area proposed as a Reserve may be conveniently divided into.

- (a) The Northern area comprising the Marehan and Aulihan occupied areas called under the gazette for 8th April 1914 the Sereleah District.
- (b) The Central or Afmaqu District as defined in the above gazette.
- (c) The South Western or Tama District that is the country now held by the ~~Amal~~ and Abd Wak Tribes.

9. Owing to recent events in the Northern or Marehan - Aulihan area there is more administrative work in that District than one Officer can undertake. For some time to come one Officer will be fully occupied with the Marehan and another with the Aulihan. For this reason I telegraphed to His Excellency with a view to retaining Mr. Elliott in Marehan. This has since been approved and the District Officer at Sereleah will now be able to confine his attention

solely

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solely to the Aulihan.

10. The size and nature of the central area will require at least two Civil Officers to administer it. One of these Officers should be stationed at Wajheir and the other, ^{base} at ^{the} Asma. At a later date it may become advisable to station a third Officer at the Lorian. These Officers will deal with the whole of the Mohamed Zubeir and Dugado tribes and part of the Aulihan Tribe.

11. The South Western area consists of a portion of Tanaland and I am therefore unable to make any suggestions as to its future policy. This area is unprovided with any Administrative Officer at present.

12. In my opinion it is politically important that Officers in charge of areas should administer as far as possible according to Somali law and the Sheria except where repugnant to humanity and justice as under the Native Tribunals Ordinance. Somali Law covers all questions of raiding, murder, robbery, marriages and so forth and is complete for all ordinary purposes.

13. It is hoped that it will be possible hereafter to introduce tribal councils amongst all the Somali tribes as has been so successfully introduced among the coastal Herti Somali. To do this tribal retainers will be required and the Political Officers should use every endeavour to enforce the authority of recognised chiefs.

14. It will be recognized that the Civil Officers must be in a position to enforce any orders they may give.

Each one should have at their disposal a small body of irregular constabulary who must be able to speak the Somali language. These men should be sufficient for all ordinary purposes, but a further force should always be at their disposal which could be called upon to enforce Civil Authority if necessary.

This force would of course be detailed and organized by the Officer Commanding Troops British East Africa, and its strength, composition and bases are within his Province. From my own experience of the Somali, the value of these forces will be in their mobility.

15. It is evident that the situations that are likely to arise are those which have lately been met with in the inter-tribal warfare on the Lorian and the recent immigration of about 8,000 Aulihan from the left bank of the River. It is certain that no Civil Officer with his ordinary resources could hope to cope with such situations unless he has a strong mobile force of trained troops immediately available to enable him to handle, and if necessary to crush any opposition he may meet.

16. For some little while to come the administration of the Somali will have to take the form of personal administration. The bulk of Somali

OF ORDERS.

ADMINISTRATION
OF OFFICERS

ADMINISTRATION
OF OFFICERS
PERSONALITY.

"7"

in Jubaland whether tribes, chiefs or individuals are not yet fitted by temperament, inclinations or training to administration under the Indian Penal Code.

They are still a fighting race and, as far as my experience goes, they respond much more readily to the personality of the Officer in charge than to his rank. For this reason Jubaland requires Administrative Officers of considerable seniority who will be prepared to study the Somali language and their customs. I do not consider it advisable that inexperienced Officers should be employed in sole charge of Somali.

ADMINISTRATION
REQUIREMENTS.

17. A schedule showing the immediate requirements of any one suggested administrative area is attached herewith. I consider that the requirements of each administrative area are about the same, that is to say certain buildings, stores, small clerical staff and irregular constabulary.

ADMINISTRATION
IRREGULAR CONSTABULARY.

18. The reasons for the necessity of employing irregular constabulary instead of troops or police are:-

- (a) Somali speaking natives are not otherwise obtainable.
- (b) The peculiar conditions existing in the country require that the Civil Officer should be able to employ immediately lightly armed irregular Somali Police.
- (c) It does away with the necessity

for

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for continually calling upon the Officer Commanding Troops for small escorts at inconvenient times while at places the Civil Officers' mobility in his own hands.

19. It is essential that Civil Officers should be as permanent as possible for continuity of policy in dealing with the Somali is of the first importance.

On the other hand, ^{the} arduous conditions of life and continual hardship are bound to be felt by those who are detailed for service in the interior of Jubaland.

For this reason, therefore, I would suggest that these Officers be granted special local leave each year not exceeding one month exclusive of the journey instead of the fourteen days local leave now in existence. This suggestion will, I think, be endorsed by the Medical Officers who have served in this Province.

20. The final ideal of policy in Jubaland should be the introduction of regular forms of administration and the closer supervision eventual actual control and taxation of the Somali tribes. The first steps towards the attainment of this ideal are, in my opinion, as suggested in this memorandum.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

R. S. Sallie

AG. PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONER.

LEAVE.

IDEAL
STAY

Garrabaharri;

5th June 1914.

MEMO ON A BARAZA WITH THE MAREHAN.

All chiefs were present with the exception of Yero Ali Shera Junda.

The Baraza opened at 7 a. m.

Present Capt. Stoner O. G. Garrabaharri.

Lt. Elliott, Intelligence Officer.

Captain Salkeld.

Captain Salkeld remarked:-

He was sent by the Governor's orders to make peace between the Government and the Marehan. He had heard that His Excellency would be shortly in Kismayu and his report must be sent there as soon as possible.

If His Excellency is satisfied with this Baraza then peace will be established and Civil Officers will take over the Government.

No orders that were given by Colonel Graham will be altered.

I shall propose to His Excellency that if it meets with his satisfaction that the boundaries of the Marehan country shall be Lugh to Araasi Araasi to Dimissa Daisu to Adalley Adalley to the Juba. Subject to my genuine claims the Ber Tulah Merrehan who have been in the country 80 years may substantiate.

The duties I shall claim of the chiefs on the reestablishment of Civil Government are:-

Obeys Government Orders.

Prevent

Prevent Raids

Keep open and safe main roads for post and trade.

To arrest malifactors.

To enable the chiefs to do this I shall ask for sanction that they shall each have a certain number of Bop to with uniforms to carry out their orders.

It must be remembered that if the Chiefs cannot or will not carry out the orders of the Civil Officer they will break down Civil Authority and he will have no choice but to apply to the Officer Commanding Troops to have his orders carried out.

Any sanction pending will be dealt with as the Civil Officer requires.

Any tribal matters outstanding Mr. Elliott will deal with.

They must not forget that their future is in their own hands and they will find that as long as they behave themselves they will find that the Government will help them as much as they deserve.

The Ber Hassan fine is to be paid by August as arranged. That portion that should be paid this month is already due, and if not paid within 7 days they will be visited.

The Bon Marrehan contribution is now due.

The Ber Fullah still have to pay a considerable amount (amount not known here)

Question brought forward.

- (1) May the Amihan be ordered out of Marehan territory.
- (A) Boundaries of the Marehan are being laid down. The Her Tullah have rights to land as they have for long lived in Jubaland the rest have none as they crossed the river and occupied land by war.
- (2) The Ben Marehan wish to make shambas Will the Government help.
- (A) They make shambas as they used to the sites must be notified to the Civil Officer. They require no help before and do not now.
- (3) Can the Government give work to the Galti Marrehan (strangers)?
- (A) The Government will supply work such as runners tribal retainers camels drivers etc. not to the Galti only but as opportunity offers to any one recommended by the Chiefs of all sections.
- (4) The Eila Deri wish to build a village and establish a school.
- (A) The Government has no wish to interfere with religious or education they may establish schools where they will.

Later.

After the Baraza it appeared the chiefs were not clear as to whether they would be directly under Serenli in which case they feared Abdurahman Mursaal. Were they ^{to} have a paramount Chief.

(A) They were not to be under Serenli but a separate unit. They had no outstanding man who could be a paramount Chief. It was sufficient if each chief looked after his own section. An Officer would be detailed whose sole business would be the Marehan and North.

All the above subject to His Excellency's sanction.

Haasan given till August for completion of fine.

NOTES ON AULIHAN BARAZA.

The Baraza opened at 4. 30 pm. a.

Present - I. Capt. R. E. Salkeld

the Ag. Provincial Commissioner.

2. Mr. P. R. Filceul, A. D. C. Seranti.

3. Major H. H. Soames,

C. C. Troops Jubaland.

Captain Salkeld having been through the list of Chiefs and noticing only Ibrahim Shooaba, Bar Ali Aulihan was absent from amongst the important chiefs, remarked; there were three kinds of chiefs and three only, the chiefs who had their people under their own control and were for Government the chiefs who did nothing and would do nothing, and those who worked against the Government, what the Aulihan were to settle was what sort of chiefs they were - They the Government did not ever want war and certainly never brought it, the only people who ever brought war were the people themselves, look what had happen to the Marehan - He had seen the Aulihan gulti through their Ugas Yusuf Magan in the morning and had explained to him at length what he wanted, did he understand?

Ugas Yusuf Magan assented.

Captain Salkeld continued that he had heard the Bar Arwa had been anything but on good behaviour and he wished to see the chiefs the following morning alone. He also wished to see the Bartirri chiefs.

The Aulihan must clearly understand that the Government in no way wished to interfere

with, (1) tribal customs, (11) religion, &c. and in fact were desirous of ruling through the chiefs whom he hoped would shortly have tribal police to carry out their orders, over them would be the Civil Officer with his police, it was his wish to help the Aulihan as much as possible by increasing trade and giving them a station at Serenleh where they could buy all they might require. He hoped they would see as much as of the Civil Officer as possible and he was desirous that the Civil Officer should move about amongst them as much as possible; Behind the Civil Officer was the Military force and if they refused to carry out orders issued by the Civil Officer he would only have one alternative which would be to tell the Governor that the Aulihan wanted war. They must understand that one section making war would cause all the other sections to suffer; since it would be impossible to distinguish the various sections, all would be refused water for their stock. It thus resolved itself into the question did they now want war or peace, as he wished to tell the Governor who would be in Kisumu shortly.

All the Chiefs expressed themselves unanimously for peace.

Captain Salkald continued that there were any number of immigrants crossing across the river and if the chiefs let these people cross at random who had customs different from their own, there would be no end of trouble and petty fighting over water holes etc. etc. All

immigrants must first bring "Sabein" (peace offering) to the Civil Officer who could then in conjunction with the chiefs allot water and grazing rights.

The Aulihan claimed land far North they must understand that the Government were working for the good of all the tribes not one tribe only, they wanted every one at peace, but it was impossible to please all, the boundary between Marchan and Aulihan subject to alteration by the two Civil Officers in Marchan and Aulihan countries when ~~water~~ water rights could be more thoroughly thrashed out could be roughly - Farnwen river.

SHEIK ABDUL el- RAHMAN MURSAI. Aulihan chief, then stated that a belief had sprung up amongst the Aulihan that he intercepted pay and rewards and used it for himself, would Captain Salseld tell them now in open baraza this was not so. If any one had anything against him let him say so now, as it was imperative he should be obeyed as Government orders were transmitted through him.

Captain Salseld asked; "did the chiefs think any Officer could allow anything like this, and that Sheikh Abdul-el-Rahman Mursai would be in the position he was if he acted so?"

Hussein Ali (Toor Ada) replied for the chiefs that he had never believed such a thing but that the belief had sprung up amongst a good many owing to the fact that the Herti and Mahomed Zubeir minor chiefs were all paid and
that

"4"

that Mr. Hope had distributed cloths and buri
bread cast amongst the Marehan- the fact that
the Aulihia had received nothing, led the ig-
norant to suppose that their chief had kept
everything for himself. However they were all
now quite satisfied and wanted no one else for
their supreme chief.

Sheik Abdul-el-Rahman Mursal then thanked
Captain Salkeld for all the good advice given
to them and hoped after having a good leave he
would return to the.

S. W. L. E. H.,

/6/14.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

Gov 31382/1914
E.A.P.

DRAFT.

11 SEP
1914

Jr

12 September 1914

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 711 of the 28th of July, and to inform you that I approve of the appointment of an additional Dist Commr for service in Jubaland and of the promotion of Lieut F. Elliott to fill the ^{post} vacancy with salary on the scale of £400 - £20 - £500 per annum.

2. Lieut. Elliott should take rank for seniority at

Ansdy 44896

E.A.P.
No 810
Sir H.C. Belfield

W.H. 10/9/14
Wednesday 10, 9/14 p

Sept 15
(Companion 4th)

draft

the bottom of the ~~list~~
of existing ^{land} District Commrs.

I With reference to
the question of the immigration
into Jubaland from
Italian Somaliland and
Abyssinian territory, I
~~have to~~ enclose for your
info a copy of a letter
which I have caused to
be addressed to the Foreign
Office suggesting that
representations may be made
to the Italian Govt.

(Signed) L. BARBOUR.

Gov. 31384/1914

EAR

12 September 1944

Ans'd 35247¹⁴ 17204¹⁵

Sir,

I am to request you to inform Secy Sir Edward Grey that reports have been received from the Govt. of the EAR relating to the immigration of Somalis into Jubaland from Italian Somaliland and Abyssinian territory. It is stated that the movement, which proceeds at the will of the people and at most seasons of the year, is beyond

DRAFT.

The U.S. & S.
Foreign Office

MINUTE.

- Mr. Harper 10/9/44
- Mr. Bottomley 10/9/44
- Mr. Keed 11
- Mr.
- Sir G. Fiddes.
- Sir H. Just.
- Sir J. Anderson.
- Lord Emmott, Islington.
- Mr. Harcourt.

Cox, for Sir D. Dept. 44

drafts

(PTO)

the power of the S.A.P.
officers to restrain or
restrict.

The immigration
to Italian Somaliland
during the current year
is estimated at not less
than 4,000 ^{persons} ~~people~~, and

large numbers of the men
carry rifles brought from
the followers of Mohamed
Abdullah Hassan ^(the bullah) and
other sources.

The
Gov^t points out that the
continuance of this stream
of ~~immigration~~ immigration
must inevitably result in
a grave congestion of the
people, and in consequence
conflict of tribal interests,

which can only end in
disturbances and will ¹¹²
seriously complicate the
task of administration.

2 It appears unlikely
that the Abyssinian Gov^t can
be induced to enforce
restrictive measures, but
much would be gained if
an arrangement could be
concluded with the Italian
Gov^t which would have the
effect of prohibiting immigration
across the common frontier,
and I am to suggest, for
Sir E. Grey's consent, that
a representation ^{should} ~~may~~ be
made to the Italian Gov^t
on the subject.