

Secret

1938

Secret

8066

CO 533/490

KENYA

38066

15^D

15^D

ITALIAN OCCUPATION OF ETHIOPIA
(FRONTIER QUESTIONS)

CLOSED
UNTIL

1969

ITALIAN OCCUPATION OF KANGALIMORU, ETC.

Previous		Mr Pastin	10/3
		309	11/3
		Mr Pastin	15/3
		297	22/3
Subsequent		Mr. Cordley White	
		297	23/3
		Mr. Gardingall	25/3
		297	26/3
		Mr Pastin	31
		297	14/4
		Mr. Cordley White	14/4
		Mr Pastin	
		R. 297	17/38
		Mr. Pastin	21/1
		Major Cole	22/1
		Mr. Dams	22.1
		MR C. BOTTOMLEY	22.1
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		Mr. Cordley White	14/1
		Mr. Pastin	16.2
		Mr. Dams	17.2
			17.6
		297	21/2
		Mr. Cordley White	24/2
		Mr Pastin	23.
		297	10/3
		Mr. Cordley White	10/3

ITALIAN
Kangalimoru

1. F.O. (J 35/25/1) 6.1.38
The copy of despatch No 4658 of 22.12.37 received from H.M.R. Cairo
regarding Italian occupation of Kangalimoru.

2. F.O. (J 103/25/1) 12.1.38
The copy of despatch No 4475 of 29.12.37 received from H.M.R. Cairo
regarding Italian occupation of Kangalimoru.

No.4 on
46011/8/38
Somaliland.
- in care.

In a telegram from the Embassy at Cairo dealing with various matters relating to the military situation in Abyssinia, it was stated that the District Commissioner at Lokitaung reported on the 12th of January that the post at Kangalimoru was still occupied by the Italians. So far as I can see from the latitude and longitude of this post, it is situated ~~on the~~ ^{not far to the north} of the boundary of the area which Kenya wishes to acquire from the Sudan in the event of the Illemi triangle being ceded to Italy. I have minuted further as to this on 46598/38, on which I am proposing to send to Kenya copies of the two reports contained in Nos.1 and 2 on this file.

In addition to this post which has been established 40 kilometres within Sudan territory, the Governor of Kenya has reported in No.1 on 38066/150/38 that the Italians have also established ^{Eastern} a post at Kekoi on the shores of Lake Rudolf, 18 miles within Kenya, and on that file I am proposing that the Foreign Office should be asked to protest to the Italian Government and demand the withdrawal of that post.

That action having been taken, this file can be put by.

Copies
submitted to
(1) - (2) G.P.D.
V. King on 46598/38
(46011)

J.P. Passin
21.1.38
P.I. Cox
22.1.38
W.C.B.
22.1.38
A. J. Mave

3 To Kenya Secret. (Mec Sultan K (12) 27138
(46598/38)

W.D.S.

ML

5 F.O. (J 463/25/1) 8 2 38
Ref (2) Dues. copy despatch No. 92 of 27.1.38 from
H.M.A. Cairo enclosing summary of extracts from
Report by Capt. Whalley regarding his journey
along Sudan-Abyssinia boundary to northward
settling of Mahari posts in Sudan territory

copy to
(S) P.D. 21/2

6 F.O. (J. 474/25/1) Secret 8 2 38
Ref (2) Dues. copy tel. No. 70 d. 22.38 from
H.M.A. Cairo reporting message from Capt. Vigan
to Capt. Whalley regarding withdrawal from
Kangalimoru.

copy to
P.D. 21/2

7 F.O. (J. 333/86/1) Secret 8 2 38
Ref (2) Dues. copy tel. No. 68 d. 6.2.38 from
Cairo regarding withdrawal of Mahari post
at Kangalimoru.

No. 5.

Gives a full account of Captain Whalley's
tour and of the discovery of the Italian post at
Kangalimoru, of which we had heard in Nos. 1, 2 and
4 in the file. The post is maintained by an
Eritrean corporal and is so weak that Captain Whalley
(page 11 of his report) would not be surprised if it
were obliterated by the Abyssinians at any time.
This would be unfortunate as it would probably lead
to allegations that it had been done by British
subjects, but as the post is in the Sudan it is for
the Foreign Office to take action.

The point more directly concerning Kenya
is the suggestion in page 11 that the ^{Kenya} frontier should
^{Carter's line} be extended northwards beyond the "Kenya red line"
(see the map under No. 64 on 46598/37) to include
the area into which the Turkana now often stray. X
This, presumably, can best be settled on the spot;
and ^{Sir A. Wade} Mr. Pilling is being asked in a draft on
46598/38 to include this point in the scope of the
proposed Joint Kenya-Sudan Boundary Survey.

X It is hard to
follow exactly the
boundary of the area
with Capt. Whalley,
Carter's line will be
added to Kenya,
but it seems to
be to the east of
that, outlined in
red on his map,
whilst it has already
been suggested
should be ceded.
Clark White
10/2

Kenya already has a copy of this report.

Nos. 6 and 7

The Foreign Office is still trying to find
out if the post has now been withdrawn. Khartoum
reported on February 1st that it had not (No. 6).

~~It is understood by telephone that~~ The
Foreign Office are delaying protest to Italy about
this post (and about the post at Hoko - see No 6 on
38066/15C/38) until they hear whether this post
has been withdrawn. Mr. Pilling is being told

this

this in the draft on 46598/38.

? Copies of Nos. 6 and 7 to Kenya.

secret, inf. ref. No. 3, (no need to print)
and extra copies for printing & for Mr. Paskin.
(? No need to print to) or send Kenya a
copy)

Clarke White 14/2

The report on No 5 is very interesting
& contains much useful info on
the conditions in Sudan which
part of the Sudan which change
wishes to acquire in the event of
the coming of Islam to study.
I have now added a para to the
of letter to Mr. Paskin on 46598/38
to draw attention to one point which
is very relevant to that proposal.

No 6 as proposed.

No 7 can be put by, so far as this
file is concerned.

[The FO. registry have now advised
that No 5 should be returned to
them to copy - as they wanted
to obtain a copy for their files.
This should be done as soon as
this paper can be detached from
46598/38.

when it is ultimately returned
to us it should be printed.]

J.P. Paskin

Sir C. Bottomley

You may like to see the
report at (5).

? As proposed.

A.P. Dawe

17.2

It is very interesting. Just got off the
letter to Sir A. Dawe on 46598/38. Then
we can wait until there is a lead for sending
a Mr. Shaffer concerning the Sudan
46598/38 No 6 as proposed.

17.2 am

copy of (6) has
been sent to Kenya
on 14/2/38
copy of (7) E.P.D. 24/2

8 Copy FO. tel. No 88 d. 15.2.38 from H.M.R. Cairo
reporting that Mangalam has been evacuated.
(Sir P. Wade informed see 13/46598/38)

9 TO FO. (Went out in 5 in bag) B/12 c 15.2.38
(for action) (copy)

10 To Kenya, Secret B/1 (LPE 6rma) - 23.2.38

11 FO. - 22.2.38

Return enc. 6 (R) - (Replaces under No 5)

12 FO. (5. 474/25/1) Secret - 21.2.38
(Dep. sec. reg. 38066/150/38)
(H. 100)

Just copy of No. 142 d. 14.2.38 to H.M.R. Cairo regarding
development of formal protest to Khairi Govt against the
occupation of Mangalam (Sh. 100)

307
copy of (6) has
been sent to Kenya
on 14/2/38
copy of (7) E.P.D. 24/2
N. Clarke White
Printing instructions
regarding to under
(No 5) Paskin
(No 6) Paskin
(No 12) Paskin

Action is to be done

to be under estimate
of. 14/2/38

J.P.P.

Mr Parkin

No 5 I have marked X the paragraphs of Mr Whaley's Report which seemed to require printing? A copy of these paras should be made for P.D. and for Mr Parkin - also of the covering memo despatch.

No 8 ? Copies for printing and for Mr Parkin; and copy Secret of ~~to Kenya~~ a copy has already been sent to Kenya.

No 12 ? Copy to Kenya Secret of Ref No 10; and extra copies for P.D. and Mr Parkin.

Clarke White 23/2

No 8 or apparently sent to all copies No. 8 was received. a copy of No 12 sent to Kenya on 23/2. 38066/150/38.

Copies of and - all to be made for P.D. & Mr Parkin.

As regards No 5, I have read it through again & have found that there is so little of it that need not be included in the print that it will be much more satisfactory to omit the whole lot.

38066/150/38
no action needed. see
e copy 23/2

23/2

3 copies all. They are to be made for P.D., one for Mr Parkin, one for higher authority (to be)

J.P. Parkin
23/2

(No. 5 can be retracted for this purpose - can the file be revised for other purposes.)

13 FO. (J. 687/25/1) Secret 23 2 38
(orig in 38066/150/38)

Ref. (2) Two copies like No. 45 (C) d. 19.2.38 & No. 24 d. 28.2.38 from N.O.R. Home Station (that Colonel Crane has informed him privately that Crane has been sent to Kenya to withdraw from two posts upon 6 in (2)

Orders have been given in Rome for both this post at Kungakierom and the post at Kokeri to be withdrawn.

Action on these two posts is being prepared on 38066/150/38, so this may be

? part by
Clarke White
23/2

W.P.

J.P. Parkin
23/2
above

14 F.O. (J. 803/25/1)

3 3 38

(orig. on 38066/15C/38)

Ref(13) Dues. copy Lt. No. 96 (R) d. 2.2.38 from
M.O.A. Rome reporting that instructions have been
sent to Gov. Genl. in Italian Africa that pre-existing
Substantive shall be restored. adds process a
statement of parties.

This is the official version of the news
in No 13 that the ports at Koton and
Kangalimou are to be withdrawn.

See minutes on No 14 on 38066/15C/38
whose action on this copy is proposed.

? Put by this file.

Clotby white 10/3

J.J. Pansini
17/3
above

15 F.O. (J. 866/25/1)

14 3 38

(orig. on 5.7.38)

Ref(14) Dues. copy note No. 219 d. 3.3.38 from
M.O.A. Rome enclosing copy note Vertole from
M.O.A. d. 1.3.38 reporting instructions to Gov. Genl.
of Italian Africa regarding withdrawal from ports there.

Action is being taken on 38066/15C/38 (Koton).

? Put by

Clotby white.

J.J. Pansini

15/3

at once

16 F.O. (J. 1006/25/1)

Secret - 16 3 38

(orig. on 5.7.38 (Koton))

Ref(15) Dues. copy Lt. No. 152 d. 1.3.38 from
M.O.A. Cairo stating that confirmation of report that
Kangalimou has been evacuated cannot be
obtained.

Put by

J.J. Pansini
22/3
at once

17 F.O. (J. 8064/25/1)

Secret

2 3 38

Ref(16) Report Italian occupation of ports at Tindouf
& between Argles & other boundary. Adds that
investigation is proceeding.

Special to Pansini

Put by

J.J. Pansini
23/3 above

18 Foreign Office. J. 246/25/1.

30 March 38

Is. copy No. 104 of 28 March from M.O.A. Cairo
regarding the occupation of Kalamata.

This new Italian port is in the Sudan.

? Put by

Clotby white 3/3

J.J. Pansini

31/3

above

W. J. Pansini

19 F.O. (J. 1168/86/1) - 1.4.38
(Orig. regd. 38066/15C/38)

Enquiries whether instructions may be sent to Govt. of Kenya to withdraw from the military post at Hamaripos after confirmation of Italian withdrawals from parts indicated has been received.

20 Kenya - Tel No. 30 - Secret - 1.4.38
(Orig. regd. 38066/15C/38)

Reports regarding withdrawal by Italians from parts indicated states that the only Italian post now left in Bari neighbourhood is believed to be north of Jambari.

21 F.O. (J. 1246/25/1) - Secret - 2.4.38

Ref (R) 28 on S.F. 154) Dross copy tel No. 64 d. 31.3.38 to H.Q. A. Rome inviting Italian to withdraw from Nalapa.

Mbs 19 & 20 are being dealt with on 38066/15C/38 (Kotari file)

No 21 requires no action.

? Put by

Clotby White 4/4

22 F.O. (J. 1363/25/1) - Secret - 5/4/38

Ref R find copy Tel No. 202 for HQ Cairo. A new post has been established near Kungati man (copy at (35) on - post Koon)

This? may be put by - but Kenya may like to see the full report on Italian posts in the Sudan which is promised shortly from Khartoum.

Clotby White. 7/4

23 F.O. (J. 472/25/1)

Ref (R) Dross copy tel No. 2572 d. 11.4.38 from HQ Cairo. Rome stating that instructions have been sent for post at Malapala to be withdrawn if not in territory of Italian E. A.

? Put by

Clotby White 14/4

J. J. Parnell

14/4 at home

W.D.

In any further communication on this subject, please quote

No. 8 1472/25/1

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

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

38066/150/3823

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,

April 13, 1938.

RECEIVED

14 APR 1938

C. O. REGY

Reference to previous correspondence:

21. F.O. letter 1246/25/1 of April 2, 1938.

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.

Subject.

Telegram

From H. M. R.
Rome.

Sudan-Ethiopia frontier:
Italian occupation of
Nabatato.

No. 365 of April 13, 1938.

This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government, and should be returned to the Foreign Office if not required for official use.

From ITALY.

Decode. The Earl of Perth, (Rome).
10th April, 1938.

D. 4.55 p.m. 10th April, 1938.

R. 6.50 p.m. 10th April, 1938.

No. 565. (R).

O:O:O:O

w 21)

Your telegram No. 164.

I have now received communication from Ministry of Foreign Affairs stating that instructions have been sent for post at Natapats to be immediately withdrawn should it be situated outside territory of Italian East Africa.

In any further communication on this subject, please quote

No. J 1363/25/1

and address—not in any series by name, but to

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

Secret
Immediate

22
15 1/28

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.

5th April, 1938.

References to previous correspondence:

20 Letter No. J 1246/25/1 of 30th Nov.

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.

Subject.

From A. P.
Cairo
Tel No. 202
4th April 1938

Sudan Ethiopia Frontier.
Italian occupation of
Kangalinom.

Similar letter sent to

NO DISTRIBUTION

[REDACTED] Sir M. Lampson (Cairo) April 4, 1938.

D. 4.20 p.m. April 4, 1938.

R. 3.40 p.m. April 4, 1938.

No. 202

000000000

(18)
My telegram 184.

Following received from Khartoum. No. 29 April 2 begins.

28 in SF 15 c) → My telegram No. 28.

Walley visited Kangalimoru on March 28 and found garrison living in huts not far from old post. He reports their attitude was truculent. A full report on the other Italian posts inside the Sudan territory shortly.

In any further communication on this subject, please quote

No. J 1246/25/1

and address—not to any person by name, but to
"The Under-Secretary of State," Foreign Office, London, S.W. 1.

SECRET

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,
2nd April, 1938.

Dup. in 207

Reference to previous correspondence:

S.F. 15^c
7.0 Letters *J 1185/86/1* of 29th Oct, 1938.
(18) *J 1246/25/1* Description of Enclosure of 30th March, 1938.

Name and Date.

Subject.

To
H. M. R,
Rome,
Tel No. 164.
31st March 1938.

Sudan - Ethiopian Frontier
Italian occupation of
Natopato

Similar letter sent to

NO DISTRIBUTION.

██████████ telegram to the Earl of Perth (Rome).

Foreign Office. 31st March, 1938. 8.30 p.m.

No. 164.

.....

W 2
31-15C
Your telegram No. 206 (of March 25th: establishment of Italian posts in Kenya and the Sudan):

A report has been received that Italian post of non-commissioned officers and men has been encountered at Natarats in the Sudan north latitude 5.3 east longitude 35.15. Please draw the attention of the Italian Government to the establishment of this post in Sudan territory and invite them to order its withdrawal.

orig. regd 38066/15C/38

14
20

CYPHER TELEGRAM from the Governor of Kenya to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Dated 1st April, 1968. Received 11.55 a.m., 1st April.

No. 30. Secret.

17/38066/15C/38

Reference your secret telegram of 15th March. Officer in Charge Northern frontier district reports after air reconnaissance that the Italians have abandoned post(s) between Kokoi and Bani and have burnt the huts.

This is the post referred to in your telegram as Kokoi some post. No other posts could be found in British territory near Bani or Eil Dima.

Only Italian post now left in Bani neighbourhood believed to be north of frontier.

W O R Y.

No. J 1160/86/1.

Foreign Office,

S. W. 1.

1st April, 1938.

Immediate.

Sir,

With reference to your letter 38066/150./38 of the 3rd March, regarding the establishment of Italian military posts at Bani and Hil Dima in Kenya, I am directed by Viscount Halifax to request you to inform Mr. Secretary Ormsby Gore that the Counsellor of the Italian Embassy called here on the 23rd March to enquire, on instructions from his Government, whether, in view of the improvement which had recently taken place in Anglo-Italian relations, the post established by the Government of Kenya at Namurupus might be withdrawn.

2. In reply the attention of M. Crolla was drawn to the fact that Italian forces were believed to be in occupation not only of Kagalimera in the Sudan and Kokei in Kenya, but also of Bani and Hil Dima in Kenya. He was nevertheless informed that his request for the withdrawal of the post established at Namurupus by the Government of Kenya would be considered and a reply to his representations would be made as soon as possible.

3. The Italian Government have already stated that orders have been sent to the Viceroy of Abyssinia to withdraw the posts established at Kagalimera and at Kokei. Furthermore a communication has recently been received from the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs stating that the

Ministry

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

Ministry of Italian Africa have given instructions for the posts at Bani and at Hil Dima to be withdrawn immediately should they be situated within British territory; but at the same time the Italian Government reserve to themselves the right to make a further communication on this subject.

4. In these circumstances I am to enquire whether Mr. Ormsby Gere would be prepared to instruct the Governor of Kenya to withdraw the military post at Namurupus as a sign of goodwill and in order to avoid all risk of friction after definite notification has been received that the Italian posts at Kagalimoru and Natapats in the Sudan and at Kokoi, Bani and Hil Dima in Kenya have been evacuated. If Mr. Ormsby Gere is prepared to instruct the Governor of Kenya to withdraw the post at Namurupus, the Italian Government will be informed that this evacuation must not be considered as in any way implying a recognition of the claim of the Italian Government to that place.

I am, etc.,

(Sgd.) Ronald Campbell.

In any further communication on this subject, please quote

No. *J 1246/25/1*

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

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

SECRET

IMMEDIATE

18

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,

30th March, 1938.

Reference to previous correspondence:

70 Letters No. *J 1066/25/1* of 16th Nov. 1935

& No. *J 1066/25/1* of 28th Nov. 1935

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.

Subject.

From

H. M. P.

Cairo

Tel. No. 184

28th March, 1938.

*Sudan Ethiopia frontier:
Italian occupation of Natopato.*

Similar letter sent to *W.O.*

S.M.

NO DISTRIBUTION

[REDACTED]

Sir F. Lampson (Cairo)
28th March 1938.

D. 8.50 p.m. 28th March 1938.

R. 8.00 p.m. 28th March 1938.

No.184.

Following received from Khartoum telegram No.26 of
27th March begins:-

Wally telegraphed Lokiteang that he encountered another
Italian post of Non Commissioned Officer's and men at Natapats
North latitude 5.3 East longitude 36.15. He was informed
Kangalinom is still occupied but has been instructed to verify
personally on his return journey.

In any further communication on this subject, please quote
No. *J 1064/25/1*
and address—*not to any person by name, but to*
"The Under-Secretary of State," Foreign Office, London, S.W. 1.

IMMEDIATE

SECRET

26
17

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,
29th March, 1938.

Dep me 2A)

Reference to previous correspondence:

16 7.0 letter No: *J 1006/25/1* of 16th Feb, 1938.

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
<i>From</i> <i>H. M. R.,</i> <i>Cairo</i> <i>Tel No: 27 Saing</i> <i>12th March, 1938.</i>	<i>Sudan Ethiopia frontier.</i> <i>Italian posts.</i>

Similar letter sent to *W. O.*
A. M.

NO DISTRIBUTION.

Telegram (en clair) from Sir M. Lampson (Cairo).

D. 12th March, 1938.

R. 21st March, 1938.

No. 27. (Saving). BY BAG.

.....

Following received from Khartoum No. 2 (Saving) of 6th March, 1938, begins:

"Two natives sent end February to investigate report that Italian post at Turkolia which was vacated last August has been re-established returned on 8th March and stated report was correct. In addition they reported a new Italian post Latitude 6°15' Longitude 30' between Axtu and Khor boundary. Garrison of 15 Eritreans were counted there.

Whalley is proceeding to investigate and make representations if information is found to be correct."

Case w/c. F.O. L.F. dated 16.3.38
(X 1006/25/1) being reg. a. 38066/15-C/38
(KaKoi)

16 12

NO DISTRIBUTION

~~_____~~ Sir M. Lampson (Cairo).
14th March 1938.

D. 3.20 p.m. 14th March 1938.

R. 7.30 p.m. 14th March 1938.

No. 152.

Following received from Khartoum telegram No. 25, March 13th, begins:

Foreign Office telegram No. 92. *not copied to FO*

Kenya District Commissioner informed verbally that Kungulima post was not in fact evacuated by Italians. He has been unable to confirm this report or otherwise.

Recd. with com TO LF H 14 3 38 J. 866/25/11
reg. in S.F. 150

13/15

British Embassy,
ROME.
3rd March, 1936.

No. 312
(SAC/G/36)

My Lord,

(14)

With reference to my telegram No. 96 of March 2nd regarding the Italian military posts established at Kangalimoru and Kokoi, I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy in translation of the Note Verbale from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs referred to therein.

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

My Lord,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) NOEL CHARLES.

His Right Honourable the Viscount Halifax, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.,
etc. etc. etc.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

Enclosure to Rome despatch No. 219 of March 3rd, 1936.

TRANSLATION.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

- Eu. Med. III -

207669/19.

NOTE VERBALE

With reference to the British Embassy's Note Verbale No. 44 (245/E/36) of February 19th, the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs has the honour to inform the Embassy that instructions have already been sent to the Governor General of Italian Africa in order that the pre-existing situation in the zones of Kokoi and Kangakimare should be re-established.

In communicating the above it is hardly necessary for the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs to observe that the Royal Government must reserve the right to examine with the British Government the course of the frontier in the zones indicated (a frontier line which in certain treaties does not appear to be in conformity with the dispositions of the treaties in force), meanwhile making every reserve of its rights which cannot be prejudiced in any way by the above arrangements.

Rome, 1st March, 1936. Year XVI.

14
2nd. 4e. F.O. LF. 5803/25/1 a. 3/3/38 15

n. S.F. 150

NO DISTRIBUTO.

Decode. Sir N. Charles (Romé).

March 2nd 1938.

D. 7.00 p.m.

March 2nd 1938.

R. 7.15 p.m.

March 2nd 1938.

No. 96. (R).

13/ Rome telegram no. 84.

I have today received note from Ministry of Foreign Affairs stating that instructions had been sent to Governor General of Italian Africa in order that pre-existing situation shall be restored. Note adds that the Italian Government reserve the right to examine with His Majesty's Government the course of the frontier in zone concerned which in some treaties does not appear to conform to disposition of treaties in force.

Translation follows.

Recd. with care,
F. A. Letter of 13.2.38

D. 687/25/1 (Secret)

W. 38066/150/38 (1-9)

NO DISTRIBUTION.

~~Subject~~. The Earl of Perth (Rome).
22nd February, 1938.
D. 11.00 p.m. 22nd February, 1938.
R. 9.30 a.m. 23rd February, 1938.

No. 84.

.....

later by telegram No. 45 Saving.

Count Ciano told me this morning that although he could not give me official information for the present he could tell me privately that orders had been sent to Viceroy to withdraw two posts about which I had communicated to him [gr. undec.] on February 19th.

Recd in the name of

F.O. Ltr. of. 23.2.38

J. 697/254 (Court)

m 38866/15 C/35 (Mon) NO DISTRIBUTION.

The Earl of Perth (Rome).
19th February, 1938.

D. 19th February, 1938.

R. 10.15 a.m. 23rd February, 1938.

No.45.Saving.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXX

12 Your despatch No.192 February 14th.

I handed Minister for Foreign Affairs this evening a note verbale and explained to him that words "immediate withdrawals" must not be looked upon as a formality and that we trusted that removal of the two posts would be effected as soon as possible.

Count Ciano promised to look into the matter at once.

SECRET

In any further communication on this subject, please quote

No. *T 474/25/1*
and address—*not to any person by name, but to*
"The Under-Secretary of State," Foreign Office, London, S.W. 1

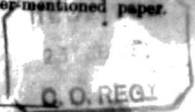
46128

Copy sent a/cpt. 3066/15/38 (No. 40) 32066/15/38

THE Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents
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,

21st February, 1938.



- (1) No. *T 25/25/1* Reference to previous correspondence: *6th Jan 1938*
 - (2) No. *T 102/25/1* of *12th Jan 1938*
 - (5) No. *T 463/25/1* of *8th Feb. 1938*
- (2) No. *38066/15/38* of *27th Jan 1938*
(4) No. *T 474/25/1* of *26th Jan 1938*

Name and Date.	Subject.
<p><i>To</i> <i>H. M. R.</i> <i>Rome,</i> <i>No. 192,</i> <i>14th Feb. 1938.</i> <i>(Without enclosures)</i></p>	<p><i>Sudan Ethiopia frontier</i> <i>Italian occupation of Tanganyika</i></p>

Similar letter sent to W.O.

Am Min.

No. 192.

(J 474/25/1)

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

14th February, 1938.

My Lord,

With reference to my despatch No. 890 of the 30th August last, I transmit to Your Lordship herewith copies of correspondence from His Majesty's Ambassador in Cairo and from the Colonial Office regarding the recent establishment of Italian military posts at Kangalimeru (latitude $4^{\circ} 56'$, longitude $35^{\circ} 19'$), which is some twenty-five miles within Sudan territory, and at a point north of Kokei, situated near the Eastern shore of Lake Rudolf some eighteen miles within the frontier of Kenya.

2. The Italian post at Kangalimeru was found on the 2nd December last by Captain R.C.R. Whalley, a Sudan Frontier Agent stationed at Boma, who was previously Vice-Consul at Maji. Captain Whalley thereupon addressed a letter to the Italian officer in charge at Kalaa requesting Captain Vigna to meet him at Namaraputh on the 6th December. On the 6th December Captain Whalley met Captain Vigna at Todenyaung (Port Wilkinson). At this meeting Captain Whalley described the Sudan-Ethiopian Frontier and pointed out that the post at Kangalimeru was between forty and fifty kilometres within Sudan territory from the Kibish River, which forms the boundary. He

further/

His Excellency

The Right Honourable

The Earl of Perth, G.C.M.G., C.B.,

etc., etc., etc.,

Rome.

30

further reminded Captain Vigna that on the 21st August, 1937 Captain Boyer, Acting Frontier Agent of the Sudan, and Colonel Ragassi, Commander Maji Area, had met to discuss the Italian occupation of Turkolia, and that Colonel Ragassi had on that occasion promised to respect the Sudan-Ethiopian frontier as marked on the maps. In reply Captain Vigna stated that he had been ordered by his superior officer at Maji to establish the post at Kangalimoru and could not withdraw the post unless so ordered by that officer. Captain Vigna undertook to forward Captain Whalley's protest regarding the post at Kangalimoru to his superior officer at Maji but it has now been learnt that he was ordered not to withdraw.

3. The Italian post north of Kokoi was found by Mr. G. Reese, District Commissioner at Marsabit, Kenya, on the 23rd November last. This post is situated on the eastern shore of Lake Rudolf at a distance of eighteen miles from the Frontier Line and about two miles from the edge of the lake. A protest against the establishment of this post was handed on the 25th November last by Mr. Reese to Lieutenant Lega, the Italian officer in charge.

4. In these circumstances, Your Lordship should lodge a formal protest with the Italian Government against the unauthorised occupation by Italian troops of posts within the territory of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and of Kenya, request the immediate withdrawal of the posts at Kangalimoru and Kokoi, and ask that you may be informed as soon as orders have been given for the withdrawal of these posts.

I am, with great truth and respect,
My Lord,
Your Excellency's obedient Servant,
(For the Secretary of State)

(Sd.) RONALD CAMPBELL

30

further reminded Captain Vigna that on the 21st August, 1937 Captain Boyer, Acting Frontier Agent of the Sudan, and Colonel Ragazzi, Commander Maji Area, had met to discuss the Italian occupation of Turkolia; and that Colonel Ragazzi had on that occasion promised to respect the Sudan-Athiopian frontier as marked on the maps. In reply Captain Vigna stated that he had been ordered by his superior officer at Maji to establish the post at Kagalimoru and could not withdraw the post unless so ordered by that officer. Captain Vigna undertook to forward Captain Whalley's protest regarding the post at Kagalimoru to his superior officer at Maji but it has now been learnt that he was ordered not to withdraw.

3. The Italian post north of Koko1 was found by Mr. G. Reece, District Commissioner at Maraabit, Kenya, on the 23rd November last. This post is situated on the eastern shore of Lake Rudolf at a distance of eighteen miles from the Frontier Line and about two miles from the edge of the lake. A protest against the establishment of this post was handed on the 25th November last by Mr. Reece to Lieutenant Lega, the Italian officer in charge.

4. In these circumstances, Your Lordship should lodge a formal protest with the Italian Government against the unauthorised occupation by Italian troops of posts within the territory of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and of Kenya, request the immediate withdrawal of the posts at Kagalimoru and Koko1, and ask that you may be informed as soon as orders have been given for the withdrawal of these posts.

I am, with great truth and respect,
My Lord,
Your Excellency's obedient Servant,
(For the Secretary of State)

(Sd.) RONALD CAMPBELL

38066/152/38

46128

11

Ref 7.0 Letter No: J 463/25/1 (5)

of 8th Feb. 1938.

RECEIVED
23 FEB 1938
C. O'BRYEN

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS

OF THE

UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Returned as requested.

(Borrowed for use in
the Foreign Office)

(Rec. replaced under No. 5)

Foreign Office,

22nd February 1938.

The Under Secretary
of State
Colonial Office.

15844-A (4)

HIS MAJESTY'S REPRESENTATIVE, CAIRO

to

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Received 11.45 a.m., 15th February, 1938.)

TELEGRAM.

(Copy received in Colonial Office, 15th February, 1938.)

No. 88. 15th February. My telegram No. 85.

Following received from Khartoum No. 16 of February 14th:—

Begins.—Further to my No. 13.

Following is a summary of a report received by Captain Whalley from district commissioner at Lokitaung.

- (1) There is heavy fighting east of Omo River Fez Baku and other provinces.
- (2) About 500 Eritrean deserters have joined Amhara and captured for rations all stock of the DDSI (sic) natives near Ngalibong hills on Omo.
- (3) Amhara intends to attack 16 Maji.
- (4) In early January Italian patrol was annihilated.
- (5) Vigna went to Kerre in January clashed with natives lost (?) officers and 10 men killed and hastily returned to Kalam.
- (6) Fighting between Italians and Amhara began a few days ago near (group undecypherable) and Ford latitude 5°20 longitude 36°20.
- (7) Reinforcement from Namara Puth have gone to Kalam and it is reported that Kangalimoru has been evacuated.—*Ends.*

P. 46146524 3

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recd
w. co.
17.12

Copy for 38433 13

NO. I. P. 1307

Sir M. Lampson, (Cairo),
February 15th 1936.

D. 12.53 p.m.

February 15th 1936.

T. 11.48 a.m.

No. 38.

My telegram No. 35.

Following received from Khartoum No. 16 of February 14th be ins:-

Further to my No. 15.

Following is a summary of a report received by Captain Halley from district commissioner at Lokitau.

- (1) There is heavy fighting east of Omo River Far Baku and other provinces.
- (2) About 500 Britrean deserters have joined Amhara and captured for rations all stock of the DDSI (sic) natives near Ngalibong hills on Omo.
- (3) Amhara intends to attack 16 Maji.
- (4) In early January Italian patrol was annihilated.
- (5) Vigna went to Korre in January clashed with natives lost (?) officers and 10 men killed and hastily returned to Kalam.
- (6) Fighting between Italians and Amhara began a few days ago near (group unecypherable) and Ford latitude 5°20 longitude 36°20.
- (7) Reinforcement from Namara Puth have gone to Kalam and it is reported that Kangalimoru has been evacuated.

In any further communication on this subject, please quote

No. *J 333/86/1*

and address—*not to any person by name, but to*
"The Under-Secretary of State," Foreign Office, London, S.W. 1.

SECRET
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 copies of the under-mentioned paper.

Foreign Office,
8th February 1938.

RECEIVED
FEB 1938

Reference to previous correspondence:

7.0 Letter No. J 103/25/1 of 12th Jan 1938.

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
<p><i>H. M. R., Cairo Tel No. 68. 6th Feb. 1938.</i></p>	<p><i>Sudan Ethiopia frontier Italian occupation of Kargalimor</i></p>

Similar letter sent to *A. M.*

NO DISTRIBUTION.

J335/86/1.

~~Cyber~~ telegram to Sir M. Lampson (Cairo)

Foreign Office, 6th February 1938, 4.30 p.m.

No. 88.

Your despatch No. 1475 [of 29th December]: Italian occupation of Kagalimorn].

Has Whalley received any information of withdrawal of Italian post at Kagalimorn⁴?

6

38066/15 D/38 [No. 6]: Enclosure. No.

PROOF.

HIS MAJESTY'S REPRESENTATIVE, CAIRO

to

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Received 7 40 p.m., 3rd February, 1938.)

TELEGRAM.

(Copy received in Colonial Office, 8th February, 1938.)

No. 70. My despatch No. 1475 of last year and my despatch No. 92*.

Following received from Khartoum telegram No. 10 February 1st.

Further to our Chancery letter of December 16th No. 94 B. 3† following from Whalley Boma begins:—

“ Following received from Mkaylu Harwar begins:—

‘ Have been requested by Vigna to inform you that your protest against Kagalimoru was forwarded by him but his orders are not to withdraw from (2 groups undecypherable) affair is being sent to Italian Government and I think British Government for examination ’ ”

* No. 38066/15 D/38 [No. 5]: Enclosure.

† No. 38066/15 D/38 [No. 2]: Enclosure.

SECRET

In any further communication on this subject, please quote

No. J 474/25/1

and address - 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 copies of the under-mentioned paper.

Foreign Office,
8th February, 1938

Reference to previous correspondence:

F.O. letter No. J 333/86/1 of 8th Feb. 1938

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
<p>From H. M. R., Cairo Tel. No. 70 3rd Feb. 1938.</p>	<p>Sudan Ethiopia frontier: Italian occupation of Kangalenore.</p>

Similar letter sent to W.O.

134 in copy (10)

DISTRIBUTION



Sir M. Lampsou, (Chair);
February 1st 1938.

D. 7.0 p.m.
February 1st 1938.

R. 7.40 p.m.

No. 70.

My Despatch No. 1475 of last year and my despatch

No. 92.

Following received from Harcourt Feb 1st No. 10
February 1st.

Further to our Chapter letter of December 15th
No. 94 B.S. following from Amble about begins:-

"Following received from Mr. Y. Harwar begins:

Have been requested by Tigna to inform you that
your protest against Kangalimora was forwarded by him
but his orders are not to withdraw from (3 groups
undecypherable) affair is being sent to Italian
Government and I think British Government for
examination.



HIS MAJESTY'S REPRESENTATIVE, CAIRO.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(Copy received in Colonial Office, 9th February, 1938)

(No. 92.)

SIR,

British Embassy, Cairo, 27th January, 1938

I have the honour to transmit herewith a summary of extracts from a report recently received from Captain Whalley, Frontier Agent, Boma, regarding his journey along the Sudan-Abyssinian boundary to investigate the reported establishment of Italian military posts in Sudan territory.

2. Captain Whalley has recently been instructed that he is on no account to discuss with tribesmen, now subject to the Italian Ethiopian administration, the possibility of their moving into and being administered by the Sudan. He has also been informed that questions of potential frontier rectification should not be discussed with tribesmen or with anyone else.

3. Copies of the enclosure to this despatch have been sent by the Sudan Government to His Excellency the Governor of Kenya and to His Majesty's Consul-General, Addis Ababa.

I have, &c.,

MILES W. LAMPSON,

Ambassador

*Enclosure in No.*REPORT ON A JOURNEY, ACCOMPANIED BY AN EQUATORIAL CORPS PATROL,
TO KENYA COLONY.

On 1st December, 1937, after our arrival at Kamathia (E. 35.17 x N. 4.55), we discussed with the Kenya officials the whereabouts of the alleged Italian Posts, and were informed by the K.A.R. Officer (Lieutenant Morris) and A.D.C., Lokitaung (Mr. Woolf), that the Italians were still at Kanggalimoru, but Lukalin had recently been evacuated by the Italian soldiery.

We told the Kenya officials that it was our intention to visit the Kanggalimoru post the following day and, if possible, to take it by surprise, to see what the post looked like and how the garrison behaved. The Kenya officials asked if they could accompany us and to this request we readily agreed. We stated that we wished to descend the Kamathia Pass, go to the north and east of Mt. Lorienatom to Kanggalimoru, then climb the Lokitoi Pass and reach Lokitoi post, where we would join the remainder of our vehicles and then proceed to Lokitaung to report by telegraph to Khartoum.

On 2nd December, 1937, we travelled as above described in Sudan beyond the limits of the Kenya Red Line.

Two Kenya officials, Bimb, Butterworth and myself driving in the van and the lorry flying the Union Jack and Equatorial Corps flag carried representative numbers of S.D.F. escort, K.A.R. soldiers, Kenya police and two of my native Consular Guards. This would, we thought, give the occupants of the Kanggalimoru post the impression that we were a good combination of representatives from British territory and the Sudan.

On rounding a patch of Kittir thorn I saw the Italian Post; there was no sentry on duty as far as I could see. I immediately stopped the van, half hidden by the bush. I got out, and accompanied by a Consular Guard (both of us unarmed, of course) advanced across the open towards the post. Great consternation, excitement—almost panic—was seen to be taking place in the post. The occupants were rapidly charging their rifles and ducked down behind a poorly constructed stone sangar and started pointing their rifles at us. I halted, put up one hand and called out in Amharic, "What on earth are you doing there? Come here at once!" A rather scared-looking and somewhat shaky Italian native (Eritrean) Corporal came towards me and saluted. I spoke to him, using the Consular Guard, who is more fluent than myself at Amharic, as interpreter. I signalled up the other officials from the van and they took photographs. I then asked the Corporal what he was doing with Italian soldiers in a post 40 to 50 kilometres into Sudan and expressed surprise at their being there. The Corporal produced the usual shifty Abyssinian excuses to which I have become accustomed, and said that he had been ordered by his Company Officer (Captain Vigna) at Kalam

(E. 35.56 x N. 4.48) to be where he was. I replied that I could not blame him for carrying out his orders but that I wanted to see his Commanding Officer. The Corporal then asked us for all our names and asked me to write a letter to Captain Vigna. The Corporal promised to write a letter and send mine at once to Kalam, where the Italians had their headquarters in Gellaba and Byangatom country. I immediately wrote the following:—

To the Honourable Captain Vigna,
O.C. Italian Post,
Kalam

I have to-day visited your post at Kangalimoru in the Sudan, in charge of your Bulukubash Kidane Takleh, whom I have found most helpful. I have come down from the Boma Plateau to see the Kenya Authorities and I shall be most grateful if you could arrange to meet me at Namoroputh Post on Monday, 6th December, 1937, at 10 a.m.

R. C. R. WHALLEY,
Frontier Agent,
Sudan Government,
Boma Plateau.

Dated 2nd December, 1937

This seemed the only possible way in which I could make contact with Captain Vigna. I translated my letter into Amharic for the Corporal's information, and he said he would write a letter to same effect giving the names of his visitors and he would send a runner at once to Kalam.

The Corporal then asked us to drink some coffee. This I decided to do because it is an Ethiopian custom to do so if one's intentions are friendly. Several of our men were given coffee to drink also. We parted on the very best of terms and I told the Corporal that I would repay his hospitality by sending him a present of some tea and sugar from Lokitaung. This I eventually did by handing a parcel to the A.D.C., Lokitaung, who promised to arrange for its delivery to the Corporal in a few days, from Lokitot Post.

We then climbed the Lokitot Pass and met our other vehicles and proceeded to Lokitaung to report to you.

The occupants of the post were about twenty in number, mostly young Shanqualla soldiers, with many cartridges in belts over their shoulders and around their waists. I understand there was a Brenn gun on the sangar wall. The occupants gave me and my guards the impression that they were a shade worse than the Ethiopian soldiers we had had six years' experience of in the retinues of former Ethiopian Governors of Maji, and to be frank I was not impressed by the demeanour, courage or deportment of the occupants of the Italian Post, which could easily have been put out of action by a few warlike tribesmen like the Gallaba or Nyangatom.

3. *Gellaba Tribe*.—On 7th December, 1937, we passed through the grazing areas of these natives who call themselves Gellaba or Gellab, not Marille, as applied to them by the Kenya Authorities. I have heard Loriok, the A.D.C.'s Turkana Interpreter, and a few Ngwutela Turkana use the word Malire in their connexion, but never Marille.

At Meyen or Lumiana (35.43 x N. 4.47) some Gellaba natives visited our camp, near some water in a khot bed, and we talked to them. I told these natives that the Sudan boundary with the Abyssinians had been the Kibish River and now that the Italians were on the far side of the Kibish instead of Abyssinians that the boundary remained exactly the same. I asked them if they had heard this at the sessions of the Lake Rudolf Lokiko and they replied in the affirmative. We were asked some very intelligent questions by the Gellaba. We were asked if we had seen the Italian Post at Kangalimoru. We replied in the affirmative and stated we had told the Italian Post that they were situated in the Sudan and further added that we had only yesterday (i.e., 6th December) had a conversation with Captain Vigna at Todenyaoung (Fort Wilkinson). We asked the Gellab if there were any other posts of Italian soldiers on this side of the Kibish and they replied in the negative.

Meyen or Lumiana is a small grazing area of the larger grazing area just to the east of Lorienatom known to Abyssinians and the Gellaba as Yereg (vide Mr. Champion's map of the Ilemi Triangle), about which the Kenya Government and myself have had so much discussion with Ethiopian Governors of Maji, who put forward varied conflicting claims to right and possession at the Lake Rudolf Lokiko.

The Gellaba stated that they had always used this grazing area as their own from time immemorial and when the first British visited them about 1917 (?) it had been their cultivation area. They added that at this time there was a vast expanse

of water in Sanderson's Gulf and that they had always been there even though there was now no water in the Gulf. They stated that the first Abyssinians came to administer them after the departure of the first British.

The Gellaba stated that they had recently been prevented by the Kenya Government from using water and grazing grounds at the foot of Mount Lorienatom since the introduction of the Kenya Red Line.

The Gellaba stated that Italian soldiers had driven them back from their ancestral grazing grounds near Lopotokol River (approx. E. 35.52 x N. 5.2) and Moruakippi (E. 34.40 x N. 5.10) in September, 1937, and had ordered them to water and graze their stock in the Omo River Delta areas. They stated that if the Italians again drove them from their ancestral grazing grounds that they would be obliged to proceed to Moru Akippi, Kombo or Kuron River, which were also their hereditary grazing and watering areas, but they promised tentatively to inform me should they make up their minds to migrate.

The Gellaba seemed to have the idea that the Abyssinians had driven us away from the areas in proximity to the Kibish River and that the Italians had confirmed this by their establishment of Kangalimoru Post. We told them that this was not the case because we did not consider them to be British subjects, but Abyssinian natives with ancestral grazing rights in Sudan territory.

The Gellaba seen en route between Liwan and Tutcha's village* on 9th December, 1937, had the same story to relate. They stated, however, that they were inseparable from the Nyangatom, were intermarried with them and claimed the identical grazing areas and water in the Sudan. We told them that they were in Sudan territory, as indicated by our patrol and flags, and could remain there, but we hoped to come again and give them further news.

All the Gellaba seen had huge herds of the most magnificent stock and complained that the Italians at Kalam were always demanding more stock, i.e., over and above the figure usually paid as tax to Abyssinians. There was no doubt that they disliked the Italians and asserted if extortionate stock demands continued to be imposed on them by Italians that they would be obliged for this additional reason to move lock, stock and barrel with donkey or camel transport to the Kuron River (approx. E. 34.30 x N. 5.32), where there was abundant grazing, water and room for them near the Tapotha tribe.

All Gellaba were found to be most friendly and seemed well-impressed by our patrol and men, and were advised if the Italians imposed intolerable conditions on them to send word to me or the A.D.C. at Lokitaung through Kalamakung (the A.D.C.'s Gellaba interpreter lent to me). I said that the A.D.C. would communicate with me by telegraph and perhaps we might again be sent down to see them by the Sudan Government.

4. *Nyangatom Tribe*.—The first Nyangatom met with were within about 5 miles of Abulinakine (E. 34.33 x N. 5.22), living in peaceful and friendly fashion close to a Taposan zariba—there were about 20 or 30 people all told. They told us that there was no water in the Lopotokol River or Moru Ethi (E. 35.10 x N. 5.15) and that they had been living near Mokunda Rock Pool for the last year, or at any rate before the Italians had occupied Maji. They said that they had seen no Italian soldiers near Moru Akippi (E. 34.40 x N. 5.10). It would appear that the original report of Italian soldiers at Moru Akippi was not the Moru Akippi above referred to, but Mura Agipi just on the Kenya Red Line (E. 35.09 x N. 4.54), vide Mr. Champion's map of Ilemi Triangle.

The next Nyangatom were seen on 2nd December, 1937, on the foothills of Mount Lorienatom, between the Kamathia and Lokitot Passes, but they were on the Kamathia side of Kangalimoru Italian Post. The men fled into the long grass, leaving their herds of stock untended, and we were unable to persuade them to come to talk to us.

On the 8th and 9th December we talked to Nyangatom and they all stated unanimously in the most assertive way that their grazing areas were in the Sudan. During our return journey to Boma we saw their huts and zaribas all over the country from Tutcha's village (N. 35.43 x N. 5.8) near the Kibish River to Moru Ethi (E. 35.10 x N. 5.15), all of which you will see is to the south of the Tapeithi Hills. These Nyangatom stated that Abyssinians, Italians and now ourselves had arrived and told them that they were "our children". I stated that we made no claim to them whatever because they (Nyangatom) had always preferred the Abyssinians to British and for this reason we had left them severely alone. I asked them if they had heard at

* At Lotobok (E. 35.41 x N. 5.02).

the Lake Rudolf Lokiko that the Sudan extended as far as the middle of the Kibish River; they admitted that they had heard this. I stated that the grass, water and soil as far as the middle of the Kibish River was Sudan, but that they could use it as they had done in the past. I was asked what action they should take if they continued to graze in their ancestral grazing grounds at Lopotokol and Ngolinyan (near Moru Eth) and the Italians again drove them back to the Omo River, where there was tsetse. I told them that they were to send word to me at Boma or better still to the District Commissioner at Kapoeta about the matter and they might perhaps find that such a drive would never happen again.

The Nyangatom stated most assertively that the Italians were worse at stock extortion than the Abyssinians and stated that a Milk Tax (cows in milk were taken and when dry returned to owners) had been introduced by Italians at Kalam, and they asked me if they were to continue to pay tax and extortionate stock demands to Italians. I told them that this was a matter for their decision and it was no concern of mine. They stated that their chief Tutcha was kept by the Italians at Kalam and if they, in charge of the cattle, refused to supply any stock demanded, the Italian Officer had threatened to kill Tutcha and they themselves.

The Nyangatom stated that their parents, children and old men lived on the banks of the Omo River (I have seen their permanent villages there at E. 36.08 x N. 5.11) where they grew dura, gourds and other crops, but they in the Sudan were merely tending stock, finding grazing and water, living a nomadic existence, and went wherever rain happened to fall. They asked me to see the Italians and arrange that they should be left in peace to wander with their herds wherever they could find grazing and water. I again told them that the grass, water and soil on this side of the Kibish River was Sudan (not Abyssinian), which they could continue to use, but we hoped to come to more definite arrangements later on.

The Nyangatom stated that the Italians and their soldiery (mostly Shanqualla or Maji natives) were useless, could not march, could not bear the sun and heat, and all they did was to sit under a tree, cause trouble, scream for food supplies and threaten sudden death to everyone if the stock demanded was not supplied at once. They stated that if conditions under Italians became intolerable, as they feared they would, they would at once migrate from Abyssinia and proceed to Moru Akippi and Kiron River, where they had been many times and where they asserted there was ample room for them. I told them they had never made any claim to being Sudan subjects, but if they were forced by harsh treatment and intolerable conditions to migrate that they must at once make contact with D.C. Kapoeta, who would, I felt certain, help them as best he could when his Taposans demands for water and grazing in their immemorial grazing grounds had been adequately safeguarded.

The Nyangatom said they might experience difficulty in moving all their mothers, fathers and children from the Omo River areas because they had no donkeys to assist with the transport of their villages and possessions, but asserted that if life was too burdensome under Italians, and they were most frank in their dislike (almost hatred) and contempt for Italians and their soldiery, that they would move over their elders and families to Sudan in easy stages during the coming rainy season.

The Nyangatom were most friendly and intelligent natives, and we saw their huge herds of stock grazing from ten to twenty miles across the international frontier in the Sudan.

On our journey from Tutcha's village towards the Tapeithi hills we first saw their herds grazing in the bed of the broad wadi which flows into the Kibish River near the Nakwa wells (approx. 4 miles west of E. 35.42 x N. 5.08). We later travelled along a ridge of sandy gravelly soil which I think was most obviously at one time the northern limits of Sanderson's Gulf. Immediately to the north of this seashore now about 300 feet in vertical height above the present water level in Lake Rudolf there is an area known as Kethukan and there is a river called Ketupeth just to the south of, but almost parallel to the foothills of Tapeithi, and this area extends to Ngolinyan Moru Eth and Lopotokol River which must have been Nyangatom village and cultivation area at about the time when the Gellaba stated they lived and cultivated at Meyen or Luminiana in 1917 (?). In my opinion, the drying up of Lake Rudolf and the receding of its waters have turned country which at one time was inhabited and cultivated into semi-desert which is now only used as grazing areas during the rainy season. It must be remembered that shortly after the Great War there was about eight feet or so of water in Sanderson's Gulf which is now a bare and barren plain of cotton soil. It may be of interest to know that the Cambridge Expedition which visited Lake Rudolf are stated to have said that they found beaches of Lake Rudolf 300 feet higher than its present water level and the expedition found that the lake was drying up at the rate of one and a half feet annually.

I have been told by Nyangatom that before the Kamking area dried up (approx. E. 34 x N. 4.38) they lived there with Taposas who now live at Magoth, but they, the Nyangatom, a section of the Taposan tribe, went to Tapeithi hills and later when that area dried up they were forced to make their villages on the banks of the Omo River which is now impossible for cattle owing to the prevalence of tsetse, which I have found myself with Consulate animals.

It may be of interest to know that the word Donyiro, applied to the Nyangatom by Kenya, is a small area on the western edge of Tapeithi hills.

5. Meeting with Captain Vigna at Todenyaung (Fort Wilkinson).—I trust that I did not exceed my instructions in writing a note to Captain Vigna at Kalam and asking him to meet me at Todenyaung on 6th December, but I venture to assure you that I could not have obtained the Italian officer's presence in any other way.

Mr. Woolf, A.D.C. at Lokitaung, proceeded in a lorry to Namoroputh Post (now occupied by Kenya Colony with some Kenya Colony Police) and brought Captain Vigna to Todenyaung. On arrival the K.A.R. garrison of Fort Wilkinson were paraded for the inspection of Captain Vigna, and the men of the S.D.F. patrol were standing to attention near our vehicles and tents. Captain Vigna was introduced to us by Mr. Thompson, the Provincial Commissioner, Turkana, and we proceeded into a hut for discussion and talk before lunch.

Mr. Thompson and I spoke to Captain Vigna in a mixture of French and English because Captain Vigna stated that he could understand English but was able to talk French better than English. The Italian Officer stated that he was a soldier and was neither an administrative nor political officer. I described to Captain Vigna the frontier as far as the Sudan was concerned in minute detail and I pointed out that his post at Kanganimoru was between forty and fifty kilometres in Sudan territory from the Kibish River (the boundary). He was informed of Colonel Ragazzi's promise to Captain Boyer at Tukolio to respect the frontier as marked on maps, and at one time appeared to be disturbed that he had violated the frontier with his own soldiers. He stated that he had been ordered by the Italian Authorities in Maji to establish the post at Kanganimoru and could not withdraw the post unless so ordered from Maji. He promised to get into touch with Maji at once, perhaps by the telephone line which now exists from Kalam to Maji, but no promises were made for the eventual withdrawal of the Kanganimoru Post.

I described to Captain Vigna what I had considered to be the frontier to the north-east of Sanderson's Gulf and stated there were some sandstone cliffs marked on Mr. Champion's map of Kenya and the Bem Triangle and these were, in my opinion, approximately the frontier. He immediately replied: "Yes, I know where you mean, and we call the place Tapoi (E. 35.54 x N. 4.38)". I then drew his attention to the fact that I had been informed by Mr. Thompson that he had established a post about 1,000 yards or so further along the sand spit beyond the Kenya Namoroputh Post, and this post I feared was also in the Sudan. I told Captain Vigna that I was unable to visit this post because the patrol's instructions were not to approach the Sudan frontier within a closer distance than five kilometres.

I told Captain Vigna that I would be obliged to report to Khartoum that he had established two posts in the Sudan, namely Kanganimoru and another post close to Namoroputh, and I requested that I should be informed to the Boma Plateau whence I had had correspondence with Colonel Ragazzi of any intentions that might be reached about the matter. He stated he would refer to the matter in full detail to Maji and ask the Italian Authorities in Maji to comply with my request.

Mr. Thompson and the Kenya Officials gave Captain Vigna and ourselves lunch at Todenyaung. The Italian Officer was accompanied back to Namoroputh by Mr. Woolf in a K.A.R. lorry after parting from us on the most friendly of terms.

During a conversation with Captain Vigna in French I gleaned the following information about conditions in Abyssinia:—

- (a) That he was a soldier and not a political officer, and before the war had been in America. He was a small man with a cruel face, and the glints in his eyes when I told him about Colonel Ragazzi's promise to Captain Boyer indicated that he possessed a somewhat violent temper. This confirmed what I had heard from other sources about mutilation of Gellaba and other atrocities.
- (b) That gold has been discovered at Gurafarda (E. 36.05 x N. 6.60). I had heard of small alluvial gold deposits near Gurafarda from the prospectors

of the Thams expedition who were in Maji at the time the late Captain Holland had died. I gathered that the deposits were small and not extensive. I know that Dejazmach Tie Guillate, the Ethiopian Governor of Guraifarda, had done a little panning of gold for his own profit.

- (c) That nickel had been discovered in the upper waters of the Akobo River on the Burberry Wons, a few miles to the south-west of Sasha and approx. at E. 34.45 x N. 6.22.
- (d) That copper had been found in the Omo Valley on the foothills to the south-east of Shasha. The late Captain Holland had reported this deposit, but the Thams prospectors found nothing in very large quantity or very good quality.
- (e) That no oil had as yet been found in Ethiopia.
- (f) That the road from Massawa-Asmara-Adowa-Makalle-Dessie to Addis Ababa had now been made all weather and had been asphalted, to use his expression, and that it was intended to push this main arterial road through to Jimma and Maji.
- (g) That the Italians now had the following all weather routes of entry into Ethiopia:—

(1) Massawa to Addis Ababa.

(2) A road from Assab on Red Sea littoral to Dessie.

(3) The Jibuti-Addis Ababa railway was unable to carry heavy enough loads from Jibuti to Diredawa owing to bad locomotives and heavy grades.

(4) That the ports of Zeila and Berbera in British Somaliland had been opened to Italians and that heavy lorries were now carrying loads to Jimma, Harar and Diredawa. I had heard of this in England from Sir Sidney Barton, who informed me that the Italian lorries had torn British Somaliland roads to ribbons and when protests were made to Italians several hundreds of white Italian workmen were sent to put the roads into good order.

(5) The grade from Diredawa to Addis Ababa on the Franco-Ethiopian railway was far easier than the stretch from Jibuti and locomotives could haul heavier loads. Captain Vigna was most scathing about French railway engineers and the Indian rolling stock on the Jibuti-Addis Ababa railway. He may be an engineer since he spoke so very well about roads and railways.

(6) That the Mogadisho-Dolo (near Kenya frontier) through Sidamo to Addis Ababa route was open and it was now intended to make it all weather by erection of bridges and an asphalt surface.

I understood that the Kimma road was being pushed forward with all speed to Maji. A new steel bridge had been erected over the Gojeb River. I could not gather whether cars had yet reached Sha'o Gimirra (E. 34.46 x N. 6.55) (although Annak had reported on Boma that cars had been seen there), but it seemed certain that mechanical transport had not reached Maji.

A road was now in the course of construction from Maji to Shoa Gimirra to Gdrafarda and Gorei.

I gathered from Captain Vigna that conditions in Abyssinia were far from tranquil. He did not like the Gellaba country and led me to believe that as soon as a motor road had been constructed from Maji to Kalam that his garrison of soldiers might be withdrawn. From what I gathered I think the Gellaba are now being administered as haphazardly as under Ethiopian Governors of Maji, and with the departure of Italians from Kalam I feel sure conditions will revert to what they were whilst I was in Maji and an annual tax in cattle will be taken from the Gellaba and Nyangatom.

Amongst his retinue I noticed that Captain Vigna had several Amhara who had had dealings with the Kenya Authorities under former Ethiopian Governors of Maji, and all, including Captain Vigna, seemed to use the same old shifty Abyssinian phraseology. Captain Vigna told me that Demissie s/o Fitaurari Haile Mariam was his interpreter and had learnt Italian in five months. The Italian Officer admitted that he knew no African language, and it appeared that all conversation with Gellaba and Nyangatom was done with Amhara interpreters from Italian to Amharic and then into the native language.

Whilst we were talking to Captain Vigna I told my men who knew Demissie s/o Haile Mariam to try to obtain information as to what was happening in Abyssinia; the following information was obtained:—

(a) That the Mohammedans in Jimma areas had revolted against Italians.

(b) That Amhara were still fighting the Italians in Bako, where 4 Italian Officers and 40 Eritrean soldiers had been killed. That no certain news had been obtained whether Bako was in Italian hands or not. Perhaps when Italians occupy Bako there will be another influx of Amhara into the Northern Frontier Province of Kenya Colony.

(c) That trouble had again broken out in Shoa Gimirra, where three Italian Officers and many Eritrean soldiers had been killed.

(d) Demissie told my Corporal Majiwa that all the Shanqualla in Maji wanted me to return to Maji to help them against Italians in exactly the same way I had helped them against the former Ethiopian Governors and soldiers in Maji before Italian occupation. He added that all native Eritreans, Amhara and Shanqualla were of one mind that they wanted to get rid of Italians and would support any reputable leader. All were hoping that war between Great Britain and Italy would take place and they would then kill off all white Italians. In this connexion Captain Vigna stated that a war between Italy and Great Britain was unthinkable.

It may be of interest to know that all the above information has been confirmed on my return to Boma from entirely different sources.

6. *Kenya Officials, K.A.R., etc.*—The civil and military officers in Kenya were most friendly, helpful and seemed pleased to see us. The troops fraternized well and I think the visit has done a great deal of good. For instance, the K.A.R. Sergeant in charge of Fort Williams granted the whole of his men on our arrival. On our departure we thanked him, because there was no K.A.R. Officer present for his help and assistance. He stated that at one time he and his men were very worried because there were so many Italian soldiers all over the adjoining country. But now that the R.A.F. had paid a visit and we had visited the Italian post at Kangalimoru all his men were glad and they were no longer worried about Italians.

I gathered that the Kenya officials greatly appreciated being taken with us to see the K.A.R. post, and I am certain that the fact that Kenya and Sudan put up a united front to Italian aggression into Sudan will bear fruit in the future.

I wish to place on record our great appreciation for Kenya assistance and co-operation in sending out a patrol to meet us at Kamashia and for sending out a frontier scout to meet us in the bush beyond the Red Line, and lastly for allowing Mulumaling, a Gellab Atrak Kanga, to accompany us through Gellab country to get us into close touch with these natives.

Mr. Thompson told me that he had received a code telegram from Mr. Glenday, P.C.N.F.P., Kenya Colony, stating that the Italians in Mogadisho are bankrupt and intend imposing a heavy poll tax on the Somali population. The Somalis state they will resist payment to the last man. It will be remembered that we sent two battalions of K.A.R. to help the Italians to get Somalis under control in 1920-21.

7. *Kenya Red Line.*—The A.D.C., Lokitaung, informed me that the establishment of Kangalimoru post by Italians had helped considerably in preventing Gellaba and Nyangatom from trespassing to the east of Lorietaboni beyond the actual limits of the Red Line. In my opinion the Kenya Red Line does not circumscribe a sufficient area for the Turkana, who always seem to be beyond it to the east and north of Lorietaboni. In fact the first natives we met were Turkana at Lokwanya (E. 35.13 x N. 5.02). I have always been of the opinion that the Nyangatom and Gellaba have certain rights for grazing and watering their stock in close proximity to the Red Line limits. It will be remembered that the Kenya Government complained that five Turkana camels had been taken by Italians from Turkana in the Sudan beyond the Red Line. It was understood that Captain Vigna was intending to return these camels. In my experience the Kenya Government have invariably made complaints that Gellaba and Nyangatom enter Kenya Colony through the small wedge-shaped strip of land near Sanderson's Gulf. I suggested to the A.D.C., Lokitaung, that the Kenya Red Line should be extended northwards to the Lomogol River and thence across Sanderson's Gulf to the sandstone cliffs at Tapoi (E. 35.54 x N. 4.38). This would ensure for the Government of Kenya full control of the area to the north of Namoroputh post about which the Sudan have received so many complaints in the past.

I venture to suggest, however, that before the extension of the Red Line takes place that the Gellaba and Nyangatom, who have hereditary grazing and watering rights in the Sudan, should be consulted.

Conclusion.

- (a) After six years of lone wandering about Ilemi Triangle and Abyssinia I wish to express the joy and pleasure it has given me to have found such a sterling travelling companion in Bimbashi F. W. A. Butterworth who has read this report and had no adverse remarks to make thereon.
- (b) If the Italian post remains in the Sudan at Kangalimoru it would not surprise me if it were obliterated by Abyssinian natives at some time in the near future. The occupants of the post are extremely nervous and if they are not withdrawn I fear there may be an incident for Italians in south-eastern corner of the Sudan.
- (c) The Gellaba and Nyangatom tribes without any doubt are experiencing a harsh, brutal and haphazard administration (that is if Italian action can be so euphemistically termed), but conditions do not seem any worse than reports received from other native tribes on these borders of Abyssinia. Badly frightened natives will passively suffer a great deal of injustice, but there are limits to what they will stand when their family life, possessions, women and wealth are flagrantly interfered with. That limit seems to me to have been reached, but I think there is little hope in the success of a native revolt without a strong, reliable and reputable leader, who seems to be non-existent at the moment.
- (d) I find that both Gellaba and Nyangatom tribes justly claim hereditary and immemorial watering and grazing rights in the Sudan. The Nyangatom I find was originally a section of a Sudanese tribe (Tapasa) that was forced by the drying up of the country and the receding of water in Lake Rudolf to migrate to the Omo River (vide notes in paragraph Nyangatom tribe).
- (e) I find that the Italians are not yet comfortably or well-established in Abyssinia, but are definitely hated and loathed by all natives I have talked to. Unsubdued Amhara are still fighting Italians all over the country. It appears that the Maji garrison of Italian soldiers has been reduced to ten white Italian Officers and about Eritrean troops and other Officers (some ten to fifteen in number) have left Maji for Jimma, and Addis Ababa. Reports indicate that the departure has been caused by granting leave, but it seems far more likely to me to have been caused by revolts of natives in Jimma, Shoa Gimira, Gera and other areas in Abyssinia. All Amhara, Eritreans and natives appear to be heartily disaffected. In truth, it is correct to state that no single favourable report of Italians has yet been received. Reports indicate that all natives, including Eritreans, are merely waiting an opportunity and strong reputable leader to drive Italians out of the country.
- (f) My own Consul General after talks with Amhara and natives on this trip state that Amhara are as useless and unreliable as ever, but they assert that their feelings are that conditions now under Italians are definitely worse than under former Ethiopian Governors. I am compelled to agree with them from what I have heard from natives. The information contained in earlier reports about Italian actions in Ethiopia have been confirmed and conditions, as in the case of the natives' opinion of Italians, have undeniably deteriorated.
- (g) The new Italian conscript army in Ethiopia, judging by the specimens seen at Kangalimoru and Lake Rudolf are, if possible, worse than the myrmidon soldiery of former Ethiopian Governors of Maji.

COPY.

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(5) a. 38088/157

No. 92.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(14/7/38)

CAIRO.

27th January, 1938.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit herewith a summary of extracts from a report recently received from Captain Whalley, Frontier Agent Boma, regarding his journey along the Sudan-Abyssinian boundary to investigate the reported establishment of Italian military posts in Sudan territory.

2. Captain Whalley has recently been instructed that he is on no account to discuss with tribesmen, now subject to the Italian Ethiopian administration, the possibility of their moving into and being administered by the Sudan. He has also been informed that questions of potential frontier rectification should not be discussed with tribesmen or with anyone else.

3. Copies of the enclosure to this despatch have been sent by the Sudan Government to His Excellency the Governor of Kenya and to His Majesty's Consul-General, Addis Ababa.

I have the honour to be, etc.

(Sgd.) MILES W. LAMPSON

AMBASSADOR.

The Right Honourable

Anthony Eden, M.C., M.P.,

etc. etc. etc.

REPORT ON A JOURNEY, ACCOMPANIED BY AN
EQUATORIAL CORPS PATROL, TO KENYA COLONY.

On 1.12.37 after our arrival at KAMATHIA (E 35.17 x N 4.55) we discussed with the Kenya officials the whereabouts of the alleged Italian Posts, and were informed by the K.A.R. Officer (Lieut. Morris) and A.D.C. Lokitaung (Mr. Woolf) that the Italians were still at KANGALIMORU, but LUKALIN had recently been evacuated by the Italian soldiery.

We told the Kenya officials that it was our intention to visit the KANGALIMORU post the following day and, if possible, to take it by surprise, to see what the post looked like and how the garrison behaved. The Kenya officials asked if they could accompany us and to this request we readily agreed. We stated that we wished to descend the KAMATHIA PASS, go to the north and east of Mt. LORIENATON to KANGALIMORU, then climb the LOKITOI PASS and reach LOKITOI post where we would join the remainder of our vehicles and then proceed to LOKITAUNG to report by telegraph to Khartoum.

On 2.12.37 we travelled as above described in Sudan beyond the limits of the KENYA RED LINE.

Two Kenya officials, Bimb, Butterworth and myself driving were in the van and the lorry flying the UNION JACK and EQUATORIAL CORPS flag carried representative numbers of S.D.F. escort, K.A.R. soldiers, Kenya police and two of my native Consular Guards. This would, we thought, give the occupants of the KANGALIMORU post the impression that we were a good combination of representatives from British territory and the Sudan.

On rounding a patch of Kittr thorn I saw the
Italian

Italian Post, there was no sentry on duty as far as I could see. I immediately stopped the van half hidden by the bush. I got out and accompanied by a Consular Guard (both of us unarmed, of course) advanced across the open towards the post. Great consternation, excitement - almost panic - was seen to be taking place in the post. The occupants were rapidly charging their rifles and ducked down behind a poorly constructed stone sangar and started pointing their rifles at us. I halted, put up one hand and called out in Amharic "What on earth are you doing there. Come here at once." A rather scared-looking and somewhat shaky Italian native (Eritrean) Corporal came towards me and saluted. I spoke to him, using the Consular Guard, who is more fluent than myself at Amharic, as interpreter. I signalled up the other officials from the van and they took photographs. I then asked the Corporal what he was doing with Italian soldiers in a post 40 to 50 kilometres into Sudan and expressed surprise at their being there. The Corporal produced the usual shifty Abyssinian excuses to which I have become accustomed and said that he had been ordered by his Company Officer (Captain VIGNA) at KALAM (N 55.56 x E 4.48) to be where he was. I replied that I could not blame him for carrying out his orders but that I wanted to see his Commanding Officer. The Corporal then asked us for all our names and asked me to write a letter to Captain Vigna. The Corporal promised to write a letter and send mine at once to KALAM where the Italians had their headquarters in Gellaba and Byangatom country. I immediately wrote the following:

To the Honourable Captain Vigna,
O.C. Italian Post.
KALAM.

I have today visited your post at KANGALIMORU,

in the Sudan, in charge of your BULUKUBASH Kidane Takleh whom I have found most helpful. I have come down from the Boma Plateau to see the Kenya Authorities and I shall be most grateful if you could arrange to meet me at Namoroputh Post on Monday, December 6th, 1937 at 10 a.m.

(Signed) R.C.R. WHALLEY,
Frontier Agent,
Sudan Government,
Boma Plateau.

Dated 2nd December, 1937.

This seemed the only possible way in which I could make contact with Captain Vigna. I translated my letter into Amharic for the Corporal's information, and he said he would write a letter to same effect giving the names of his visitors and he would send a runner at once to HALAM.

The Corporal then asked us to drink some coffee. This I decided to do because it is an Ethiopian custom to do so if one's intentions are friendly. Several of our men were given coffee to drink also. We parted on the very best of terms and I told the Corporal that I would repay his hospitality by sending him a present of some tea and sugar from Lokitsung. This I eventually did by handing a parcel to the A.D.C. Lokitsung who promised to arrange for its delivery to the Corporal in a few days, from Lokitoi Post.

We then climbed the LOKITOI pass and met our other vehicles and proceeded to Lokitsung to report to you.

The occupants of the post were about twenty in number, mostly young Shanqualla soldiers, with many cartridges in belts over their shoulders and around their waists. I understand there was a BRENN gun on the bulgar wall. The occupants gave me and my guards the impression that they were a shade worse than the

Ethiopian

Ethiopian soldiers we had had 6 years experience of in the retinues of former Ethiopian Governors of Maji and to be frank I was not impressed by the demeanour, courage or deportment of the occupants of the Italian Post, which could easily have been put out of action by a few warlike tribesmen like the Gallaba or Nyangatom.

3. GALLABA TRIBE.

On 7.12.37 we passed through the grazing areas of these natives who call themselves Gellaba or Gella not MARILLE as applied to them by the Kenya Authorities. I have heard LORIOK the A.D.C's Turkana Interpreter and a few NGWTELA Turkana use the word MALIRE in their connection, but never MARILLE.

At MEYEN or LUMIANA (S 38.45 x N 4.47) some Gellaba natives visited our camp, near some water in a khor bed and we talked to them. I told these natives that the Sudan boundary with the Abyssinians had been the KIBISH river and now that the Italians were on the far side of the Kibish instead of Abyssinians that the boundary remained exactly the same. I asked them if they had heard this at the sessions of the Lake Rudolf Lokiko and they replied in the affirmative. We were asked some very intelligent questions by the Gellaba. We were asked if we had seen the Italian Post at Kangelimoru. We replied in the affirmative and stated we had told the Italian post that they were situated in the Sudan and further added that we had only yesterday (i.e. 6th December) had a conversation with Captain Vigna at Fedenyauug (Fort Wilkinson). We asked the Gellaba if there were any other posts of Italian soldiers on this side of the Kibish and they replied in the negative.

MEYEN or LUMIANA is a small grazing area of the larger grazing area just to the east of LORIENTOM known

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known to Abyssinians and the Gellaba as YEREG (vide Mr. Champion's map of the ILEMI TRIANGLE) about which the Kenya Government and myself have had so much discussion with Ethiopian Governors of Maji who put forward varied conflicting claims to right and possession at the Lake Rudolf LOKIKO.

The Gellaba stated that they had always used this grazing area as their own from time immemorial and when the first British visited them about 1917 (?) it had been their cultivation area. They added that at this time there was a vast expanse of water in Sanderson's Gulf and that they had always been there even though there was now no water in the Gulf. They stated that the first Abyssinians came to administer them after the departure of the first British.

The Gellaba stated that they had recently been prevented by the Kenya Government from using water and grazing grounds at the foot of Mount LORIENATOM since the introduction of the KENYA RED LINE.

The Gellaba stated that Italian soldiers had driven them back from their ancestral grazing grounds near LOPOTOKOL river (approx. E 35.52 x N 5.2) and MORUAKIPPI (E 34.40 x N 5.10) in September 1937 and had ordered them to water and graze their stock in the OMO River Delta areas. They stated that if the Italians again drove them from their ancestral grazing grounds that they would be obliged to proceed to Moru Akippi, Kombo or Kuron River which were also their hereditary grazing and watering areas, but they promised tentatively to inform me should they make up their minds to migrate.

The Gellaba seemed to have the idea that the Abyssinians had driven us away from the areas in proximity to the Kibish River and that the Italians had confirmed this by their establishment of KANHALIMORU POST. We told

told them that this was not the case because we did not consider them to be British subjects, but Abyssinian natives with ancestral grazing rights in Sudan Territory.

The Gellaba seen en route between LIWAN and TUTCHA'S village *on 9.12.37 had the same story to relate. They stated, however, that they were inseparable from the Nyangatom, were intermarried with them and claimed the identical grazing areas and water in the Sudan. We told them that they were in Sudan territory, as indicated by our patrol and flags, and could remain there, but we hoped to come again and give them further news.

All the Gellaba seen had huge herds of the most magnificent stock and complained that the Italians at KALAM were always demanding more stock i.e. over and above the figure usually paid as tax to Abyssinians. There was no doubt that they disliked the Italians and asserted if extortionate stock demands continued to be imposed on them by Italians that they would be obliged for this additional reason to move lock, stock and barrel with donkey or camel transport to the KURON river approx (E 34.20 x N 5.32) where there was abundant grazing, water and room for them near the TAPOTHA tribe.

All Gellaba were found to be most friendly and seemed well-impressed by our patrol and men, and were advised if the Italians imposed intolerable conditions on them to send word to me or the A.D.C. at Lokitaung through KALAMAKUNG (the A.D.C's Gellaba interpreter lent to me). I said that the A.D.C. would communicate with me by telegraph and perhaps we might again be sent down to see them by the Sudan Government.

* at LOTOIBOK (E35.41 x N 5.02)

4. NYANGATOM TRIBE.

The first Nyangatom met with were within about 5 miles of ABULINAKINE (E 34.33 x N 5.22) living in peaceful and friendly fashion close to a TAPOSAN zariba - there were about 20 or 30 people all told. They told us that there was no water in the LOPOTOKOL river or MORU ETHI (E35.10 x N5.15) and that they had been living near Mokuada Rock Pool for the last year or at any rate before the Italians had occupied Maji. They said that they had seen no Italian soldiers near Meru Akipipi (E 34.40 x N 5.10). It would appear that the original report of Italian soldiers at MORUAKIPPI was not the MORUAKIPPI above referred to, but MURA AGIPI just on the Kenya Red Line (E 35.09 x N 4.54) vide Mr. Chapman's Map of ILMMI TRIANGLE.

The next Nyangatom were seen on 2.18.37 on the foothills of Mt LORIENATOM between the Kamathia and Lakitai Passes, but they were on the Kamathia side of KAKKALIMORU Italian Post. The men fled into the long grass leaving their herds of stock untended and we were unable to persuade them to come to talk to us.

On the 8th and 9th December we talked to Nyangatom and they all stated unanimously in the most assertive way that their grazing areas were in the Sudan. During our return journey to Boma we saw their huts and zaribas all over the country from TUTOCHAS Village (N 35.43 x N 5.8) near the KIBISH river to MORU ETHI (E 35.10 x N.5.15) all of which you will see is to the south of the TAPEITHI HILLS. These Nyangatom stated that Abyssinians, Italians and now ourselves had arrived and told them that they were "our children". I stated that we made no claim to them whatever because they (Nyangatom) had always preferred the Abyssinians

to British and for this reason we had left them severely alone. I asked them if they had heard at the Lake Rudolf LOKIKO that the Sudan extended as far as the middle of the KIBISH river; they admitted that they had heard this. I stated that the grass, water and soil as far as the middle of the Kibish river was Sudan, but that they could use it as they had done in the past. I was asked what action they should take if they continued to graze in their ancestral grazing grounds at LOPOTOKOL and NGOLINYANG (Near MORU ETHI) and the Italians again drove them back to the OMO river where there was tsetse. I told them that they were to send word to me at Bona or better still to the District Commissioner at Kapoeta about the matter and they might perhaps find that such a drive would never happen again.

The Nyangatom stated most assertively that the Italians were worse at stock extortion than the Abyssinians and stated that a MILK TAX (cows in milk were taken and when dry returned to owners) had been introduced by Italians at KALAM, and they asked me if they were to continue to pay tax and extortiate stock demands to Italians. I told them that this was a matter for their decision and it was no concern of mine. They stated that their chief TUTCHA was kept by the Italians at KALAM and if they, in charge of the cattle, refused to supply any stock demanded, the Italian Officer had threatened to kill TUTCHA and they themselves.

The Nayangatom stated that their parents, children and old men lived on the banks of the Omo river (I have seen their permanent villages there at E 36.00 x N 5.11) where they grew dura, gourds and other crops, but they in the Sudan were merely tending stock, finding grazing and water, living a nomadic existence

and

and went wherever rain happened to fall. They asked me to see the Italians and arrange that they should be left in peace to wander with their herds wherever they could find grazing and water. I again told them that the grass, water and soil on this side of the Kibish river was Sudan (not Abyssinian which they could continue to use, but we hoped to come to more definite arrangements later on.

The Nyangatom stated that the Italians and their soldiery (mostly Shanqualla or Kaji natives) were useless, could not march, could not bear the sun and heat, and all they did was to sit under a tree, cause trouble, scream for food supplies and threaten sudden death to everyone if the stock demanded was not supplied at once. They stated that if conditions under Italians became intolerable as they feared they would, they would at once migrate from Abyssinia and proceed to MORU AKIPPI and KURON river where they had been many times and where they asserted there was ample room for them. I told them they had never made any claim to being Sudan subjects, but if they were forced by harsh treatment and intolerable conditions to migrate that they must at once make contact with D.C. Kapoeta who would, I felt certain, help them as best he could when his TAPOSANS demands for water and grazing in their immemorial grazing grounds had been adequately safeguarded.

The Nyangatom said they might experience difficulty in moving all their mothers, fathers and children from the Omo river areas because they had no donkeys to assist with the transport of their villages and possessions, but asserted that if life was too burdensome under Italians and they were most frank in their dislike (almost hatred) and contempt for Italians and their soldiery, that they would move

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over their elders and families to Sudan in easy stages during the coming rainy season.

The Nyangatom were most friendly and intelligent natives, and we saw their huge herds of stock grazing from ten to twenty miles across the international frontier in the Sudan.

On our journey from TUTCHA's village towards the TAPEITHI hills we first saw their herds grazing in the bed of a broad wadi which flows into the Kibish River near the NAKWA wells (approx 4 miles west of E 35.42 x N 5.08). We later travelled along a ridge of sandy gravelly soil which I think was most obviously at one time the northern limits of Sanderson's Gulf. Immediately to the north of this seashore now about 300 feet in vertical height above the present water level in Lake Rudolf there is an area known as KETHUKAN and there is a river called KETUPETH just to the south of, but almost parallel to the foothills of TAPEITHI, and this area extends to NGOLINYAN MCRU ETHI and LOPOTOKOL river which must have been Nyangatom village and cultivation area at about the time when the Gellaba stated they lived and cultivated at MEYEN [?] LUMINIANA in 1917 (?). In my opinion, the drying up of Lake Rudolf and the receding of its waters have turned country which at one time was inhabited and cultivated into semi-desert which is now only used as grazing areas during the rainy season. It must be remembered that shortly after the Great War there was about eight feet or so of water in Sanderson's Gulf which is now a bare and barren plain of cotton soil. It may be of interest to know that the Cambridge Expedition which visited Lake Rudolf are stated to have said that they found beaches of Lake Rudolf 300 feet higher than its present water level and the expedition

expedition found that the Lake was drying up at the rate of one and a half feet annually.

I have been told by Nyangatom that, before the KAMKUNG area dried up (approx. E 34 x N 4.10) they lived there with Taposa who now live at MAGOTH, but they, the Nyangatom, a section of the Tapesan tribe, went to TAPETHI hills and later when that area dried up they were forced to make their villages on the banks of the Ome river which is now impossible for cattle owing to the prevalence of tsetse which I have found myself with Consulate animals.

It may be of interest to know that the word DONYIRO applied to the Nyangatom by Kenya is a small area on the western edge of TAPETHI hills.

6. MEETING WITH CAPTAIN VIGNA AT TODENYAUNG (FORT WILKINSON).

I trust that I did not exceed my instructions in writing a note to Captain Vigna at KALAM and asking him to meet me at TODENYAUNG on December 6th, but I venture to assure you that I could not have obtained the Italian officer's presence in any other way.

Mr. Woolf, A.D.C. at Lokitsung proceeded in a lorry to Namoreputh Post (now occupied by Kenya Colony with some Kenya Colony Police) and brought Captain Vigna to TODENYAUNG. On arrival the K.A.R. garrison of Fort Wilkinson were paraded for the inspection of Capt. Vigna, and the men of the S.D.F. patrol were standing to attention near our vehicles and tents. Capt. Vigna was introduced to us by Mr. Thompson, the Provincial Commissioner, Turkana and we proceeded into a hut for discussion and talk before lunch.

Mr. Thompson and I spoke to Capt. Vigna in a mixture of French and English because Capt. Vigna stated that he could understand English but was able to talk French better than English. The Italian

Officer

Officer stated that he was a soldier and was neither an administrative nor political officer. I described to Capt. Vigna the frontier as far as the Sudan was concerned in minute detail and I pointed out that his Post at KANGALIMORU was between forty and fifty kilometres in Sudan territory from the Kibish river (the boundary). He was informed of Colonel Ragazzi's promise to Captain Boyer at Tukelio to respect the frontier as marked on maps, and at one time appeared to be disturbed that he had violated the frontier with his own soldiers. He stated that he had been ordered by the Italian Authorities in Maji to establish the Post at Kangalimoru and could not withdraw the post unless so ordered from Maji. He promised to get into touch with Maji at once, perhaps by the telephone line which now exists from Kalam to Maji, but no promises were made for the eventual withdrawal of the Kangalimoru post.

I described to Capt. Vigna what I had considered to be the frontier to the north east of Sanderson's Gulf and stated there were some sand stone cliffs marked on Mr. Champion's map of Kenya and the Illemi Triangle and these were, in my opinion, approximately the frontier. He immediately replied "Yes, I know where you mean and we call the place TAPOI (E 35.54 x N 4.38)". I then drew his attention to the fact that I had been informed by Mr. Thompson that he had established a post about 1,000 yards or so further along the sand spit beyond the Kenya Nameroputh post and this post I feared was also in the Sudan. I told Capt. Vigna that I was unable to visit this post because the patrol's instructions were not to approach the Sudan frontier within a closer distance than 5 kilometres.

I told Capt. Vigna that I would be obliged to report to Khartoum that he had established two posts in the Sudan namely KANGALIMORU and another post close to Namoroputh and I requested that I should be informed to the Boma Plateau whence I had had correspondence with Colonel Ragazzi of any intentions that might be reached about the matter. He stated he would refer the matter in full detail to Maji and ask the Italian authorities in Maji to comply with my request.

Mr. Thompson and the Kenya Officials gave Capt. Vigna and ourselves lunch at TODENYAING. The Italian Officer was accompanied back to Namoroputh by Mr. Woolf in a K.A.R. lorry after parting from us on the most friendly of terms.

During a conversation with Capt. Vigna in French I gleaned the following information about conditions in Abyssinia.

- a. that he was a soldier and not a political officer, and before the war had been in America. He was a small man with a cruel face and the glints in his eyes when I told him about Colonel Ragazzi's promise to Capt. Boyer indicated that he possessed a somewhat violent temper. This confirmed what I had heard from other sources about mutilation of Gellaba and other atrocities;
- b. that gold has been discovered at Gurafarda (E 36.05 x N. 6.50). I had heard of small alluvial gold deposits near Gurafarda from the prospectors of the Thams expedition who were in Maji at the time the late Capt. Holland had died. I gathered that the deposits were small and not extensive. I know that Dejazmach Tie Guililate, the Ethiopian Governor of Gurafarda had done a little panning of gold for his own profit.

- c. that nickel had been discovered in the upper waters of the AKOBO river on the BURBERRY WONZ a few miles to the South west of Sasha and approx. at E.34.45 x N.6.28.
- d. that copper had been found in the Omo valley on the foothills to the S.E. of Shasha. The late Capt.Holland had reported this deposit but the Thams prospectors found nothing in very large quantity or very good quality.
- e. that no oil had as yet been found in Ethiopia.
- f. that the road from MASSAWA - ASMARA - ADOWA - MAKALLE - DESSIE to Addis Ababa had now been made all weather and had been asphalted, to use his expression, and that it was intended to push this main arterial road through to Jimma and Maji.
- g. that the Italians now had the following all weather routes of entry into Ethiopia:
 1. MASSAWA to ADDIS ABABA.
 2. a road from ASSAB on Red Sea littoral to DESSIE.
 3. the JIBUTI - Addis Ababa railway was unable to carry heavy enough loads from Jibuti to Diredawa owing to bad locomotives and heavy grades.
 4. that the Ports of Zeila and Berbera in British Somaliland had been opened to Italians and that heavy lorries were now carrying loads to JIGJIGA, HARAR and DIREDAWA. I had heard of this in England from Sir Sidney Barton who informed me that the Italian lorries had torn British Somaliland roads to ribbons and when protests were made to Italians several hundreds of white Italian workmen were sent to put the roads into good order.
 5. The grade from DIREDAWA to ADDIS ABABA on the Franco-Ethiopian railway was far easier than the stretch from Jibuti and locomotives could

haul

haul heavier loads. Capt. Vigna was most scathing about French railway Engineers and the Indian rolling stock on the Jibuti-Addis Ababa railway. He may be an engineer since he spoke so very well about roads and railways.

6. that the MOGADISHO - DOLO (near Kenya frontier) through Sidamo to Addis Ababa route was open and it was now intended to make it all weather by erection of bridges and an asphalt surface.

I understood that the Kisma road was being pushed forward with all speed to Maji. A new steel bridge had been erected over the GOJEB river. I could not gather whether cars had yet reached SRAO GIMIRRA (N 34.46 x E 6.55) (although Annuak had reported on Bama that cars had been seen there), but it seemed certain that mechanical transport had not reached Maji.

A road was now in the course of construction from Maji to Shoa Gimirra to Gurafarda and Gorei.

I gathered from Captain Vigna that conditions in Abyssinia were far from tranquil. He did not like the Gellaba country and led me to believe that as soon as a motor road had been constructed from Maji to Kalam that his garrison of soldiers might be withdrawn. From what I gathered I think the Gellaba are now being administered as haphazardly as under Ethiopian Governors of Maji and with the departure of Italians from KALAM I feel sure conditions will revert to what they were whilst I was in Maji and an annual tax in cattle will be taken from the Gellaba and Nyangatom.

Amongst his retinue I noticed that Capt. Vigna had several Amhara who had had dealings with the Kenya Authorities under former Ethiopian Governors of Maji and all, including Capt. Vigna, seemed to use the same old shifty Abyssinian phraseology. Capt. Vigna told me

that

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that Demissie s/o Fitaurari Haile Mariam was his interpreter and had learnt Italian in 5 months. The Italian Officer admitted that he knew no African language and it appeared that all conversation with Gellaba and Nyangatom was done with Amhara interpreters from Italian to Amharic and then into the native language.

Whilst we were talking to Capt. Vigna I told my men who knew DEMISSIE s/o Haile Mariam to try to obtain information as to what was happening in Abyssinia. The following information was obtained:-

- a. that the Mohamudans in some areas had revolted against Italians.
- b. that Amhara were still fighting the Italians in Bako where 4 Italian Officers and 40 Eritrean soldiers had been killed. That no certain news had been obtained whether Bako was in Italian hands or not. Perhaps when Italians occupy Bako there will be another influx of Amhara into the Northern Frontier Province of Kenya Colony.
- c. that trouble had again broken out in SHOA GIMIRRA where 3 Italian Officers and many Eritrean soldiers had been killed.
- d. Demissie told my Corporal Majiliwa that all the Shanqualla in Maji wanted me to return to Maji to help them against Italians in exactly the same way I had helped them against the former Ethiopian Governors and soldiers in Maji before Italian occupation. He added that all natives Eritreans, Amhara and Shanqualla were of one mind that they wanted to get rid of Italians and would support any reputable leader. All were hoping that war between Great Britain and Italy would take place and they would then kill off all white Italians. In this connection Capt. Vigna stated that a war
between

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between Italy and Great Britain was unthinkable.

It may be of interest to know that all the above information has been confirmed on my return to Boma from entirely different sources.

6. KENYA OFFICIALS. K.A.R. etc.

The civil and military Officers in Kenya were most friendly, helpful and seemed pleased to see us. The troops fraternised well and I think the visit has done a great deal of good. For instance, the K.A.R. Sergeant in charge of Fort Wilkinson paraded the whole of his men on our arrival. On our departure we thanked him because there was no K.A.R. Officer present for his help and assistance. He stated that at one time he and his men were very worried because there were so many Italian soldiers all over the adjoining country. But now that the S.D.F. had paid a visit and we had visited the Italian post at KANGALIMORU all his men were glad and they were no longer worried about Italians.

I gathered that the Kenya officials greatly appreciated being taken with us to see the KANGALIMORU post and I am certain that the fact that Kenya and Sudan put up a united front to Italians incursion into Sudan will bear fruit in the future.

I wish to place on record our great appreciation for Kenya assistance and co-operation in sending out a patrol to meet us at KAMATHIA and for sending out a frontier scout to meet us in the bush beyond the RED LINE, and lastly for allowing KALUMAKUNG, a Gellab askari Kanga, to accompany us through Gellab country to get us into close touch with these natives.

Mr. Thompson told me that he had received a code telegram from Mr. Glenday P.C.N.F.P. Kenya Colony stating that the Italians in MOGADISHO are bankrupt and intend imposing a heavy poll tax on the Somali

population. The Somalis state they will resist payment to the last man. It will be remembered that we sent two battalions of K.A.R. to help the Italians to get Somalis under control in 1920-21.

7. KENYA RED LINE.

The A.D.C. Lokitaung informed me that the establishment of KANGALIMORU post by Italians had helped considerably in preventing Gellaba and Nyangatom from trespassing to the east of LORIEBATOM beyond the actual limits of the RED LINE. In my opinion the Kenya Red Line does not circumscribe a sufficient area for the Turkana, who always seem to be beyond it to the east and north of Lorienatom. In fact the first natives we met were Turkana at LOKWANYA (E 35.13 x N.5.02). I have always been of the opinion that the Nyangatom and Gellaba have certain rights for grazing and watering their stock in close proximity to the Red Line limits. It will be remembered that the Kenya Government complained that 5 Turkana camels had been taken by Italians from Turkana in the Sudan beyond the Red Line. It was understood that Capt. Vigna was intending to return these camels. In my experience the Kenya Government have invariably made complaints that Gellaba and Nyangatom enter Kenya Colony through the small wedge shaped strip of land near Sanderson's Gulf. I suggested to the A.D.C. Lokitaung that the Kenya Red Line should be extended northwards to the LOMOGOL river and thence across Sanderson's Gulf to the sanstone cliffs at Tapoi (E 35.54 x N 4.38). This would ensure for the Government of Kenya full control of the area to the north of Namoroputh post about which the Sudan have received so many complaints in the past.

I venture to suggest, however, that before the extension of the Red Line takes place that the Gellaba

and Nyangatom who have hereditary grazing and watering rights in the Sudan should be consulted.

CONCLUSION.

- a. After six years of lone wandering about Illemi Triangle and Abyssinia I wish to express the joy and pleasure it has given me to have found such a sterling travelling companion in Bimbashi E.W.A. Butterworth who has read this report and had no adverse remarks to make thereon.
- b. If the Italian post remains in the Sudan at Kangelisoru it would not surprise me if it were obliterated by Abyssinian natives at some time in the near future. The occupants of the post are extremely nervy and if they are not withdrawn I feel there may be an incident for Italian in south eastern corner of the Sudan.
- c. The Gellaba and Nyangatom tribes without any doubt are experiencing a harsh, brutal and haphazard administration (that is if Italian action can be so euphemistically termed), but conditions do not seem any worse than reports received from other native tribes on these borders of Abyssinia. Badly frightened natives will passively suffer a great deal of injustice, but there are limits to what they will stand when their family life, possessions, women and wealth are flagrantly interfered with. That limit seems to me to have been reached, but I think there is little hope in the success of a native revolt without a strong reliable and reputable leader, who seems to be non-existent at the moment.
- d. I find that both Gellaba and Nyangatom tribes justly claim hereditary and immemorial watering and grazing rights in the Sudan. The Nyangatom

I find was originally a section of a Sudanese tribe (Taposa) that was forced by the drying up of the country and the receding of water in Lake Rudolf to migrate to the Omo river (vide notes in paragraph NYANGATOM tribe.)

e.

I find that the Italians are not yet comfortably, or well-established in Abyssinia, but are definitely hated and leathed by all natives I have talked to. Unsubmitted Amhara are still fighting Italians all over the country. It appears that the Maji garrison of Italian soldiers has been reduced to ten white Italian Officers and most Eritrean troops and other Officers (some ten to fifteen in number) have left Maji for Jimma and Addis Ababa. Reports indicate that the departure has been caused by granting leave, but it seems far more likely to me to have been caused by revolts of natives in Jimma, Shoa Gimirra, Gera and other areas in Abyssinia. All Amhara, Eritreans and natives appear to be heartily disaffected, in truth, it is correct to state that no single favourable report of Italians has yet been received. Reports indicate that all natives including Eritreans are merely waiting an opportunity and strong reputable leader to drive Italians out of the country.

f.

My own Consular Guards after talks with Amhara and natives on this trip state that Amhara are as useless and unreliable as ever, but they assert that their findings are that conditions now under Italians are definitely worse than under former Ethiopian Governors. I am compelled to agree with them from what I have heard from natives. The information contained in earlier reports

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reports about Italian actions in Ethiopia have been confirmed and conditions, as in the case of the natives opinion of Italians, have undeniably deteriorated.

8. The new Italian conscript army in Ethiopia judging by the specimens seen at Kangalimoru and Lake Rudolf are, if possible, worse than the myrmidon soldiery of former Ethiopian Governors of Maji.

In any further communication on this subject, please quote

No. J 463/25/1

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

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

L 6128

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,

8th February, 1938.

Reference to previous correspondence:

70 letter No J 103/25/1 of 12th Jan 1935

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
<p><i>From</i></p> <p>A. M. R., Cairo, No. 92, 27th Jan 1938</p>	<p>Sarraf. Hussein, from table. Captain. Whalley's report on Italian post.</p>

Internal. rtd to F.O. (9)

Similar letter sent to

SECRET
(14/7/50)

BRITISH EMBASSY

CAIRO.

5th January, 1950.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit herewith a summary of extracts from a report recently received from Captain Whaley, Frontier Agent here, regarding the journey along the Sudan-Egyptian boundary to investigate the reported establishment of Italian military posts in Sudan territory.

1. Captain Whaley has recently been instructed that it is on no account to discuss with anyone, nor inform to the Italian Consulate in Khartoum, or any other of our agents, the fact of his journey to the Sudan, or the results of his observations. It has also been stressed that disclosure of possible frontier violations should not be discussed with anyone or with anyone else.

2. Copies of the report on this subject have been sent by the Sudan Government to His Excellency the Governor of Egypt and to His Majesty's Consul-General, Addis Ababa.

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

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

(Sgd.) MILES W. LAMPSON

~~SECRET~~

The Right Honourable
Anthony Eden, M.P., M.C.
etc., etc., etc.

REPORT ON A JOURNEY, ACCOMPANIED BY AN
EQUATORIAL COMB'S PATROL, TO KENYA COLONY.

On 1.12.37 after our arrival at KANATHIA (N B. 17 E N 4. 55) we discussed with the Kenya officials the whereabouts of the alleged Italian Post, and were informed by the I.A.S. Officer (Lieut. Norris) and A.S.C. Lieutenant (Mr. Taylor) that the Italians were still at KANATHIA, but KANATHIA had recently been evacuated by the Italian military.

To tell the Kenya officials that it was our intention to visit the KANATHIA area the following day, and, if possible, to take it by surprise, to see what the post looked like and how the garrison behaved. The Kenya officials asked if they could accompany us and we said we would be really glad. We then had to travel to KANATHIA PASS, the top of the pass and east of ST. JOHN'S to KANATHIA, the top of the KANATHIA Pass and reach KANATHIA post at about 10.30. We then had to travel to KANATHIA and to KANATHIA to report by telegraph to

On 2.12.37 we travelled as above described in the Sudan beyond the limits of the KENYA MTD LINE.

The Kenya officials, Miss. Butterworth and several others were in the van and the lorry carrying the heavy gun and EQUIATORIAL COMB'S PATROL carried representative numbers of S.A.S. desert, I.A.S. soldiers, Kenya police and two of my native Comanche Guards. This would, we thought, give the occupants of the KANATHIA post the impression that we were a good combination of representatives from British territory and the Sudan.

On rounding a patch of Kitta there I saw the Italian Post. There was no sentry on duty as far as I could see. I immediately stopped the van half hidden by the bush. I got out and accompanied by a Comanche Guard (both of us unarmed, of course) advanced across the open towards the post. Great consternation, excitement - almost panic - was seen to be taking place in the post. The occupants were rapidly changing their rifles and dashed over a low, poorly constructed stone wall and started pointing their rifles at us. I halted, got to one knee and called out in Arabic "What do you see for me here. Come here at once." A rifleman came out and pointed at my Italian Comanche Guard. I then went towards him and saluted. I came to him, spoke to the Comanche Guard, who is more Italian than I am, as I am, as I am. I saluted up to him and he saluted me from the van and they took me to the post. I then asked the Corporal what he was doing with Italian soldiers in a post of 50 kilometres into Sudan and he said he was doing the usual thing. The Comanche Guard then asked me to write a letter to the I.A.S. Officer (Lieut. Norris) at KANATHIA (N B. 17 E N 4. 55) to be where he was. I replied that I could not leave him for carrying out his orders but that I wanted to see his commanding officer. The Corporal then asked me for all our names and asked me to write a letter to Captain Vigna. The Corporal promised to write a letter and

send mine at once to KALAH where the Italians had their headquarters in Gallaba and Nyangaton country. I immediately wrote the following:

To the Honourable Captain Vigna.
O.C. Italian Post.

KALAH.

I have today visited your post at KANGALIMORU in the Sudan, in charge of your BULKUBASHI Kidane Takleh whom I have found most helpful. I have come down from the Bama Plateau to see the Kenya Authorities and I shall be most grateful if you could arrange to meet me at Humsopah Post on Monday, December 6th, 1937 at 10 a.m.

(Signed) R.C.R. WHALLEY,
Frontier Agent,
Sudan Government,
Bama Plateau.

Dated 2nd December, 1937.

This seemed the only possible way in which I could make contact with Captain Vigna. I translated my letter into Amharic for the Corporal's information, and he said he would write a letter to same effect giving the names of his visitors and he would send a runner at once to KALAH.

The Corporal then asked us to drink some coffee. This I decided to do because it is an Ethiopian custom to do so if one's intentions are friendly. Several of our men were given coffee to drink also. We parted on the very best of terms and I told the Corporal that I would repay his hospitality by sending him a present of some tea and sugar from Lohitang. This I eventually did by heading a parcel to the A.S.C. Lohitang who promised to arrange for its delivery to the Corporal in a few days, from Lohitang Post.

We then climbed the LOKITOI pass and met our other vehicles and proceeded to Lohitang to report to you.

The occupants of the post were about twenty in number, mostly young Gambella soldiers, with many cartridges in belts and their shoulders and around their waists. I happened there was a BREN gun on the corner wall. The occupants gave me and my guards the impression that they were a much weaker than the Ethiopian soldiers we had met a year or two ago at the presence of Major [unclear] of Haji and to think I was not [unclear] by the [unclear], [unclear] or [unclear] of the occupants of the Italian Post, which [unclear] have been put out of action by a few machine gunmen like the Gallaba or Nyangaton.

3.

SILKHA KILAH.

On 7.12.37 we passed through the grazing areas of these [unclear] of all Gambella or Galla and [unclear] to see the Kenya [unclear]. I have [unclear] the A.S.C.'s [unclear] and a [unclear] [unclear] the word KALAH in their connection, but never HALLAH.

At NYEN or LEMANA (N 5.43 E 4.47) some Galla natives visited our camp, near some water in a place they had talked to them. I told these natives that the Sudan boundary with the Abyssinians had been the KIBBIH river and they said that the Italians were on the far side of the Kibbi instead of Abyssinians that the boundary remained exactly the same. I asked them if they had heard this at the sessions of the Lake Rudolf Lodge and they replied in the affirmative. We were asked some very intelligent questions by the Galla. We very asked if we had seen the Italian Post at Kambalera. We replied in the affirmative and stated we had told the Italian post that they were situated in the Sudan and further added that we had only yesterday (i.e. 6th December) had a conversation with Captain Vigna at Tadamusung (Port Wilkinson). We asked the Galla if there were any other posts of Italian soldiers on this side of the Kibbi and they replied in the negative.

NYEN or LEMANA is a small grazing area of the larger grazing area just to the east of LORIENTON known to Abyssinians and the Galla as NYEN (vide Mr. Champion's map of the KIBBI TREASURY) about which the Sudan Government and myself have had so much discussion with Ethiopian Governors of Kaji the past few years various conflicting claims to right and possession at the Lake Rudolf LODGE.

The Galla stated that they had always used this grazing area as their own from time immemorial and that the first English visited them about 1917 (?) it had been their celebrated area. They stated that at this time there was a vast amount of water in Gambia's Gulf and that they had always been there even though there was now no water in the Gulf. They stated that the first Abyssinians came to administer them after the departure of the first British.

The Galla stated that they had recently been prevented by the Sudan Government from using water and grazing grounds at the east of Mount LORIENTON since their interest of the NYEN and LEMANA.

The Galla stated that Italian soldiers had driven them back from their ancestral grazing grounds near MAMMUDJI (approx N 5.30 E 5.2) and MAMMUDJI (N 5.40 E 5.10) in September 1937 and had ordered them to water and grass their stock in the GSO River Kibbi area. They stated that if the Italians could have had their ancestral grazing grounds that they would be obliged to proceed to have sheep, goats or other stock with them and their hereditary grazing and water rights and they promised tentatively to listen to what they said up their mind to migrate.

The Galla seemed to have the idea that the Abyssinians had driven us away from the area in proximity to the Kibbi River and that the Italians had confirmed this by their establishment of LORIENTON POST. We told them that this was not the case. We did not consider them to be British subjects, but Abyssinians and we considered them to be in our territory.

The Galla came on some Italian maps and NYEN or LEMANA's village on 5.12.37 had the same story to relate. They stated, however, that they were interested from the Nyangara, were interviewed with them and claimed the
/ identical.

identical grazing areas and water in the Sudan. We told them that they were in Sudan territory, as indicated by our patrol and flags, and could remain there, but we hoped to come again and give them further news.

All the Gallahe seen had huge herds of the most magnificent stock and complained that the Italians at KALDI were always demanding more stock i.e. over and above the figure usually paid as tax to Abyssinians. There was no doubt that they disliked the Italians and wanted to see the Government stock demands continued to be imposed on them by Italians that they would be obliged by the traditional custom to move back, stock and land with money or animal transport to the KURON river system (N 24.20 E 35.30) where there was abundant grazing, water and room for them near the TAPPAHA tribe.

All Gallahe were found to be most friendly and seemed very impressed by our patrol and men, and were pleased if the Italians imposed intolerable conditions on them to send word to us or the A.B.C. at KALDI through KALDIKALDI (the A.B.C.'s Gallahe interpreter last to us). I said that the A.B.C. would communicate with us by telegram and perhaps we might come to send them to see them by the Sudan Government.

KALDIKALDI.

The first Gallahe met with were within about 4 miles of KALDIKALDI (N 24.20 E 35.20) living in a valley and thence Sudan close to a TAPPAHA river. There were about 20 or 30 people all told. They told us that there was no water in the LAWSONGOL river or near KIMI (N 24.10 E 35.15) and that they had been living near KALDIKALDI for the last year or so at any rate before the Italians had occupied Kaji. They said that they had seen 10 Italian soldiers near KAJI (N 24.10 E 35.15). It would appear that the original report of Italian soldiers at MURAKIPPI was not the MURAKIPPI above referred to, but MURA ASIPI just on the edge of KAJI (N 24.00 E 35.50) vide Lt. Chapman's Map of KIMI TRIANGLE.

The next Gallahe were seen on 2.12.37 on the foothills of Mt. KALDIKALDI between the Kambitha and Kambitha Passes, but they were on the Kambitha side of KALDIKALDI Italian Post. The men fled into the low grass leaving their herds of stock untended and we were unable to persuade them to come to talk to us.

On the 5th and 6th December we talked to Gallahe and they all stated unanimously in the most descriptive way that their grazing areas were in the Sudan. They were very friendly to us and their herds and people were seen to come to meet us at their hills and valleys. They said that the Italian tax was KIMI (N 24.10 E 35.15) and the Italian river is KIMI (N 24.10 E 35.15). They said that you will see us to the north of KIMI. These Gallahe said that the Gallahe, Kambitha and the Gallahe had moved and told them that they were "our children".

/ I stated.....

I stated that we made no claim to them whatever because they (Nyangatom) had always preferred the Abyssinians to British and for this reason we had left them severely alone. I asked them if they had heard at the Lake Bahik LAKIM that the Sudan extended as far as the middle of the KIBIKH river; they admitted that they had heard this. I stated that the grass, water and soil as far as the middle of the Kibik river was Sudan, but that they could use it as they had done in the past. I was asked what action they should take if they continued to graze in their ancestral grazing grounds at LAHROUK and HULLIYAM (Near MOKU STHI) and the Italians again drove them back to the OMO river where there was tsetse. I told them that they were to send word to me at Bura or better still to the District Commissioner at Kapotha about the matter and they might perhaps find that such a drive would never happen again.

The Nyangatom stated most assertively that the Italians were worse at stock extortion than the Abyssinians and stated that a MILK TAX (cows in milk were taken and when dry returned to owners) had been introduced by Italians at KALOK, and they asked me if they were to continue to pay tax and extortions - stock demands to Italians. I told them that this was a matter for their decision and it was no concern of mine. They stated that their chief TUTCHA was kept by the Italians at KALOK and if they, in charge of the cattle, refused to supply any stock demanded, the Italian Officer had threatened to kill TUTCHA and they themselves.

The Nyangatom stated that their parents, children and old men lived on the banks of the Omo river (I have seen their permanent villages there at N. 25.08 x N 5.11) where they grew cereals, grounds and other crops, but they in the Sudan were merely tending stock, finding grazing and water, living a nomadic existence and went wherever rain happened to fall. They asked me to see the Italians and arrange that they should be left in peace to wander with their herds wherever they could find grazing and water. I again told them that the grass, water and soil on this side of the Kibik river was Sudan (not Abyssinian) which they could continue to use, but to hope to come to more definite arrangements later on.

The Nyangatom stated that the Italians and their soldiers (mostly Shamballa or Maji natives) were useless, could not march, could not bear the sun and heat, and all they did was to sit under a tree, come trouble, demand for food supplies and threaten sudden death to everyone if the stock demanded was not supplied at once. They stated that if conditions were better because of the presence of the British they would at once migrate to the Omo river and to MOKU AKIPPI and HULLIYAM where they had been many times and where they were not troubled by the Italians. I told them they had never seen any signs of tsetse, but if they were forced to leave their land and intolerable conditions to migrate they should at once make contact with D.C. Kapotha and Bura. I felt certain, help them as best he could when his through demands for water and grazing in their ancestral grazing grounds had been adequately safeguarded.

The Nyngaton said they might experience difficulty in moving all their mothers, fathers and children from the one river area because they had no means to assist with the transport of their villages and possessions, but asserted that if life was too burdensome under Italians and they were most frank in their dislike (almost hatred) and contempt for Italians and their soldiery, that they would move over their elders and families to Sudan in easy stages during the coming rainy season.

The Nyngaton were most friendly and intelligent natives, and we saw their huge herds of stock grazing from ten to twenty miles across the international frontier in the Sudan.

On our journey from TIVCHA's village towards the TAPUKHI hills we first saw their herds grazing in the bed of a broad, which flows into the Kibish River near the NAKBA wells (approx 4 miles west of N B. 42 N E 3. 08). We later travelled along a ridge of sandy gravelly soil which I think was most obviously at one time the northern limits of Sudanese Gulf. Immediately to the north of this seashore now about 100 feet in vertical height above the present water level in Lake Rudolf there is an area known as KIRUKHI and there is a river called KIRUKHI just to the south of, but almost parallel to the foothills of TAPUKHI, and this area extends to KIRUKHI-NAKBA Hill and KIRUKHI river which must have been Sudanese villages and cultivation area at about the time when the British started they lived and cultivated at KIRUKHI to KIRUKHI in 1917 (?). In my opinion, the drying up of Lake Rudolf and the receding of its waters have turned country which at one time was inhabited and cultivated into semi-desert which is now only used as grazing areas during the rainy season. It must be remembered that shortly after the Great War there was about eight feet or so of water in Sudanese Gulf which is now a bare and barren plain of cotton soil. It may be of interest to know that the Cambridge Expedition which visited Lake Rudolf are stated to have said that they found evidence of water level and the 100 feet higher than its present water level and the expedition found that the land was drying up at the rate of one inch a year, very country.

I have been told by Nyngaton that before the present water level (approx. N B. 42 N E 3. 08) they lived in the area which the Nyngaton call KIRUKHI, but that the water level was so low that the land dried up and they were forced to move their villages on the banks of the river which is now impossible for cattle entry to the provisions or water which I have found myself with complete animals.

It may be of interest to know that the word KIRUKHI applied to the Nyngaton by Kony is a small area on the western edge of TAPUKHI hills.

5. MEETING WITH CAPTAIN VIGNA AT TOMBYAUNG (FORT VILKINSON).

I trust that I did not exceed my instructions in writing a note to Captain Vigna at KAHM and asking him to meet me at TOMBYAUNG on December 6th, but I venture to assure you that I could not have obtained the Italian officer's presence in any other way.

Mr. Neale, A.B.C. at Lokitany proceeded in a lorry to Hamaroputh Post (now occupied by Kenya Colony with some Kenya Colony Police) and brought Captain Vigna to TOMBYAUNG. On arrival the I.A.R. garrison of Fort Wilkinson were paraded for the inspection of Capt. Vigna, and the men of the S.D.F. patrol were standing to attention near our vehicles and tents. Capt. Vigna was introduced to us by Mr. Thompson, the Provincial Commissioner, Turkana and we proceeded into a hut for discussion and talk before lunch.

Mr. Thompson and I spoke to Capt. Vigna in a mixture of French and English because Capt. Vigna stated that he could understand English but was able to talk French better than English. The Italian Officer stated that he was a soldier and was neither an administrative nor political officer. I described to Capt. Vigna the frontier as far as the Sudan was concerned in general detail and I pointed out that his post at Kagalimera was between forty and fifty kilometers in Sudan territory from the British river (the boundary). He was informed of Colonel Lugana's promise to Captain Meyer at Sobolie to request the frontier as marked on maps, and at one time appeared to be disturbed that he had violated the frontier with his own soldiers. He stated that he had been ordered by the Italian Authorities in Maji to establish the Post at Kagalimera and could not withdraw the post unless so ordered from Maji. He promised to get into touch with Maji at once, perhaps by the telephone line which now exists from Kalam to Maji, but no promises were made for the eventual withdrawal of the Kagalimera post.

I described to Capt. Vigna what I had considered to be the frontier to the north east of Karamoon's Gulf and stated there were some sand stone cliffs marked on Mr. Thompson's map of Kenya and the Italian Empire and these were, in my opinion, approximately the frontier. He immediately replied that I knew where you mean and we call the place TAPOI (I.A.R. I.A.R.). I then drew his attention to the fact that I had been informed by Mr. Thompson that he had established a post about 1,000 yards or so further down the bank east beyond the Kenya Hamaroputh Post, but that I could not visit this post in the Sudan. I told Capt. Vigna that I was unable to visit this post because the patrol's instructions were not to approach the Sudan frontier within a closer distance than 5 kilometers.

I told Capt. Vigna that I would be obliged to report to Khartoum that he had established two posts in

/ the Sudan....

the Sudan namely KABBALIBBY and another post close to Hamarpath and I requested that I should be informed to the same extent should I had had correspondence with Colonel Sessini of my intentions that might be reached about the matter. He stated he would refer the matter in full detail to Hagi and ask the Italian authorities in Hagi to comply with my request.

Mr. Sessini and the Kenya Officials gave Capt. Vigna and ourselves lunch at TORREYANG. The Italian Officer was accompanied back to Hamarpath by Mr. Vignoli in a R.A.F. lorry after parting from us on the most friendly of terms.

During a conversation with Capt. Vigna in French, I obtained the following information about conditions in Ethiopia:

- a. That he was a soldier and not a political officer, and before the war had been in America. He was a small man with a small nose and the glasses in his eyes when I told him about the gold deposit in the late Capt. Sessini's report. He was a soldier and not a political officer. He was a soldier and not a political officer. He was a soldier and not a political officer.
- b. That he had seen the gold deposit in the late Capt. Sessini's report. He was a soldier and not a political officer. He was a soldier and not a political officer. He was a soldier and not a political officer.
- c. That nickel had been discovered in the upper waters of the ANBOO river on the SUDANESI MOUNTAINS a few miles to the South west of Shasha and approx. at N. 24.45 X E. 6.25.
- d. That copper had been found in the low valley on the foothills to the S.E. of Shasha. The late Capt. Sessini had reported this deposit but the Thoms prospectors found nothing in very large quantity or very good quality.
- e. That no oil had as yet been found in Ethiopia.
- f. That the road FROM MANSARA - ANHARA - ABOVA - MAKALLE - HUSSEIN to Addis Ababa had now been made all weather and had been completed, to use his expression, and that it was intended to pass this main arterial road through to Juba and Hagi.
- g. That the Italians now had the following all weather routes of entry into Ethiopia:
 1. MANSARA to ADDIS ABABA.
 2. a road from ARBAJ on Red Sea littoral to HUSSEIN.
 3. the JENNEH- Addis Ababa railway was unable to carry heavy enough loads from Juba to Dire Dawa owing to bad locomotives and heavy grades.

4. That the Ports of Sella and Porten in British Somaliland had been opened to Italians and that heavy services were now carrying loads to JIBUTI, BAHIG and BERBERA. I had heard of this in England from Sir Sidney Barton who informed me that the Italian service had been British Somaliland roads to collapse and when protests were sent to London several hundreds of white Italian soldiers were sent to put the roads into good order.
5. The grade from BIRHAWA to ADDIS ABABA on the Franco-Ethiopian Railway was far easier than the stretch from Jibuti and locomotives could haul heavier loads. Capt. Vigna was most forthcoming about French railway engineers and the Italian rolling stock on the Jibuti-Addis Ababa railway. He may be an engineer since he spoke so very well about roads and railways.
6. That the MERAKIBO - BOLA (near Kenya frontier) through Sidama to Addis Ababa route was open and it was now intended to make it all weather by erection of steel bridges and an asphalt surface.

I understood that the Jibuti road was being pushed forward with all speed to HAJI. A new steel bridge had been erected over the GUBBI river. I could not remember whether cars had yet reached SHAS SHIRRA (N. 10. 15 E. 4. 15) (although Amant had reported on Bona that cars had been seen there), but it seemed certain that mechanical transport had not reached HAJI.

A road was now in the course of construction from HAJI to Shas Shirra to Garafarda and Gurai.

I gathered from Captain Vigna that conditions in Abyssinia were far from favourable. He did not like the Galla country and led me to believe that as soon as a motor road had been constructed from HAJI to KALAN that his services of soldiers might be withdrawn. From what I gathered I think the Galla are now being considered as barbarians as under Ethiopian Governors of HAJI and with the departure of Italians from KALAN I feel sure conditions will revert to what they were when I was in HAJI and an annual tax in cattle will be taken from the Galla and Nyangata.

Amongst his returns I noticed that Capt. Vigna had several Amara who had had dealings with the Kenya Authorities under former Ethiopian Governors of HAJI and all, including Capt. Vigna, seemed to use the same old daily language. Capt. Vigna told me that the Amara of the Galla had made his first interview with the Galla in 1911. The Italian language seemed to be used in Amara language and it seemed that all communication with Galla and Nyangata was done with Amara interpreters from Italian to Amara and then into the native language.

Whilst we were talking to Capt. Vigna I told my men the new MERAKIBO & BOLA Motor to try to obtain information as to what was happening in Abyssinia. The following information was obtained :-

- a. that the Mohammedans in Jimma areas had revolted against Italians.
- b. that Amhara were still fighting the Italians in Bako where 4 Italian Officers and 40 Eritrean soldiers had been killed. That no certain news had been obtained whether Bako was in Italian hands or not. Perhaps when Italians occupy Bako there will be another influx of Amhara into the Northern Frontier Province of Kenya Colony.
- c. that trouble had again broken out in HSOA ODIRRA where 3 Italian Officers and many Eritrean soldiers had been killed.
- d. Bessie told my Corporal Majilua that all the Shamalla in Maji wanted me to return to Maji to help them against Italians in exactly the same way I had helped them against the former Ethiopian Government and soldiers in Maji before Italian occupation. He added that all native Eritreans, Amhara and Shamalla were of one mind that they wanted to get rid of Italians and would support any respectable leader. All were hoping that war between Great Britain and Italy would take place and they would then kill off all white Italians. In this connection Capt. Vigna stated that a war between Italy and Great Britain was unthinkable.

It may be of interest to know that all the above information has been confirmed on my return to Bona from entirely different sources.

6. KENYA OFFICIALS. K.A.S. etc.

The civil and military Officers in Kenya were most friendly, helpful and seemed pleased to see us. The troops fraternized well and I think the visit has done a great deal of good. For instance, the K.A.S. Sergeant in charge of Fort Wilkinson paraded the whole of his men on our arrival. On our departure we thanked him because there was no K.A.S. Officer present for his help and assistance. He stated that at one time he and his men were very worried because there were so many Italian soldiers all over the adjoining country. But now that the S.S.F. had paid a visit and we had visited the Italian post at KAMBALONGU all his men were glad and they were no longer worried about Italians.

I gathered that the Kenya officials greatly appreciated being taken with us to see the KAMBALONGU post and I am sure that the news that Kenya and Sudan are by a united front to Italian aggression into Sudan will bear fruit in the future.

I wish to place on record our great appreciation for Kenya assistance and cooperation in sending out a patrol to meet us at KAMBALONGU and for sending out a frontier patrol to meet us on the bank beyond the RED LINE, and lastly for allowing KAMBALONGU, a Somali named Kanga,

/ to.....

to accompany us through Gollab country to get us into close touch with these natives.

Mr. Thompson told me that he had received a code telegram from Mr. Gladys P.O.N.F.P. Kenya Colony stating that the Italians in MORGANIS are bankrupt and intend imposing a heavy poll tax on the Somali population. The Somalis state they will resist payment to the last man. It will be remembered that we sent the Italians of K.A.N. to help the Italians to get Somalia under control in 1940-41.

7. KENYA AND SOMALIA.

The A.D.G. Lathbury informed me that the establishment of Somaliland post by Italians had been considerably in possession of Gollab and Murgaton from the north to the east of MORGANIS beyond the central limits of the Red Sea. In my opinion the Kenya Red Sea line was not necessarily a restricted area for the Somalis, who always seem to be bound it to the east and north of MORGANIS. In fact the first natives we met were Murgaton at LAMOGA (N 20° 12' E 2-5-40). I have always been of the opinion that the Murgaton and Gollab have certain rights for grazing and watering their stock in close proximity to the Red Sea coast. It will be remembered that the Kenya Government complained that I was not taking the best care of Murgaton from the north to the east of the Red Sea. It was their opinion that the Kenya Government should have taken the best care of the Murgaton and Gollab from the north to the east of the Red Sea. I pointed to the A.D.G. Lathbury that the Kenya Red Sea line could be extended northwards to the north of the Red Sea and thence across MORGANIS to the central limits of MORGANIS (N 20° 12' E 2-5-40). This would ensure for the Government of Kenya full control of the area to the north of MORGANIS and about which the Somalis have received so many complaints in the past.

I venture to suggest, however, that before the extension of the Red Sea takes place that the Gollab and Murgaton who have hereditary grazing and watering rights in the Sudan should be consulted.

REMARKS.

a. After six years of long wandering about Iloni Murgaton and Murgaton I wish to express the joy and pleasure it has given me to have found such a sterling travelling companion in Murgaton P.O.N.F.P. Butterworth who has read this report and had no adverse remarks to make thereon.

b. If the Italian post remains in the Sudan at MORGANIS it would not surprise me if it were obliterated by Murgaton Murgaton at some time in the near future. The contents of the post are extremely heavy and if they are not withdrawn I fear there may be an incident for Italians in some eastern corner of the Sudan.

c. The Galla and Nyangaton tribes without any doubt are experiencing a harsh, brutal and unimproved administration (that is if Italian action can be so optimistically termed), but conditions do not seem any worse than reports received from other native tribes in these borders of Abyssinia. Daily frightened tribes still probably suffer a great deal of injustice, but there are little to what they will stand when their daily life, possessions, lives and souls are threatened. That little seems to me to have been gained. The Italian policy is little hope in the absence of a native revolt without a strong religious and political leader, the seems to be non-existent at the moment.

d. I find that both Galla and Nyangaton tribes really claim hereditary and immemorial rights and power along the lake. The Nyangaton I find are originally a section of a Sennar tribe (Sennar) that was forced by the drying up of the country and the flooding of water in Lake Rudolf to migrate to the sea river (vide notes in paragraph Sennar tribe).

e. I find that the Italians are not yet completely or well-established in Abyssinia, but are gradually being and treated by all natives I have talked to. Unimproved reports are still floating around all over the country. It appears that the Italian policy in the Sennar has not seemed to have been successful in that the natives have not been completely pacified and have still some grievances. The Italian policy in the Sennar is to divide and rule, but it is not clear if this is being done. Reports indicate that the Italian policy in the Sennar is to divide and rule, but it is not clear if this is being done. Reports indicate that the Italian policy in the Sennar is to divide and rule, but it is not clear if this is being done. Reports indicate that the Italian policy in the Sennar is to divide and rule, but it is not clear if this is being done.

f. My own Consul reports after talks with Amhara and natives in this tribe state that Amhara are as restless and unreliable as ever, but they accept that their conditions are that conditions now under Italians are definitely worse than under former Ethiopian Governors. I am convinced to agree with them from what I have heard from natives. The conditions contained in earlier reports that Amhara in Ethiopia have been completely pacified, as in the case of the natives of the Galla, are unacceptably exaggerated.

g. The new Italian appointed army in Ethiopia consists of the regular army at Mequellera and Lake Rudolf and a special force of the mystic soldiery of former Ethiopian Governors of Maji.

4. On 2.12.37 combined patrols of the Sudan Equatorial Corps and King's African Rifles accompanied by Captain R.C. Whalley (Frontier Agent BOMA) and Bimbashi Butterworth, Mr. Wolff, Kenya Administration, and Lieut. Morris, K.A.R., visited the Italian post at KANGALIMORU. It was found that the Italian post consisted of six men and one corporal. They were armed with an old pattern small magazine loading rifle and carried soft nosed bullets. They were all hatless except the corporal. They wore mufti shirts of various colours and these and their shorts were covered with patches. Two of their number were boys from MAJI about thirteen years of age. The corporal was the only one dressed like a soldier and he appeared to be a good chap. They were definitely inferior both in appearance and morale to the Ethiopian soldiers who occupied Southern Ethiopia prior to the Italian invasion. On the arrival of the British patrol they were petrified and evidently expected an attack; their limbs were literally shaking. On being informed of the patrol's peaceful intention they showed themselves very willing to help, especially the corporal who provided excellent coffee for everyone. The corporal was an Eritrean; he spoke both Italian and Amharic. Of the remainder the two boys mentioned above were Ethiopians and the others Eritreans.

J.A. CAMPBELL.

Colonel,

Commander, Northern Brigade,

K.A.R. AND LOCAL FORCES.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, KHARTOUM

THE BRITISH EMBASSY, CAIRO

(Copy received in Colonial Office, 13th January, 1938)

DEAR CHANCERY,

Khartoum 12th December, 1937

We have received a further letter from Whalley dated 20th December, 1937, signed by Wilkinson (Todenyang).

In company with two Kenya officials he interviewed the Italian Consul at the Commanding Kalama Post, at the K A R post of Namaraputh, and then returned to Khartoum conveyed by Kenya Government motor transport.

Whalley explained that he had come to make contact with the Kenyan officials at the same time investigate reports of the presence of Italian posts in the Sudan. He went on to say that he had carried out his instructions not to depart from the mapped five kilometres to the Sudan Ethiopian mapped frontier. He pointed out that the post at Kangalimoru was some forty kilometres within Sudan territory.

As regards the Namaraputh Italian post (known by them as Faya) which lies about some hundred yards west of the mapped Sudan Ethiopian frontier, but it was not definitely determined whether the post was in Kenya or Sudan territory. It was certainly not in Ethiopian territory.

Captain Vigna stated that he had received instructions from the Headquarters at Maji to establish all these posts and he said he would report the whole of their conversation to his Headquarters there.

There is understood to be telephonic communication between Maji and Kalama.

Whalley asked that he would inform him at the Home of Italian actions and intentions regarding the withdrawal of these posts.

Five Turkana camels which had been seized by the Italian Kangalimoru post, were to be returned to their owners, on the day of the meeting.

The meeting was carried out in a friendly spirit, but Whalley mentioned that Vigna was somewhat discomfited when he reminded him that Colonel Ragazzi had promised Boyer, the Acting Frontier Agent last August, that the sanctity of the mapped Sudan-Ethiopian frontier would be respected.

We will inform you of subsequent Italian action in due course.

Yours, &c.

SECRETARY

Chancery,
The Embassy
Cairo

In reply (unless communication on this subject please quote

No. 103/25/1

and address - not to exceed 100 words.

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.

12 January 1938

Reference to previous correspondence

70 side of 6 January 1938 (J25/25/1) 17

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.

Subject.

From

H.M.R.

Barro

No 1475

Sudan - Ethiopia
frontier Italian occupation
of Kargalimou and
Kamurmpuo.

29 December 1937

Similar letter sent to W.O.

Copy sent and to W.O. on 4.1.38 J.S.

R.

2

(7/15/57).

His Majesty's Ambassador

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ presents his compliments to

His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and has the honour to transmit herewith cop 100 of the under-mentioned paper.

BRITISH EMBASSY,
CAIRO.

December 22, 1957.

Reference is made to previous communication
Embassy No. 1486
of December 22nd.

Description of Inclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
FROM: Khartoum Secretariat, No. 94.B.3 of December 18th.	Italian posts in Sudan territory.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

KHARTOUM .

94. B. B.

16th December, 1937.

Dear Chancery,

We have received a further letter from Whalley dated 7th December at Port Vitkieson (Todenyang).

In company with two Kenya officials he interviewed Captain Vigna, Officer Commanding Kalama Post, at the K.M.F. post of Namaraputh, whither the letter was conveyed by Kenya Government motor transport.

Whalley explained that he had come to make contact with the Kenya officials and at the same time investigate reports of the presence of Italian posts in Sudan territory. He went on to say that he had carried out his instructions not to approach nearer than five kilometres to the Sudan/Ethiopian mapped frontier. He pointed out that the post at Mangalimere was some four kilometres within Sudan territory.

As regards the Namaraputh Italian post (known by them as Tapoi) this was clearly some hundred yards west of the mapped Sudan/Ethiopian frontier but it was not definitely determined whether the post was in Kenya or Sudan territory, but it was certainly not in Ethiopian territory.

Captain Vigna stated that he had received instructions from his Headquarters at Maji to establish all these posts and he said he would

/report

Chancery,
The Embassy,
Cairo.

report the whole of their conversation to his Headquarters there.

There is understood to be telephonic communication between Maji and Kalama.

Whalley asked that he would inform him at the Boma of Italian action and intentions regarding the withdrawal of these posts.

Five Turkana camels which had been seized by the Italian Mangalton post, were to be returned to their owners, on the day of the meeting.

The meeting was carried out in a friendly spirit but Whalley mentioned that Vigfa was somewhat discomfited when he reminded him that Colonel Ragazzi had promised Boyer, the Acting Frontier Agent, last August, that the sanctity of the mapped Sudan-Ethiopian frontier would be respected.

We will inform you of subsequent Italian action in due course.

Yours ever,

SECRETARY.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, KHARTOUM,

to

THE BRITISH EMBASSY, CAIRO

(Copy received in Colonial Office, 6th January 1938)

DEAR CHANCERY,

Khartoum, 14th December, 1937

1 We have received a letter written by Captain Whalley at Lokitaung, on 3rd December

2 He proceeded by motor transport from the Boma accompanied by an officer's patrol to Lukain (Latitude $4^{\circ} 54'$, Longitude $35^{\circ} 19'$) and Kangelimoru (Latitude $4^{\circ} 56'$, Longitude $35^{\circ} 25'$), at both of which the presence of Italian native troops had been reported.

3 At Lukain he found no sign of Italian occupation.

4 On 2nd December he made contact with the King's African Rifles and accompanied by an officer of this regiment and the Assistant District Commission, Lokitaung, he proceeded by motor transport to visit Kangelimoru, where these officers assured him, some native Italian soldiers had a post. On arrival he found a small post consisting of a few native Italian soldiery in charge of a corporal.

He explained that this post was in Sudan territory and thereupon wrote a note, the contents of which he translated to the corporal, for despatch to Captain Vigna, the officer commanding the Italian post at Kalama (Latitude $4^{\circ} 48'$, Longitude $35^{\circ} 55'$).

In this note Captain Whalley stated he had come from the Boma Plateau to visit the Kenya authorities. He mentioned the discovery of the post and asked Captain Vigna if it were possible for them to meet at Namapuputh (Latitude $4^{\circ} 36'$, Longitude $55^{\circ} 34'$) on 6th December to discuss matters. The corporal stated that he would also write a letter on similar lines and would despatch the two letters to Kalama forthwith.

5 On receipt of further information from Captain Whalley you will be informed immediately of the reactions of the Italian authorities and what subsequent action has been taken.

Yours, &c.,

SECRETARIAT.

Chancery,
The Embassy,
Cairo.

In any further communication on this subject, please quote

No. *25/25/1*

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,

6 January, 1938

RECEIVED
7 JAN
CO

Reference to previous correspondence.

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
<i>from</i> HMR <i>Cairo</i>	<i>Sudan Ethiopia</i> <i>frontier: Italian occupation</i> <i>of KANGALIMSOON</i>

no 1458

22 December 1937

Similar letter sent to

W.O.

Copy sent to Mr. [unclear] (3) on 4/5/38

No. 1458.
(7/184/37).

His Majesty's Ambassador

~~at Khartoum~~ 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

BRITISH EMBASSY,
CAIRO.

December 22, 1937.

Reference to previous communication:

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
FROM: Khartoum Secretariat, No. 94.E.3 of December 14th, 1937.	Occupation of post in Sudan territory by Italian soldiers.

14th December, 1937.

Dear Chancery,

1. We have received a letter written by Captain Whalley at Lokitsung, on 3rd December.
2. He proceeded by motor transport from the Boma accompanied by an officer's patrol to Lukalin (Latitude $4^{\circ} 54'$, Longitude $35^{\circ} 19'$) and Kangalimoru (Latitude $4^{\circ} 56'$, Longitude $35^{\circ} 25'$) at both of which the presence of Italian native troops had been reported.
3. At Lukalin he found no sign of Italian occupation.
4. On 2nd December he made contact with the King's African Rifles and accompanied by an officer of this regiment and the Assistant District Commission, Lokitsung, he proceeded by motor transport to visit Kangalimoru, where these officers assured him, some native Italian soldiers had a post. On arrival he found a small post consisting of a few native Italian soldiery in charge of a corporal.
He explained that this post was in Sudan territory and thereupon wrote a note, the contents of which he translated to the corporal, ran despatch to Captain Vigna, the officer commanding the Italian post at Kalawa (Latitude $4^{\circ} 48'$, Longitude $35^{\circ} 55'$).

/In this

Chancery,
The Embassy,
CAIRO.

In this note Captain Whalley stated he had come from the Boma Plateau to visit the Kenya authorities. He mentioned the discovery of the post and asked Captain Vigna if it were possible for them to meet at Namraputh (Latitude 4° 36', Longitude 55° 34') on 6th December to discuss matters. The corporal stated that he would also write a letter on similar lines and would despatch the two letters to Kalama forthwith.

5. On receipt of further information from Captain Whalley you will be informed immediately of the reactions of the Italian authorities and what subsequent action has been taken.

Yours ever,
SECRETARIAT.