

18176

1932

CO 533/425
KENYA

18176

STATUS OF NAIROBI SOMALIS.P E T I T I O N by ESSAKH SHERIFF ARABS as toHOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.16295/30 Status of
Nairobi Somalis.See 17401/31 Status
of Arabs.See 17225/A/31
Hospitals.

Subsequent

See 4063/33 EA

See 23141/34

David Somali

R 297 2/6

Mr. Priestman 2 2/6

The British 2/6

Mr. Thornton 3/6

297 11/7

Mr. Priestman 12/7

Mr. Jordan 5/8

The Allen 6/8

Mr. Stanley 6/8

Mr. Green 14/8

Mr. C. ... 16/8

Mr. ... 18/8

Mr. ... 19/8

Representatives of the Issakh Sheriff Arabs of
Nairobi. Telegram. 1.6.1932

2

Refer. to an interview with the Governor on 19th
May, and a Petition of 4th May enumerating their
grievances in regard to hospital accommodation &
procedure of placing their patients in native wards.
Ask that Governor be instructed to place such
patients in non-native wards. Pre-paid telegraph
form enclosed.

~~RESTRICTED UNDER STATUTE~~

Gov. Kenya Tel. 97 1st June, 1932
"Reference to telegram from Issakh Sheriff
Nairobi, Kenya. Despatch follows air mail"

Prime Minister's Pte. Secty. 1.6.1932
Forwards telegram addressed to P.M., contents
identical with No 1, and asks for advice.

DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE

DL

(Note: The two pre-paid reply forms shd. be returned
via Gouma before their six-months' currency has
expired)

Director
2/6.

Many thanks.

Esther
4/6/32

Wit

49
48
50

To P.M. Secty

R. H. ...

26

7/6/32

Extract from Lord Moyne's Report

Gov. Kenya 290 17th June, 1932
Trs. copies of 2 Petitions of 3rd & 4th May,
respectively, submitted by representatives of the
Issakh Sheriff Community of Nairobi, and a copy of
Minutes of an interview accorded ~~to them~~ by Governor
on 19th May. States the embarrassing consequences
which would follow the recognition of their claim to
Asiatic status.

The history of this Community and how
they came to pay non-native poll tax is
given in the notes 2a and 2b on 15/9/30.
Lord Moyne deals with their claim
for educational facilities in para 56 of his
report where he states that the fact that

by the acceptance of extra facilities
so establishes a claim to some special
assistance. This may ^{possibly} be applied
to apply also to medical facilities.
(The former view sympathetically
their claim to separate medical
accommodation).

It seems clear that pending
a decision as regards the status
of this community a decision cannot
be prejudiced by ruling that they
are to continue to be treated
as Asiatic patients.

∴ Reply therefore that pending
a decision on the position of the

future status of the Somali
community in Kenya the S.G.S.

is unable to interfere ~~with~~ as
regards their claim to medical
~~treatment~~ accommodation in
Asiatic hospital wards but that

the S.G.S. is in full accord with
the Government's desire, as communicated
to the community, to provide them

with separate medical accommodation
when funds permit.

M.S. P. 12/7/52

vide reply of 6.2
16.2.52 to previous
letter.

(See extract
on file)

The position is very difficult.

On the one hand

(a) The Ishaksh Community
pay non-native Poll-tax (i.e. 50/-, recently
increased to £3) instead of native Poll-tax
(say, 12/-)

(b) Lord Dwyer, whose Report was
published after N:5 was written, considers
their claim to special treatment (in the matter
of education) to be established

On the other hand -

(a) The Indian community would deeply
resent their admission to the Asiatic wards

(b) It is politically impossible to concede
them Asiatic status, in view of the reactions
in the N.F.P. & Somaliland

(c) It is financially & administratively
impracticable to provide them with
separate hospital accommodation of
their own.

To treat them as natives while taxing
them as non-natives is theoretically
indefensible. The logical solution of
the difficulty would be to arrange that
in future they are taxed as natives.
(The difference to revenue would not be

by the acceptance of extra facilities
so establishes a claim to some special
assistance. This may be argued
to apply also to medical facilities.
(The former view sympathetically
this claim to separate medical
accommodation)

It seems clear that pending
a decision as regards the status
of this community a decision cannot
be prejudiced by ruling that they
are to continue to ~~be~~ treated
as Asiatic patients.

∴ Reply therefore that pending
a decision on the position of the
future status of the Somali
Community - Kenya the S.G.S.

is unable to interfere ~~with~~ as
regards their claim to medical
~~treatment~~ accommodation in
Asiatic hospital wards but that
the S.G.S. is in full accord with
the Government's desire, as communicated
to this community - to provide them
with ~~separate~~ ^{separate} medical accommodation
when funds permit.

M.S. Ponsford
12/7/32

vide reply at 62
16295/30 to previous
letter.

(See extract
on file)

The position is very difficult.

On the one hand

(a) The Indian Sheriff Community
pay non-native Poll-tax (i.e. 30/-, recently
increased to £3) instead of native Poll-tax
(say. 12/-)

(b) Lord Dargis, whose Report was
published after N:5 was written, considers
their claim to special treatment (in the matter
of education) to be established

On the other hand -

(a) The Indian community would deeply
resent their admission to the Asiatic wards

(b) It is politically impossible to concede
them Asiatic status, in view of the reactions
in the N.F.P. & Somaliland

(c) It is financially & administratively
impracticable to provide them with
separate ^{or} hospital accommodation of
their own.

To treat them as natives while taxing
them as non-natives is theoretically
indefensible. The logical solution of
the difficulty would be to arrange that
in future they are taxed as natives.
- (The difference to revenue would not be

conclude, as the community is small in number).

? Ask S; ask that neurologist be informed that S. of S. has received considerable financial aid, but is unable to interview on their behalf. Enclose also copies of 1, & return the reply-paid vouchers, to be restored to the senders.

And add that Govt will no doubt consider the possibility of removing the alleged basis of their presence by providing that in future they are assessed to native, instead of to non-native, poll tax.

H. T. Allen
5/8

I think this is really a political matter - not humanitarian one. It is not a question of absence but of place of accommodation. This is what the Government should be grateful to have done. It is what we have to make.

H. T. Allen

6/8/32

*Edgar...
the...
Gullies*

It appears to be in no sense a medical question but I agree with the attitude of the D.M. & S.S. as shown in para. 6-9 of No. 5.

(Sgd) A. T. Stanton

6.8.32.

Mr. Freeston's suggestion at A, though not without attraction, is not I think practical politics. There are clearly ulterior motives but it would seem best to limit the reply to the specific request in the telegram in No. 1 that the Governor should be directed to provide accommodation in the Asiatic Ward as in the past.

? Send the Gov. a copy of tel. referred to in the first para. of his despatch: request him to cause the senders to be informed that the S. of S. has received their tel. regarding hospital accommodation at Nairobi; that he was unable to consider it until he was in receipt of a report from the Governor through whom it should have been sent in accordance with the prescribed procedure; that, having now received a report from the Gov. the S. of S. has given the matter careful consideration but that he sees no grounds which would justify him in giving directions to the Governor in the sense desired: say that a similar telegram was sent to the Prime Minister and request that its receipt may also be acknowledged: add that each of the above mentioned tels. was accompanied by a reply paid form enclosing them for return to the senders.

De No. 4

(Sgd) H. T. Allen
15.8.32.

Sir S. Wilson

*It is very difficult to do this in
most cases as Mr. Allen suggests. Some
of us shall have to do the distribution
- unless that is*

regard to the fact that the
will be replaced. As regard the
matters, comments will have to
be provided for (if possible) according
to their needs, and the Sonolis
will have to make claim than
Archie or the partially crab Siphon
to admission to the Indian wards.

As proposed!

Wes.

10.8.32.

Yes as proposed

[Signature]
atona

10.8.32.

By Air Mail
24/8/32

[Handwritten mark]

To Cor 623

22 AUG 1932

2/c 1 or Prefund forms in (r.d) on one
5 answered

Actual 5
1938

C. O.

18176/38 Kenya

Ken 19/8

RECEIVED
D. 19 AUG
1938

- Mr.
- Mr.
- Mr.
- Mr. Parkinson
- Mr. Tomlinson

Downing Street,

22 August, 1938.

Sir,

- Sir C. Bottomley
- Sir J. Shuckburgh
- Permt. U.S. of S.
- Parly. U.S. of S.
- Secretary of State

I have the honour to

acknowledge the receipt of your
despatch No. 290 of the 17th June, and
to transmit to you a copy of the
telegram received from representatives
of the Ishaak Sherriff Community
to which you refer in the first
paragraph.

DRAFT.

KENYA

NO. 623

Gov. Byrns.

3. I request that you will

cause the Representatives to be
informed that I received their
telegram regarding the provision of
hospital accommodation in Nairobi;
that I was unable to consider it until
I was in receipt of a report from the
Governor through whom their representa-
tions should have been made in

accordance

~~Tel. 1 June 1938
(No. 1)~~

~~Reply paid G.O.S.
(with Nos. 2 & 3.)~~

accordance with the recognised procedure, and that having now received a report from the Governor I have given the matter careful consideration but do not consider that I should be justified in giving any directions to the Governor in the sense desired.

3. A similar telegram was also sent to the Prime Minister and I request that its receipt may be acknowledged.

4. Each of the ^{two} tels. were accompanied by a reply paid form and both forms are enclosed for return to the senders.

I have, etc.

(for the Secretary of State)
(Signed) R. W. HAMILTON

The Times. 13/8/32.

THE SOMALIS IN KENYA

A QUESTION OF RACE

FROM OUR NAIROBI CORRESPONDENT

The claim of the Somalis in Kenya to be classed as Asiatics has entered a new phase. Whether these presumed descendants of the Arab Sheikh Ismaak, who is regarded as the founder of one of the great divisions of the Somali, are of the Hamitic or Semitic race, they are never confused with the negro by those who know Eastern Africa.

Tall, wiry, and lean, the Somali cattle traders, with their brightly coloured shawls and turban and strong, finely chiselled features of aquiline cast, are well known in East Africa not only in the towns but in the sparsely populated areas where the more primitive pastoral native peoples live roving lives around scattered wells and movable cattle "boomas."

In many of the principal laws of Kenya the Ismaak Sharif community are included, specifically, as "Somalis," as an addition to the legal definition of the word "Native." After nearly 12 years' agitation, the Ismaak Sharifs have intimated their intention to cease payment of taxation from January next, not only in the colony but in British Somaliland also, unless their claim to be regarded as Asiatics is admitted. Non-cooperation by Indians in the past and political agitations on the part of Europeans have taught the nimble-witted Somali something, and he is now preparing to test his education. Probably many of the Somali leaders would agree that on examination their grievances are not really serious, it is only in the mass that they appear formidable. But the Ismaak Sharifs are troubled far less by these "disabilities" than by their belief that their blood and religion—they are all Moslems—have been grossly insulted by the declaration of their status under the law as natives of Africa. They maintain that they can trace direct descent from Sheikh Ismaak, and that, as a division, they have not intermarried with the Africans as did the Arabs of the Coast.

The feeling of resentment has now begun to take the form of open agitation, and is in rapid process of development, along lines familiar to all who are acquainted with Kenya's racial disputes. It is a question in which the white settlers have no part; the whole of the responsibility has to be carried by Government.

There are about 2,000 members of the Ismaak Sharifs in Kenya, and perhaps another 2,000 in Tanganyika and Uganda. They have numerous complaints, but nearly all of them are related to the main contention that "to purify their blood," as one leader expressed it, they should be regarded as Asiatics. They claim, for instance, that they should have the same type of accommodation and treatment in prison as the Indians. The Somalis also point out quite truthfully that no provision is made for the education of their children, that they are not given opportunity of employment in Government service, and that they have no direct representation in the councils of the Colony. They also resent inclusion in the definition of "Native" in the Criminal Code of the Colony.

A Bill to define the status of Arabs, Somalis, Madagascan, Swahilis, and other peoples is now being drafted. It will probably meet the Somali case, as it will declare that peoples to whom it applies are not "natives," but that certain native legislation will apply to them.

See 17401/31

15



KENYA.
No. 290

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NAIROBI,
KENYA.

RECEIVED
11 JUNE 1932
COL. OFFICE

17th JUNE, 1932.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to my telegram No. 97, dated 1st June, 1932, in which I promised you a despatch by Air mail concerning a telegram sent you by representatives of the Isnaakh Sherriff Community of Nairobi with regard to the hospital accommodation accorded to them.

2. I transmit copies of two petitions dated 3rd and 4th May, respectively, which were submitted to me requesting that they be granted an interview on this question. You will remember that the demand for accommodation in the Asiatic ward was one of the subjects of two previous petitions, i.e.

- (a) Petition to Sir Edward Grigg in May, 1930.
- (b) Petition to His Majesty the King in July, 1930.

3. I, also, transmitted a copy of the minutes of the interview which I accorded to these persons on the 19th May, 1932, from which you will observe that I was sympathetic to the idea of segregation from Santu on racial and religious grounds but that I was unable to accept the demand for Asiatic status. During the interview it was quite obvious that the petitioners were

Amud 623 22 AUG 1932

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

were agitating not on humanitarian grounds but purely for political motives.

No. 5
16295/30

No. 7
16295/30

4. In my despatch No. 596 of the 15th September, 1930, I dealt very fully with the question of the status of these persons, whilst Sir Harold Aitkenmaster in his despatch to you No. 188. of 10th September, 1930, also refuted the claim to Asiatic status; in fact in paragraph 7. he advised very strongly against it, stating that:

"to give them the status in Kenya so different from what they must have here would tend greatly to embarrass the administration of this Protectorate."

5. In dealing with their grievances I observe, however, that I did not deal specifically with the present complaint. Although it is true that Somalis were on occasions accommodated in the Indian ward, instructions were issued in February, 1928, by the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services that, owing to verbal objections to the practice having been made by members of the Asiatic Community, they were no longer to be accommodated in the Asiatic ward.

6. In June, 1928, the representatives of this Community raised the question with the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services and were informed that the position at the Native Hospital, Nairobi, did not allow of separate accommodation for members of different communities. At the end of 1930, as a result of representations made to Government, the lawyers acting for the petitioners were informed that the question of the reservation of one whole ward for the accommodation of members of the Somali Community could not be entertained

entertained as the requirements of that Community were insufficient to fill a ward, and as such reservation would mean a number of beds remaining idle.

7. As a result of further correspondence both with Government and with the Medical Department it subsequently appeared that the Isbaakh Sherriff Community were not agitating for the provision of a separate ward but desired admission to the accommodation reserved for Indians. In fact it was definitely stated that a separate ward would not "be of any use to the Community".

8. Recently they brought the matter to Lord Moyne's notice when the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services pointed out that it was now no longer a question of a separate ward and that nothing would satisfy them except admittance to the ward for Asiatics. The result of such a step would be that protests would be likely to follow from that Community; and that such protests would certainly occur if Indians were refused admittance or accommodation in their ward on account of the beds being occupied by Somalis.

9. Since then a further development has taken place in that these persons have even refused to accept the generic name of Somali and repudiated any connection with the large number of Somalis who reside in French and Italian Somaliland as well as the Northern Frontier Province of this Colony, although they themselves come mainly from British Somaliland. It is clear, therefore, that should their claim to Asiatic status be recognised the whole administration in the Northern Frontier

Province

Province will be as seriously embarrassed as that of British Somaliland.

No. 16295/30

10. In conclusion I would add that the bill which is mentioned in paragraph 3. of Lord Passfield's despatch No. 1013 of 23rd December, 1930, has been delayed owing to the very great difficulty experienced in defining the term "Swahili" who, with Somali and others, were to be included in the terms of that bill.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

BRIGADIER-GENERAL.
GOVERNOR

COPY.

P.O. BOX NO. 802,
Nairobi.

3rdly, 1932.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JOSEPH BYRNE,
K.C.M.G., K.B.E., ETC.
GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE COLONY OF KENYA,
NAIROBI.

THROUGH
THE HONOURABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,
NAIROBI.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

WE, the undersigned, representatives of
"ESSAKH SHERIFF COMMUNITY ARABS", residents of Nairobi,
in the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya, most humbly and
respectfully have the honour to request Your Excellency to
afford us an opportunity to interview your Excellency, to
enable us to discuss the question of HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION
to our Community in the Government Hospital called the
Native Civil Hospital.

At the same time, Your Excellency, we beg to
notify that the whole of the correspondence passed between
the Honourable the Colonial Secretary and our Community in
this connection together with the replies received from
the Senior Medical Officer (Medical Department), shall be
presented to Your Excellency for Your Excellency's kind
perusal and consideration thereon.

Trusting to be excused for encroaching upon Your
Excellency's most valuable time.

We have the honour to be,
Your Excellency's
most obedient servants.

Signed.

1. K. Ali Hassan.
2. Mohamed Gulab.
3. Sheikh Yusuf Abdi.
4. Sheikh Mohamed Ali.
5. Sheikh Adhi Warsama.
6. Jama Hassan.
7. Burahit Mohamed.
8. Hassan Essail.
9. Ali Awale.
10. Elmi Ahmed.
11. Almi Hassan.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE "ESSAKH SHERIFF COMMUNITY
ARABS".

COPY.

P.O. Box NO. 802,
Nairobi.

4th May, 1932.

To:

His Excellency the Governor,
Colony and Protectorate of Kenya,
Nairobi.

May it please Your Excellency,

Re: Hospital Accommodation - Native Civil
Hospital.

In accordance with our letter dated 3/5/32, addressed to Your Excellency, for interview on the above subject, we, the representatives of "Essakh Sherirr Community, Arabs", have the honour to submit the following for your Excellency's sympathetic consideration:

1. That from time immemorial, patients of our community, i.e. the above named, have been admitted into Asiatic Ward of the hospital, but a few months ago they have been removed and placed in Native Ward of the hospital, although we were occupying Asiatic Ward for the last thirty five years.

2. That we understand from the Medical Department, that they are not empowered to place Somalis in Asiatic ward, in this connection we would like to state that we are not Somalis, but "Essakh Sherirr Community, Arabs", possessing same status as other Asiatics in the Colony.

3. That we were in communication with the Hon. Colonial Secretary, on the subject of "Accommodation in Native Hospital" who advised us that we should erect and equip our own ward for the accommodation of Somalis as separate accommodation for different communities cannot be provided for in the Native Civil hospital in spite of the fact that separate accommodation has been reserved for the Asiatics in the hospital.

4. That we are at a loss to understand why we were advised by the Hon. Colonial Secretary, to erect a separate ward by ourselves when no other Asiatic race has so far erected and equipped their own wards in the hospital, but facilities were provided for by the Government and we do not know of any such procedure here.

5. That we also received a letter from the Director of Medical Services, Nairobi, on behalf of the Senior Medical Officer of Nairobi, to the effect that the Government do not contemplate at any time within which a separate ward will be erected in Native Civil Hospital for the accommodation of Somalis.

6. That in our Memorandum dated 12/4/32 addressed to Rt. Hon. Lord Mayo, F.C., D.S.O., etc etc (copies of which

were

were handed over to the Hon. Colonial Secretary) this question was dealt with, but he promised to deal with the matter when he submits his report to the Houses of Parliament in England on his return there.

7. We also submitted a Petition to His Most Gracious Majesty King George V. in the month of June, 1930, enumerating all our grievances, and a reply was received through His Excellency the Governor of Kenya, dated 19.1.31, in which it states that our grievances are under consideration.

8. We feel that the time is very opportune that a definite policy in regard to above should be meted out to us at an early date, owing to the fact that patients who suffer from various diseases are on the increase.

9. That we understand some people called themselves Somalis, after being admitted to hospital, recover and obtain their discharges, also the Government has sustained losses to some extent in respect of medical fees etc for which we do not hold ourselves responsible as the word Somali do not apply to our community.

10. That Your Excellency be pleased to institute enquiries from the Medical Department, whether that Department has so far suffered any revenue from our Community, if so, we shall be grateful to know same.

11. That in regard to the word "Somali" we are confident, Your Excellency, that in the year 1919, during the His Excellency Sir Edward Northey's administration, he made a definite ruling on the word "Somali" perhaps this fact might be found on records of the Government.

12. That in conclusion we are of opinion that this is a matter of vital importance to us and as such we crave redress and relief of the following:-

- (a) We should like to know why we were separated.
- (b) We are unable to erect a separate ward for ourselves unless the same applies to other Asiatics in the Colony.
- (c) Patients are unable to prolong until all our grievances are settled or decided upon by the Government.

We have the honour to be,
Your Excellency's most humble and
obedient servant,

SHE ? ? ? ? ?

REPRESENTATIVES OF ESSAKH SERRIN COMMUNITY,
ARABS.

Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

14

NOTES ON AN INTERVIEW
GRANTED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR TO
THE ISHAAK SOMALIS OF
NAIROBI AT 11.30.a.m.19/5/32.

The following were granted an interview by His Excellency the Governor consequent on their petition of 4th May, 1932, concerning the hospital accommodation accorded to members of their tribe.

Buralli Mohamed - Ishaak - Habr Yunis.
Hassan Esmail - Ishaak - Habr Yunis.
Ali Awale - Ishaak - Habr Toljale.
Elmi Hassan - Ishaak - Habr Toljale.
Ali Hassan - Ishaak - Habr Awal.
Mohamed Galed - Habr Awal.
Sheikh Yusur Abdi - Habr Awal.
Sheikh Aden Warsame - Habr Awal.
Jama Hassan - Habr Awal.
Sheikh Mohamed Abdi - Habr Awal.

Mr. V.G. Glenday of the Native Affairs Department was also present.

2. His Excellency stated that he had studied the previous correspondence and that he understood that they objected to being placed in the same wards as Kikuyu, Kavirondo etc. If this were so he would like to do something for them and others like them by way of a separate ward or by some other method of segregation but the difficulty was one of funds. Every small tribe could obviously not have a ward to themselves.

3. Ali Hassan, Habr Awal, on behalf of the other representatives stated that they were not Somalis and that, therefore, they could not agree to a separate ward at all. They were Asiatics and so they should be ~~allowed~~ into the Asiatic Ward.

4. His Excellency in reply stated that he could not accept the statement that they were Asiatics; that the question had already been to the Secretary of State; that the authorities of their own country had been consulted and they had definitely refuted their claim to be Asiatics.

5. Considerable argument on the question followed during which His Excellency the Governor reiterated the fact that he was anxious to help Somalis and others like them to have segregation but that he could not accept their claim unless they could produce the support of the Governor of British Somaliland that they were not Somalis but Asiatics; in those circumstances he would reconsider the position. The reply was that this was impossible and that they proposed cabling to the Secretary of State instead.

6. With this the interview closed having lasted one hour and a quarter.

27th MAY, 1932.

Extract from Lord Lugard's Report.

Ishaak Shariff and Darot Ismailia Communities.

56. The Ishaak Shariff and Darot Ismailia Communities, nomad peoples of Arab extraction from British Somaliland, have for many years been paying non-native poll tax at their own request in order to be distinguished from African natives. They have received nothing in return for their extra contribution and, although, owing to their occupation as cattle dealers which compels them to pursue a wandering life, they cannot all be provided with educational facilities, they would be satisfied if arrangements were made to assist the education of such children as are left in Nairobi. The fact that their racial distinction has been recognized by the acceptance of extra taxation establishes a claim to some educational assistance.

C. O.

1856/32

~~Mr. Tomlinson~~

~~Mr. Boyd 2/1/32~~

~~Mr. Tomlinson~~

~~Sir C. Bottomley~~

~~Sir J. Shackburgh~~

~~Sir G. Grindle~~

~~Permt U.S. of S.~~

~~Parly. U.S. of S.~~

~~Secretary of State~~

2 Jan, 1932

Dear Vincent

The Sigs had

been notified from the
Essaka Sheriff Aids in
Kenya similar to that
addressed to the PM which
you referred to me on the
19th Jan. The Governor
of Kenya has telegraphed
simultaneously promising a
dispatch on the subject by

DRAFT.

H. V. Vincent Esq.
C.V.O.

air-mail; till this is received,
we are not in a position to
deal with the Arabs' telegrams.

No doubt it will meet the
case if, in whatever reply is
ultimately communicated to the
Arabs, acknowledgment is made
of their letters to the P.T.

I return the letters but have
detached the pre-paid reply form
for return to the sender

Yours sincerely

TELEGRAMS ACCEPTED FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD
 (except for the following European Countries: Belgium, Luxembourg, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Holland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland and Sweden.)
AND FOR SHIPS AT SEA, AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICES:—

LONDON.

CENTRAL CABLE & WIRELESS OFFICE: (Always Open)
TOWER CHAMBERS, MOORGATE, E.C.2.
 Telegraphic Address: Signally Ave., London.
 Telephone Number: London Wall 2240 (36 Lines).

BRANCH OFFICES:—

The Baltic Exchange, Bury Street, E.C.3	London Wall 2240
18, Old Broad Street, E.C.2	
114, Cannon Street, E.C.4	
24, Lombard Street, E.C.3	
Market Buildings—29, Abchurch Lane, E.C.3	
28, Mark Lane, E.C.3	
The Fruit Exchange, Spitalfields Market, E.1	
1-4, Charterhouse Street, E.C.1	
6, Cannon Street, Roper's, E.C.1	
16, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3	
Marconi House, Strand, W.C.2	
41 and 43, Farnham Street, S.W.1	
20, Duke Street, E.W.1	
1, Vane Street, Oxford Street, W.1	
Theo. Cook & Son Ltd., Main Office, 14-16, Burlington Street, W.1	
Travelers Limited, Royal Exchange, 14-16, Burlington Street, S.W.1	

Telephone Numbers

Albion	4750
Bank	2912
Royal	2844
Temple Bar	1213
Temple Bar	4438 (2 Lines)
Whitehall	2641 (2 Lines)
Whitehall	4841 (2 Lines)
Whitehall	4844 (2 Lines)
Whitehall	4187
Regent	1392

PROVINCES.

Aberdeen: Coast Lines Ltd., 3, Trinity Buildings, Trinity Quay	4956
Belfast: Tuttle Buildings, Lincolnton Street	Belfast 194
Birmingham: Goddall Buildings, Finedon Street	Milford 2236
Blackburn: 17, Freston New Road	Blackburn 7446
Bradford: 4, Commercial Street	Bradford 4007 (3 Lines)
Bristol: 14, Broad Street	Bristol 2913
Cardiff: 31 and 32, Merchants' Exchange	Cardiff 383 (2 Lines)
Coventry: 22, Hertford Street	Coventry 4209
Dublin: 47, Middle Abbey Street	Dublin 4478
London: 46 and 48, Pall Mall	London 3128
Edinburgh: 42, George Street (near bank)	Edinburgh 2164-9
Glasgow: 48, Royal Exchange Square	Glasgow 774 (2 Lines)
Leeds: 79, Leazes Road	Leeds 2421
London: King Street Chambers, 32, Watling Street	London 2119 (2 Lines)

Leicester: 181, London Road	Leicester 2121
Lidch: 44, Constitution Street	Lidch 487
Liverpool: India Buildings, Brunswick Street	Liverpool 1229
The Cotton Exchange	(6 Lines)
The Fruit Exchange	Central 2221 (7 Lines)
Manchester: 41, Spring Gardens	Newcastle 2421
Maritime Buildings, King Street	Newcastle 2421
31, Market Street	(2 Lines)
Princes Buildings, 1, Queen Street	Newcastle 2443
9, Low Pavement	Newington 4943
Plymouth: Travellers Ltd., Colonial House, Millbay Rd.	Plymouth 443
Portsmouth: Cornhill	St. Buryan 6
Sheffield: 89, The Wicker	Sheffield 2222
Southampton: Atlantic House, 8, Canute Road	Southampton 2224
81, High Street, 24, Globe Street	Hamley 4443
Wolverhampton: 47a, Darlington Street	Wolverhampton 2719

HEAD OFFICES OF THE COMPANY:—ELECTRA HOUSE, MOORGATE, LONDON, E.C.2.

Telegraphic Address: EMPIRADIO (LONDON WALL 2240)

WIRELESS SERVICE TO SHIPS AT SEA.

Messages for transmission to ships at sea are accepted at all parts of the above Offices, where full particulars can be obtained, and at all Ports and Stations Telegraph Offices in the United Kingdom.

NOTE: In addresses consisting of a name prefixed by "REGISTERED" or "ABBREVIATED ADDRESS," or where a telegram is addressed to one person at the home of another whose name is also given, the word "CARE" (or its some equivalent expression) must be inserted after the name of the addressee.

Time is taken and greater attention is required in the Public handling of their telegrams direct to the Company's Stations as above, where receipts are given gratis for the original charge.

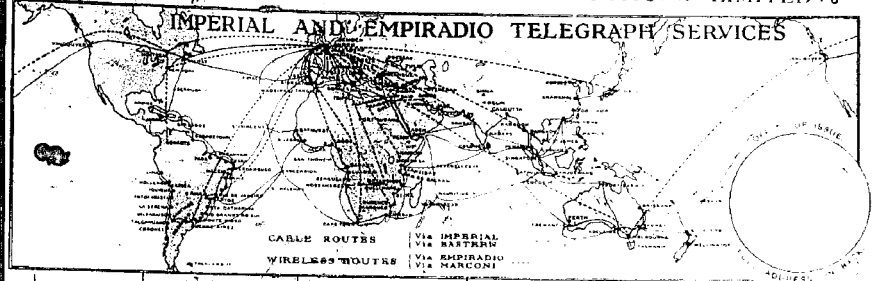
Telegrams for this Company's systems are not transmitted at all Postal Telegraph Offices, but should be marked:

"VIA EASTERN" if intended for transmission by cable, or
 "VIA MARDIAN" if intended for transmission by wireless, or
 "VIA EMPIRADIO" if intended for transmission by wireless, or
 "VIA MARDIAN" if intended for transmission by wireless, or
 "VIA EMPIRADIO" if intended for transmission by wireless, or
 "VIA MARDIAN" if intended for transmission by wireless, or
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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESSES REGISTERED FREE OF COST.

Books of Telegram Forms, Tariffs, Rates, etc., can be obtained at the Head Office of the Company, or at any of the above-named Stations.

IMPERIAL AND INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS LIMITED



Circuit	Client's Name	Time Received
VQ GAL MD 38		



2/100

SATISFACTORY HAS BEEN DONE UP TO DATE STOP PETITION DATED FOURTH MAY 1932 WAS DULY PRESENTED ENUMERATING ALL OUR GRIEVANCES WITH REGARD TO HOSPITAL QUESTION BUT NO REPLY RECEIVED STOP OUR PATIENTS WHO WERE IN NON NATIVE WARD OF THE NATIVE HOSPITAL NAIROBI TOGETHER WITH NON NATIVES OF DIFFERENT RACES

Printed Letters and Number of Messages, Office of Origin, Number of Origin, Date, Time Received in and Official Instructions—If Any.