

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF EXPEDITIONS AND PATROLS.

The term **Expedition** will only be used to indicate military operations carried out with the sanction of the Secretary of State and denoted as such by the Governor, who will give orders as to the object and extent of the operations.

Other operations where the assistance of troops is required will be classified as follows:

- (a) Suppression of armed insurrection.
- (b) Suppression of general disturbance.
- (c) Punitive Patrols.
- (d) Patrols.

a. **Armed Insurrection.**

This will be taken to mean a state of rebellion, or of open active interference with the execution of the law by a large proportion of the Community under arms, within districts **under settled administrative control.**

b. **General disturbance**
This will be taken to mean such a state of riot or lawlessness by a considerable proportion of the Community in districts, **under settled administrative control** as to necessitate the employment of troops for its suppression.

In both of these contingencies the **direct orders of the Governor** will be obtained before any general action is taken. Precautionary measures will be taken within the description of the Provincial or District Commissioner concerned.

Punitive Patrols By this is meant a patrol sent into an unsettled or unadministered country with the definite object of inflicting punishment but without any intention of following such action by bringing the district under immediate or detailed administrative control.

A proposal to undertake a punitive patrol must be submitted by a Provincial Commissioner **to the Governor for instructions and sanction.** Police will never be utilized for the purposes of a punitive patrol unless specially directed.

d. **Patrols.** A patrol will be taken to mean operations where no actual punitive action is intended, but where opposition may be met with. Patrols, like other operations in which troops are engaged, will always be accompanied by

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a Political Officer, and the prior sanction of the Governor must be obtained. The approximate cause for a patrol may be that one tribe is at enmity with its neighbours and a show of force is thought desirable, or when no outrages have occurred and it is intended to open up a country hitherto closed to civilising agencies. In both cases, but more especially of course in the latter, every possible effort will be made to avoid any friction or hostilities. The patrol will march slowly and not alarm the people by a sudden appearance in their midst. The Political Officer will always send peaceable and conciliatory messages ahead; but, if hostilities should take place, he will exercise the greatest leniency. No patrol will be sanctioned unless the Provincial Commissioner in charge of the Province is prepared to leave one of his staff to administer the district effectively. The Provincial Commissioner with the approval of the Governor may arrange with the Officer Commanding Troops for occasional patrols through districts thus newly brought under administrative control.

Procedure when force is to be used Before force is actually resorted to an ultimatum should be delivered, with a clear intimation that its disregard beyond the time limit assigned will result in forcible measures. The ultimatum should consist of a demand for the due performance within a specific time of a specific act

or acts capable of being performed within that time by the Chief or Headman to whom the ultimatum is sent. The greatest care must be taken that he and as many of his people as possible clearly understand what it is they are required to do or to refrain from doing and the reason that has given rise to the ultimatum being sent. They must also understand the nature of the punishment which it is intended to inflict should the ultimatum be disregarded. For instance, when police sent to effect an arrest have been fired upon or threatened, and, as a consequence, have failed to effect their object, the ultimatum should be a demand for the surrender within a specified time of the accused and of the persons who have shielded him or who fired upon or threatened the police, and the consequences of failure to comply with the demand should be plainly stated.

If the demands of the Political Officer are refused, the troops will at his request be despatched to the immediate locality concerned, the ultimatum will be repeated, and if still disregarded, the Officer Commanding Troops will be directed to take action. Time having been allowed for the non-combatants to escape, the troops will then advance, but no fire should be opened until the troops are attacked or it is evident that an attack is imminent. Every effort should be made to avoid bloodshed.

An Officer or experienced British Non-Commissioned Officer will always be personally in command of troops when action has to be taken. If a British Non-Commissioned Officer is in command, he must have definite orders in writing, especially as to the circumstances under which he is justified in opening fire. Should such written instructions be impossible, his oral orders will be most definite and precise. Under no circumstances will operations be conducted by native troops without a European, nor will they be sent to effect an arrest or carry out any other object which will probably involve opposition, unless accompanied by a European. In the event of resistance being met with and punishment inflicted, the Political Officer will inform the Officer commanding the patrol when he considers sufficient action has been taken. The Officer commanding the patrol will then give orders to stop operations unless he considers on purely military grounds that such orders would be disastrous. As soon as the resistance which has been offered has been broken down the next object will be to secure some individuals as messengers to the defeated people. These will be sent to the responsible chiefs or headmen with a promise that their lives will be safe and that they will not be secured as prisoners. Under ordinary circumstances no parole will be allowed, and the Officer commanding the patrol will comply with the Political Officer's request in this respect.

(6)

The Provincial Commissioner or other Civil or political Officer employed with troops is not authorised to interfere in any way with the formation or details of the force, the Military Officer being held responsible for the success of the operations to be undertaken, and it is for the latter, and for him alone, to judge in what manner the troops can effect the object which the Civil Officer has indicated and to direct the force in the execution of the service in which he is engaged.

If, however, the Military Officer should consider his force inadequate for the performance of the service required, or the service itself impracticable or likely to end in disaster on purely military grounds, it would be competent for him to decline to proceed with the duty, but in so doing, he must be prepared to justify his refusal to the satisfaction of the Governor.

It is for the Provincial Commissioner, and for him alone (subject to the approval of the Governor) to judge of the policy, the justice, or the necessity for calling for the service of troops. He or the Civil Officer deputed by him to accompany the troops is required to state distinctly (in writing) the service he desires to see performed, and to afford such further information as may be necessary to enable the officer in command efficiently to perform the service he is called upon to execute.

(7)

Prisoners not to be retained.

After military operations no prisoners of war will be retained, except for a few hours, or at most a day, for the purpose of sending them as messengers to their people in their hiding places, or for a day or two, as temporary guides.

Native Levies.

1. When troops are to be used or when police are to be entrusted with similar duties (which will be seldom) the Officer Commanding Troops or the Commissioner of Police will receive instructions from the Governor prior to the commencement of operations regarding the number of levies to be employed and the tribes from which they are to be drawn. The number of levies with a Field Force will be kept as low as possible and they will not ordinarily exceed 1/3 of the Military Force employed.

2. The duties of levies will be ^{Duties.} principally reconnaissance work and the guarding and driving of captured stock.

3. Natives required to act with an expedition as guides or messengers or for Intelligence purposes (such persons being necessarily inhabitants of or acquainted with the sphere of operations) shall be under the control of the Intelligence Officer.

Employed with Intelligence Department.

(8)

When employ-
ment for other
duties
including
fighting.

4. All levies (other than those mentioned in Rule 2) shall be in charge of a Military Officer specially detailed for that duty or of a Political Officer, and if required for fighting shall be composed of ex-soldiers and ex-policemen of good character and person accustomed to discipline to such an extent as may be available

Payment etc.

5. Natives, employed in the manner indicated in Rules 3 & 4, shall be paid for their services at an authorised rate and their numbers shall be limited to the strength laid down in orders.

Looting.

6. Looting in any form is absolutely forbidden.

Rewards.

7. Special rewards shall only be given with the sanction of the Governor to natives mentioned in rule 3 in the form of money only: to those mentioned in rule 4 either in money or out of the proceeds of captured stock as may be considered advisable under the existing circumstances.

Progress Reports. Officers in command of military operations, irrespective of whether they are classed as an "Expedition" or otherwise, will report as fully and frequently as circumstances demand or admit to the Commandant, for the information of the Governor.

The Political Officer will similarly report to his Provincial Commissioner and will invariably repeat any telegraphic report direct to the Governor.

(9)

Political Officer to accompany troops

The Provincial Commissioner in charge of a Province wherein troops are engaged in military operations should, when practicable, accompany the troops. When this is impracticable, he will give instructions (in writing) to one of his staff to act for him.

Capture of Live Stock

Live Stock seized or captured during or after operations must invariably be regarded in the light of collective punishment, and animals so obtained must never be disposed of except on actual rations to troops until the Governor's instructions have been received.

Opponent's casualties.

As precise and estimate as the circumstances admit of will be made of the casualties on the side of the opponents in every case where the troops are actively employed. The Officer in Command will furnish this report through the proper channel to the Commandant for the information of the Governor, and the Political Officer will furnish a similar report to the Provincial Commissioner, repeating such as above to the Governor.

(10)

All Officers serving in this District, Battalion, Police Force.		Should Sign below.
Officer's Signature.	Rank.	Date.

(11)

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Gov/22058. L.A.P.

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DRAFT.

AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Downing Street,

3 / August, 1910.

Governor
Colonel Sir P. Girouard,
K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E.,
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

MINUTE.

Mr. H.F.B. 4/8
Col. Theisler 8/8
Mr. Read 25
Mr. Fiddes.
Mr. Just.
Mr. Cox.
Sr C. Lucas.
Sr F. Hopwood.
Col. Seely. *NS 2/8*
Lord Crewe. *NS 2/8*

(Gov/25279)

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 63 B. of the 18th of June reporting on the patrol against the Turkana.

2. I note what you say in paragraph 3 of your despatch, but my Confidential despatch of the 30th of December last was written after detailed consideration of the proposed instructions for the control of Expeditions, Patrols, and Escorts.)

I am still in considerable doubt as to the desirability of adopting such instructions in their entirety, since

O. however

~~A draft for circulation prepared in consultation with Colonel~~

however much they might be in the large majority of cases, there seem to me to be cases to which they would not be applicable and the issue of general instructions which cannot apply in all cases is liable to confuse the minds both of Civil and

Military officers. 3/ It also appears that similar ground is covered by paragraphs 92-98 of the King's African Rifles Regulations, and I am disposed to think that, if you still think that such instructions are necessary, they should be issued in the form of alterations or additions to the paragraphs above mentioned. This is, however, a matter which can best be settled by personal discussion between yourself and the Inspector General of the King's African Rifles during the latter's tour of inspection.

4. I would point out that, although the punishment of the Turkana, which might have led to a somewhat serious situation, appears to have been contemplated some considerable time before hand, I received no

// Para:

consider

I wish would omit the case of the Turkana on a considerable scale. In the case of the Turkana, the S. G. is often taking action before the fact. It is a small matter and will not be of any consequence.

notification of your intention to employ troops for this object until your despatch of the 21st of April, when the matter was finished.

I have, &c