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- 540 rifles
- 155 Bandoliers with ammunition
- 212 Killed including 10 women and 12 children.
- 45 wounded
- 11 Karas of camels
- Karas of
- 51 /sheep and goats.

These were said to have been inflicted at a place called Elole which was ^{claimed} to be well in Abyssinia.

Mr. Glendey then questioned the Ngadras as to who was supposed to have done this and he replied "They occurred in the 7th War, that of the Lewis Guns" To the question as to who were the authors of the first 6 fights the Ngadras said "Kikuyu askaris were of the 6th". After consulting Degadmach Marid's officers he said the first 5th were the acts of the Kore (Rendile).

On being asked over what period did these occur the Ngadras replied "over many years". To further questions the Ngadras said that his interpreter during his enquiry was one of Dedzammach Marid's men called Ato Walde Hanis and that he was aided by a youth called Wurko who however did not know the Gelubba language very well.

The Ngadras further added that Kenzammach ~~Ken~~ Makonnen claimed the country from which all this stock was taken as Gelubba and so Abyssinia saying that "the Gelubba chief was too ill otherwise he would have said it himself".

A demand by Ngadras Makonnen for the return of all the Boran Hofteh and Gabbra in our country because they had run away for fear of the shifts at Funman Guba was a fitting finish to this extra ordinary meeting.

For the rest of the day we studied the Ngadras documents and concluded that it was such a gamut of contradictions and falsehoods as to preclude its serious discussion point by point.

/Moreover

Moreover, we had no interpreter with whom we could have examined Chief Nikoria had he been fit to appear.

We draw your attention, Sir, to a few of the most important ones.

1. A complete denial of any incursion although we claimed that the raid at Moite occurred 100 miles within British territory.

2. Is it within the realm of human comprehension that 2 Officers - 50 R and F and 2 Lewis guns (of whom 3 were wounded at the outset) could have effected the following losses, which the document claims, on a people admitted to be from their own statement well armed - ?

- 212 killed and 45 wounded
- 550 rifles
- 155 F dollars with ammunition
- 5019 head of camels

151,038 sheep and goats
77 donkeys and 1 bullock

3. It is well known to any one versed in pastoral native tribes that they cannot count a thousand.

4. Could four natives ever have remembered such stupendous figures?

5. Although detailed claims for loss of stock are given not a single name of any casualty is stated.

6. The attribution of the first five raids to the Kore, i.e. Rendille, is most significant when connected with the demand for the return of the

Hoffeh

Hofteh Boran and Gabra.

- 7. We cannot understand to what the 6th War of the "Kikuyu Askari and Trumpeters" refers save possibly an Abyssinian reprisal for raids on the Tertale Boran.
- 8. The Tertale Boran support the contention that these persons never possessed camels and have none save what they took at Moite.

Therefore we are firmly of the opinion that this statement was concocted by Dogadzmach Marid's officers. As a result of our deliberations we decided to frame certain questions for the Ngadras. This we did at the meeting on the next day and for clarity we have recorded them verbatim.

- 1. Is this statement an answer to the complaints against the Golubbe which were made to the Ethiopian Government by H.M.'s Minister? The Ngadras wavered and left us with the impression that it was.
- 2. Do you believe it to be true? The Ngadras answered that Dogadzmach Marid's officers had told him it was true and that he had spent 3 days in taking it down.

Mr. Glenday then addressed the Ngadras pointing out that we had complained to the Ethiopian Government that their natives had penetrated some 150 kilometres into our territory, killed our natives and seized a lot of their camels; that later we had recaptured a few of them from those people; that we were told in answer that the Golubbe had never raided British territory or killed a single British native; that it was not the custom of the British Government to lay false complaints

and

and that he could not accept such an answer. Again he said that we had all been sent here as Officers well versed in native customs and ways; that it was customary for some native complainants to tell the truth others were unable to give an accurate assessment as they could not count correctly and that others always exaggerated their losses but that if he was asked to believe that 2 Officers 27 R and F with 2 Lewis guns could effect the losses claimed all he could say was that the statement was so ridiculous as to preclude any further discussion and that we could only conclude that it was a fabrication.

H.M.'s Consul then put the 3rd question which was - Can you point out to us the Frontier from Gibbissa to Lake Rudolph and if you were taken to Beni could you say if it was Abyssinian or British territory? The Ngadras answered that he did not know the frontier as he had never been there neither could he say in whose territory Beni was but that Degdz Marid's officers claimed it as theirs and that he considered it was the duty of both Governments to define accurately the boundary "in-situ". He was emphatic on this latter point.

H.M.'s Consul then informed the Ngadras that we had nothing more to ask but that before adjourning he wished to state clearly our opinion namely that it was useless for us to ask any more questions or to discuss the matter further as we considered the statement which had been made on behalf of the Gelubba, so unreasonable and so untrue that it would be laughable to expect even children to believe it. If there had been any truth in the Gelubba's statement the matter would undoubtedly have been reported by the Central Government to the British Minister. Now all we could do was to send a copy with our remarks attached to it to H.M.'s Minister and our Government.

On Lake Rudolph

*Lat. 36 4 E
Long 4 5 N*

So ended the discussion on what we considered one of the most important cases in our mandate.

We came to the conclusion that it was absolutely useless to proceed to Beni or anywhere else to discuss the frontier, and in fact because the Abyssinians were now building a post at Eil Dima - which is in British territory to guard against the Golubba, it was evident they regarded all the N.E. Sect. of Lake Rudolph as theirs.

So we decided to move on the morrow towards Yabelle in order to conclude the Baggaga raid.

The Ngdras visited us the next morning at 7.30 a.m. to say good-bye and regretted that he were annoyed at the Golubba answer but excused himself by saying that his only duty was to take down all statements and send them to Addis Ababa. He further added that he had issued strict order to all officers that the Red line must be observed and that the Golubba were not to enter British territory. He added that he had seen the Golubba Chief again and that they were anxious to cancel their claim if they were not attacked again. Mr. Glenday asked him what was the actual line he had given and what were the chief places ^{on it} to which the Ngdras replied the one on the Treaty Map. Mr. Glenday then asked how could these officers know it seeing they had no instruments and that most of them could not even read a map. He further wished to know who the Ngdras had put to live with and control the Golubba. The Ngdras did not answer this but again reiterated that he had to take down the statements and that all natives exaggerated. Mr. Glenday admitted that natives did exaggerate, but within certain reasonable limits ^{and} that if the Golubba one was placed within that category then he felt his time had been completely wasted.

The Ngdras then left and we followed in the afternoon.

We all reached Yabello on September 18th and held a meeting on the 19th. Ngadras Gashu Tunna stated that he had heard nothing from Fituarari Ayella about the Baggage encounter, but was expecting to do so at any moment.

C.D.
APPENDIX.

Mr. Glenday then read out a resume of all the cases and matters which had come before the Conference with the decisions, comments and recommendations which we were making in our report. The Ngadras responded by accepting these as correct and stating that he was reporting likewise to the Central Government. He then dismissed the rest of the Mission and was told by H.M.'s Consul the bad state of the Abyssinian Frontier Administration during the last four years. The Ngadras accepted the fact that H.M.'s Consul had unrivalled opportunities of studying it and guaranteed a complete change of Administration in Borana. Moreover so serious did he consider it that his one aim now was to reach Addis Abeba as soon as possible and lay the whole position before His Highness.

On September 21st Ngadras Gashu Tunna paid us a farewell visit and said that he had heard nothing from Fituarari Ayella himself but that it was reported he was very sick. He had therefore sent him implicit instructions to arrest immediately the ~~persons~~^{persons} implicated in the Baggage encounter and send them forthwith to Addis Abeba. He added that if he failed to do so Fituarari Ayella would be held personally responsible by His Government. We then said good-bye.

We reached Mege on September 24th and remained there resting our camels, drafting reports etc., until October 1st. During this period Fituarari Ayella who was sick was visited by H.M.'s Consul. He informed him that he had arrested the following persons:-

- Kabacha Bern, an officer and his agafari.
- Tazama one of his soldiers.
- Kesse " "
- Zurru " "
- Vondimu " "
- Alamu " "
- Balcha " "

Mengistu, Ngadras Makonnen's clerk, had been sent for, also

two of Fituarari Walde Gabriel's and two of Balambares Hillo's men. Kenyamach Muligaita's brother, by name Ifru, had run away as well as three others whose names he did not know.

Fituarari Ayella added that 17 men had been implicated but none had been killed. This differs from our information, namely that one or two men from Midilola were killed.

Just as we were moving out of Mega Mari Dugcha who had been seized by the poachers as a guide arrived so H.H.'s Consul turned back and took him to Fituarari Ayella. The Fituarari showed him the prisoners he had but this man failed to identify any of them. Although the Fituarari did his best to put the man at his ease he was, we believed, too flurried by his hasty trek to Mega and too frightened by his unfamiliar surroundings to be of much use. Whilst at Mega we received letters from the District Commissioner, Mure, stating that Fituarari Tizana had been ordered by H.I.H. Ras Tafferi to bring Gerazmach Dageni Abuki, head chief of the Aulihan and his chiefs to Mega.

APPENDIX 7.

We reached Moyale on the evening of October 5th and left by M.P. Ford lorries late on the 7th reaching Meru at 8 a.m. on the 11th and Nairobi on the 16th.

Part II

Summary of the Conferences and the present position of various Complaints.

Killing of Police at Hara Dowa.

A. Eastern.

Case 1. The killing of two policemen - 9190 Kibichi Kiptai, 7160 Juma Ali and the wounding of 9307 Yasin Abd. Lhugh both legs at Hara Dowa on February 12th, 1936 by Fituarari Waldi Gabriel's soldiery.

These askaris had been sent to collect camels and on reaching Banissa heard that Abyssinians had taken 15 goats from Gabra Colled memo nuiya living near Bil Bode, so they tracked and came up with them at Hara Dowa. Firing a volley they wounded a Gurre whom the Abyssinian had seized forcibly to act as a guide.

Abyssinians fled but returned and attacked the askaris about a mile away. Maalim Ismail Mohamed, a Gurre-Darrawa, who acted as the Police guide, was also shot in the thigh.

Result.

All facts accepted as proved. Fituarari Waldi Gabriel admitted the responsibility of his men but argued that the incident occurred in Abyssinian territory. Each side to refer matter to their Government, with a recommendation for accurate delimitation of the boundary.

Further
ravages by
soldiers.

Case 2. Three cases occurring near Hara Mamo and Kalicha, where natives had 12 baggage camels with water pots, rifles and 40 sheep and goats seized by the same Abyssinians as in Case 1, whilst they were on the way to drink water.

Result. We were challenged to prove that these persons were soldiers and not "shiltas" since they are similar in all respects, this was impossible.

Decision. We do not accept the Ethiopian government's disclaimer of responsibility for these persons. We recommend strongly that Abyssinian soldiers wear a distinctive uniform. These troops after strong protest against Emperor Waldi Gabriel's general administration.

Aulihan
raids
March 1926
Gambissa
raid.

Case 3. raid by 45 Aulihan on 11/3/26 at Gombissa when 140 cattle were taken.

Result. Aulihan did not appear so we compelled mission to take down the claims which totalled 238 cattle.

Gududia
raid.

Case 4. Aulihan raid on 17/6/26 at Gududia when it was claimed 450 cattle, 2500 sheep and goats were taken, and 2 men and 2 women were killed, with 2 men and 1 woman wounded.

Result.

Claims taken down by Mission totalled 3 males and 1 female wounded, 975 cattle, 1777 sheep and goats; and 3 baggages.

Kalicha
suddo
raid.

Case 5. Large raid by some 400 Aulihar simultaneously on Kalicha and suddo. Claimed that 500 - 600 camels and some 2500 cattle had been taken.

Result.

Claims taken down by Mission totalled-

- Killed - 1 P. Constable : 114 baggages
- 1 P. Guide : 1285 sheep & goats
- 8 males : 16 donkeys
- 1 male wounded. : 80 cloth waddi
- 4091 Cattle : 1 rifle
- 1076 Camels

Birchika
raid.

Case 6. raid by Aulihar Bel Argao at Birchika on 1/1/27.

Result.

No claim but Mission heard Dubut

Hamud an Aulihar who was wounded and captured by us.

Raid on
Gudaren
by British
subject.

Case 7. Gurre and Degodia raided twice across the Dava and unfortunately caught the Gudaren in Dilhara. The Mission claimed 3500 cattle, 25 baggages, 1 rifle, 15 men killed, 5 wounded and 18 cloths.

Result.

We accepted 1940 cattle, 15 baggages, 1 rifle, 18 cloths, 11 men killed and 4 wounded.

Case 8. Theft of £250. by ex-Private Ayella. Accused too ill to appear. Enquiries to be made as to why he was not sent to Addis Abeba as ordered by H.I.H. Ras Tafferi.

B. Central Affairs.

Boran tenant question.

Case 9. Fituarari Ayella claimed 69 Boran who were living just on our side of the Boundary as his.

Result.

Claim not entertained. Both sides agree that only solution is accurate delimitation in accordance with the Treaty and decide to make joint recommendation to that effect.

Gurre-Boran feud and shooting of one Abyssinian askari near Salo.

Case 10. Fituarari Waldi Gabriel brought up misdeed of Boran and Gurre which culminated in the shooting of one Abyssinian soldier near Salo by the K.A.R. in July, 1925.

Result.

Case not entertained as H.M.'s Consul had already discussed the whole matter with Fituarari Hapta Georgis. Conference informed Fituarari Waldi Gabriel of this and told him if he wished to bring it up at Addis Abeba he could, but that they were not going to entertain it.

Balambaras
Radaï.

Case 11. Complaint of sales of Arms
and Ammunition by Balambaras Radaï.

Result.

The man arrested and handed over
to the Ngadras. Later at Mega man allowed
on bail pending report to Addis Abeba.

Both sides agree to make recommendation for
disarmament of natives simultaneously on
both sides.

C. Western Affairs.

Gelubba
Raids.

Case 12. Some 200 Gelubba aided by 50 - 40
Abyssinian "shiftas" raided the Gabbra,
Hofteh-Boran and Rendile camels near Mote,
100 miles within British territory along the
eastern shore of Lake Rudolf. Later
with Gahora were following up their looted
stock they were attacked at Koobi Fura near
Aha Bay some 70 miles in British territory.

Later Mr. Glenday, D.C. Marsabit,
when patrolling near Bani, some 15 - 20 miles
in British territory was attacked and captured
117 of his recently raided camels, also 2387
sheep and goats, 7 donkeys, 3 rifles. He
estimated the enemy's losses as 14 killed and
20 wounded, whilst he had 2 soldiers wounded.

It was claimed that as a result of
these raids the Gabbra, Boran and Rendile had
39 men killed and 5 wounded, whilst some
4500 - 5500 camels had been looted.

Result.

Mission took down claims from witnesses which total :-

28 killed, 6 wounded, 10,512 camels.

Against this is submitted that -

212 killed, 45 wounded, 540 rifles, 158 bandoliers and ammunition, 5,019 camels, 126,019 sheep and goats, 77 donkeys, 1 bullock were the casualties inflicted on the Gelubba at Bomi

which was said to be well in Abyssinia.

As mission has no opinion can say where the boundary is, matter referred to both Governments. Counter-claim so impossible as to render case a farce. Strong protest by us.

Case 10. Some 30-40 Abyssinians said to be returning from poaching round Kulal seized 10 goats and 5 sheep from Biye Abukula.

Baggaga
Police
encounter.

Police patrol of 8 men followed up and attacked these persons at Baggaga on the Huri Hills many miles in British territory. 9200

killed Muchambi Chacha was, and P.C. 8916-Mukambi, 8915, 8969-Duale Jibril, 9159-Gele Abdulla, were wounded. The sheep and goats were not recovered and one Government .303 rifle was lost.

Result. the direct Facts accepted and/responsibility of Ethiopian Government was admitted. Fiturari Ayella ordered to arrest all persons concerned and send them in chains to Addis Abeba. If this is not done he will be held personally responsible.

PART III.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

We tender these under various headings:-

1. Compensation.

We submit below tables detailing claims, comparing them with previous reports and stating what we consider from all the facts before us is a fair assessment. It will be noticed that it is a big reduction on the native estimates.

Such set-offs as we consider just have been made. We have also kept claims involving actual damage to the Government separate.

The amount in a round sum can be reckoned at £23,000/-. This will presumably be a matter for negotiation between the British and Abyssinian Governments.

2. Before however leaving the question we wish to record what our attitude has been during the Conference. As you are aware Sir, we indicated in the opening phases that we were actuated more from a desire to obtain immunity from raids in the future - by the Ethiopian Government establishing a firm administration in its southern provinces - than by pressing for the payment of the uttermost farthing. We did so not only because we believed it sound but also because we suspected that the Abyssinian delegates' thoughts were concentrated more on the question of reducing claims to a minimum than on examining rigorously the conditions which caused them to arise.

It was, moreover, because we were constantly conscious that the claim which we had in our possession would, if presented, seriously hamper us that we addressed you in June on this point (Appd. letter No. 25/5/27 of June 29th.).

We were grateful for your approval of our attitude. In conclusion we trust we shall not be considered presumptuous if we submit our opinion on the settlement of the claims.

/From

Appendix
9.

From a monetary point of view they are a formidable addition to Kenya's already long list against the Ethiopian Government but we believe that politically they expose a state even more serious. The fact that the Government of Kenya has within the last sixteen months suffered within its own territory, the deaths of four members of its regular Police Force and the wounding of four more at the hands of Abyssinian subjects demonstrates 'per se' the gravity of the maladministration north of the border.

We believe, therefore, that these claims, coupled with the past ones, should be used firstly in compelling H. I. H. Ras Tafferi immediately to guarantee protection from incursions of the Gelubba and more particularly raids from Trans-Dawa; and secondly as a consideration in obtaining the cessation of certain wells when the exact delimitation of the Frontier occurs, rather than in insisting on a full cash payment.

2. Delimitation of an exact Boundary Line. (Also vide Appendix 10.)

As you are aware, Sir, the Abyssinian Mission first proposed this as the only solution of the Hara Dawa affair; later they were more insistent on it when discussing the 'Horan Tenant' question; and finally they relegated the question of the position of Bani on Lake Rudolf to it as well.

We had accepted the proposal (for we had no alternative) as the solution of the first two matters when we received an intimation from Nairobi that it is considered "unwise at the present juncture to discuss delimitation or demarcation of the boundary between Kenya and Abyssinia". We were naturally much perturbed but could we have avoided it?

2. Before answering this question may we recall that Ngadas Gashu Tunna knows the boundary affairs only too well following as he did, with Herr Schubert, after Major Gwynn. We are moreover quite satisfied that had we not accepted his proposal of exact delimitation the Ngadas would have taken up

3.

Fitaurari Ayella's claim to Moyale and thus forced us to put forward some similar proposal ourselves.

3. Two decades have just ended since we began our occupation of this Frontier. They have been notable for so many controversies arising out of the uncertain frontier line, as to preclude any material progress. Indeed since our failure to establish the Blue Line, the only advance we can record has been the acceptance by the Ethiopian Government of a Consul in Southern Abyssinia.

For a time some progress was then made but in latter years, despite this Officer's efforts, we have reached an "impasse" particularly on the Boran 'Tenant' question.

Every effort has been made, every expedient has been tried to surmount or circumvent this obstacle but without avail. In fact it has been made quite obvious to us during our conversations that the latter has been carried to such an extent that unless the Conference could find a solution the last state would truly be worse than the first.

3. Exact delimitation and the elimination from the Treaty of the present water and grazing rights is to us the only solution. We are further bold to suggest that if it is not carried out soon the position of Frontier Officers will become more impossible than ever.

Again the Conference has shown clearly that the local Abyssinian Officers and soldiers disregard of the Line is as common as ever. Further there is no doubt they regard the North Gurre and the North East Marsabit areas as theirs. When challenged they always prevaricate ^{through} of the indefiniteness of the Red Line.

/Now

Now it has been strongly recommended in the past that we should 'let sleeping dogs lie' but if so, what attitude is to be adopted, for instance, over the killing of our Police at Hara Dowa? How can an administration act effectively, and also maintain the confidence of their servants and subjects under such conditions?

What policy can it define, what instructions can it issue?

To these and many like questions we can find no answer.

And further should the Ethiopian Government appoint a high officer to Borana, as the Ngabras has given us reason to hope, we know from our conversations that this question can no longer be evaded.

Therefore with the greatest respect we recommend as strongly as we can exact delimitation. The recommendation is moreover a joint one. If we are accused of dabbling in a contentious matter we wish to record that we have only done so because there was no alternative; that in doing so we have used a combined practical experience of Frontier affairs which dates back to the beginning of 1914; and that we believe that if the matter is examined in the light of the Frontier Administration as a whole and our large claims against Abyssinia then - even if some sacrifices have to be made - nothing but good can result.

Our mandate from the Government of Kenya instructed us, "To discuss the circumstances which permit or give rise to these raids and the measures that can be taken to prevent them in future." It is with a full appreciation of the gravity of our responsibility in this matter that we make this recommendation as the measure above all others which is likely to attain the desired goal.

3. Disarmament of Frontier Tribes.

In approving of this recommendation both parties agreed unanimously that it is the only real solution to gun-running.

Although it is true that natives in the Moyale and Gurre areas have been in possession of arms for many years the armament of the Gabbra in the Marsabit district dates back only to 1924. Moreover the increase of arms and ammunition in the former two districts has been greater latterly.

On the other side Abyssinian Officials used rigidly to forbid the Boran to possess arms but about 1919 they were compelled to allow it because of the ravages of 'shifita'.

With the institution of strong administration, as promised by Ngadras Gashu Tunna, the necessity for these weapons should disappear.

We therefore hope that the joint recommendation will be approved and then carried out by both Governments simultaneously.

4. Distinctive dress for Abyssinian soldiery.

During the whole period of our occupation of the Northern Frontier we have suffered constantly from the depredations of so-called outlaws or 'shifita'.

Now all our experience makes us believe that they are either hunting parties from the interior of Abyssinia as in in Captain Wylmer's case, or true outlaws as in the time of Lij Eysau's dethronement or more commonly individuals belonging to one of the many frontier posts as in the Hara Dowa affray early last year. But owing to the fact that in outward appearance, the latter are indistinguishable from true outlaws we can never prove for certain that they are soldiers.

The Ethiopian Government, in the meanwhile, meets all our complaints firstly by denying any responsibility for outlaws, even though they emanate from their territory, and, secondly by asking us to prove that they are of the soldiery, and thirdly by placing on us the responsibility of catching such persons.

We believe they should be forced to abandon this uncompromising attitude by providing their soldiers or guards with a distinctive dress as is the custom with all civilized Governments; and also by acknowledging that they are responsible for those outlaws who are of their subjects and who ordinarily reside in their territory. It is true that we cannot definitely prove the latter but we submit that it must be obvious to any reasonable and fairminded person that these outlaws cannot have refuge amongst tribes hostile to them like ours nor can they find any area in our territory which is a suitable asylum for them.

Demand for return of immigrants exclusive of Moyale 'Tenants'.

Demands of this nature commenced at the time of the Degodia migration a few years ago and have been repeated recently by the Ngadras - at the instigation of the Tertale Officer - asking for the return of the Gabra and Hofteh Boran who moved some years ago into the Marsabit district.

In another part of this report the Degodia question is dealt with fully so we wish now to deal only with the present demand, and with the question of migrations generally.

Our recent tour through the whole of the Western portion of Borana has given us a broader outlook on the matter. The richness of the grazing, the plenty of water and the paucity of the population have convinced us that the Ethiopian Government

Government have only themselves to blame for causing these people to move into an area which, by its aridity, torridity, and poverty forms^{so} marked a contrast to the former.

Maladministration alone is the cause and there can be no question of the forcible return of these persons.

At the same time we appreciate that their return can be brought about by the institution of a benign administration on the Abyssinian side and by the adoption of a forcible policy by ourselves. It must not be forgotten that, although such migrations have been generally from Abyssinia to us, the movements of many Gurre and some Ajuran in recent years were in the opposite direction. We do not consider it, however, within our province to detail our views on this matter but we do believe it is our duty to draw attention to an aspect which has never been seriously considered in the past, namely, the possible return of the bulk of our present Galla population to Abyssinia.

Now we know that Ngadras Gashu Tunna has left us determined to encourage this to the utmost and is, we think, prepared to sacrifice the Degodia for the return of these people and what more Gurre he can attract.

Should this occur Kenya Colony would find herself either compelled to maintain large areas unoccupied or to allow them to be filled up by the only migrant, who is available, that is the Somali from Trans-Daua and Oltre Giuba.

It is not difficult to envisage what the filling up of the corridor which lies between Kenya and Abyssinia by these turbulent persons would mean. In the South nothing but constant friction with the settled areas and native reserves, and in the north, nothing but incessant strifes with Abyssinia.

6. The Position West of Lake Rudolph.

We did not raise matters on this side because we felt that we should only lay ourselves open to criticism in that trouble there emanates mainly from the No Man's Land which lies north of Turkana; and that until the Sudan Government realize their responsibility and control this area no definite complaint can be made against the Ethiopian Government.

Conclusion.

Although our investigations have covered a period of five months during which we have tracked over one thousand miles, a study of the results of the cases which came before the Conference reveals that nothing concrete has as yet been obtained. But it must be remembered that, because the Abyssinian delegates have been unable to take immediate and decisive measures, the work is not finished. The final stage must be at Addis Abeba; indeed this has been inevitable ever since the presentation of an accredited claim for compensation was postponed.

But if nothing decisive has yet appeared we believe that the ground for such has been thoroughly prepared and that the Conference has been most useful in disclosing the causes of past disturbances and the means whereby they may be avoided in the future.

The open and friendly discussions which have been so satisfactory a feature in the closing stages has greatly aided this.

We are sure that Ngadras Gashu Tunna has returned to Addis Abeba convinced that our complaints against the

/Aulihan

Aulihan and Gelubba are genuine and that the state of affairs which still obtain in Borana requires immediate and drastic treatment. By his experience of 1907 he has been able to appreciate more than anyone else in Abyssinia how serious the immigration South has been for his Government and the reasons which brought it about.

The recent outrage at Bagagga and the sudden, unexpected death of Ato Walde Birhan have removed any doubts he may have had. He, himself, has told us that it is essential that an officer of the highest rank be placed in charge instead of the present arrangement whereby each officer acts as he pleases.

He also foreshadowed Pitaurari Ayella's removal. Now this officer has received our approbation in the past because he was the first, really to try and administer correctly, but he has been handicapped by not being authoratative enough to control such officers as Pitaurari Waldi-Gabriel, Teruffa etc. This has been more marked since Pitaurari Hapt Giorgis' death. Again most of the soldiery are ex-shifta.

The Bagagga incident emanated from his own town of Moga and must sound incredible to anyone ignorant of past frontier history. Whilst appreciating what he has done in the past we feel that the Ngadras is right in recommending a complete re-organisation of both Officers and soldiery.

Again we consider that the Conference was timely for Kenya Colony in that the transition from a Military to a Civil Administration had just taken place. Should the control of the Aulihan and Gelubba become a 'fait accompli' then the necessity for Military Garrisons at Marsabit, Moyale and the Daua disappears. Their heavy cost is severely handicapping the new administration and their removal should

/mean

mean that funds will be available to establish an administrative personnel and Constabulary especially fitted and trained for the unusual and difficult work of the area. Further we believe that Delimitation and Disarmament if carried out will bring a lasting peace between Abyssinia and ourselves and that the constant friction of the last twenty years will cease at last.

Such in brief outline Sir, are the present results of the Conference. They furnish no new ideas, nor any real departure from known requirements - known that is to say to persons well versed in Frontier affairs - but I.F.H. Ras Tafferi is truly imbued with the desires for good Government which he has expressed so often and so recently to you then we hope they none the less will mark the opening of a new and better epoch in the history of this Frontier.

We cannot conclude without recording our appreciation of the Ngadras Gashu Tunna and the late Ato Walde Birhan. The former showed himself to be honest, broad-minded and eminently tactful whilst his past knowledge of the Frontier was invaluable. The latter by his legal training, modern outlook and strong character was a fitting colleague. We regret deeply his untimely death.

.....

SUMMARY.

1. Compensation.

New assessment £25,000 to be used mainly in enforcing immediate control of Gelubba and Trans-Dawa areas by Ethiopian Government and in obtaining the cession of certain wells.

2. Exact Delimitation of the Frontier Line and Cancellation of water and grazing rights in the Treaty.

3. Frontier Tribes on both sides to be disarmed simultaneously.

4. Abyssinian soldiery to wear distinctive dress.

5. Demand for return of immigrants exclusive of Moyale 'Tenants' not to be entertained.

6. Position West of Lake Rudolph can only be clarified by the Sudan Government fulfilling their responsibilities.

APPENDIX I

Table of Reference.

- A. Enclosure No. 1 in Addis Abeba despatch No. 1 of Major Miles of February 8th 1925.
- B. Appendix to Acting Colonial Secretary, Kenya Colony's Ad. 4/15/20, of 21st. March, to T. D. Butler, Esq., acting Senior Commissioner, Northern Frontier Province, reads :-
 - 1. In conjunction with the Abyssinian delegates
 - (a) To investigate the facts of the raid upon the Gabbra, of 20/9/25 and of all subsequent raids from Abyssinian into the Northern Frontier Province.
 - (b) To arrive so far as is possible at an agreed statement of these facts and to note the grounds of dissent from the facts not agreed.
 - (c) To discuss the circumstances which permit or give rise to these raids and the measures that can be taken to prevent them in future.
 - 2. To receive and deal with such compensation or restitution as the Abyssinian Authorities may offer on the spot.
- C. H.I.B. Ras Tafferi's instructions - cf. Enclosure 1 in Addis Abeba despatch No. 7 of March 18th -
 - "with reference to our conversation on the subject of the raid on the British Borans by the people living in the neighbourhood of Boran, namely the men of Galaba, the Gurreh Borans and the Aullins and the question of the tribute levied from the British Borans and also that Gruzinah Belachio should be examined with regard to the case of Ayulla, who stole 5000 shillings or £250, we have to inform you that we are now sending

"Nagadras Tanna Gashan, Ato Wolde Berhan,
"Landey Todessa and Ato Muruts to investigate
"this matter in the Boran country, together
"with the British Consul there, and to find out
"from whose side the fault is".

The underlining is ours.

APPENDIX 2.

TRANSLATIONS OF LETTERS TO AND FROM ABYSSINTAN MISSION.

Appendix 2. A.

To the Hon'ble Major Miles,
H.M's Consul.

After greetings.

We received your letter dated 14th of Ginbot (22/5/23) regarding your letter of the 14th Ginbot (22-May) we met you on the 13th of Ginbot and asked you about discussing our matters, but you and the Hon'ble Mr. Butler answered that you could not discuss it unless you were at Moyale. And although it is not necessary for our work to proceed to Moyale, but as the Ethiopian Government is always willing to make the English Government very glad, we arranged to meet you on the 30th May at Moyale. And now in your letter of 22nd May you disalted your programme and we perceived it is the same as our meeting on 21st May and are unable to agree.

So we will divide the way of our work when we arrive at Moyale. But if you think that we may agree and can do the work here let us know.

SEAL OF NGADRAS.

GASHU TUNNA.

Ginbot 14th, 1919.

(22.5.27)

Appendix 2 B.

No. 9.

Moyale,

May 31st.

Tuesday.

To - Hon. Magradras Gashau Tunna.

(After Greetings.)

We have reconsidered carefully, our conversation of this morning at which Mr. Genday outlined the trouble made by the Gelubba at Moite, 100 miles in British territory, and how Mr. Glenday with his soldiers was attacked by the Gelubba at Bani some 20 miles in British territory.

We understood from your conversation you cannot at present admit that this raid and fighting with the Gelubba took place in British territory, without first of all hearing the Gelubba witnesses. This is all very difficult, because if you will not allow that Moite and Bani are both in British territory we cannot decide the matter except by going to the very places to show you for yourselves.

We also understood you did not wish to question the Gabbra witnesses, who are ready here, until you have first of all got the Gabbra and Gelubba together at one place to examine them together.

We were given clearly to understand by the British Minister Addis-Abeba, that you and your Mission were sent down here by His Imperial Highness Ras Tafferi to see if the complaints made by our Minister to His Imperial Highness are true and that you would go to any place which may be considered necessary for purposes of this enquiry. Therefore first of all we must show you the actual place of the raids and fighting. Secondly we must give you opportunity to examine every person who has suffered loss of cattle and deaths of relations. Having done this we will arrange for the Gabbra to meet the Gelubba with you at some suitable place on British territory if you wish. In the same way, we consider it will be necessary to travel to Derkah to examine the acts of Fituarari Walde Gabriel's soldiers and/

and to the Dava River to examine the acts of the Aulihan Somalis.

We have considered all this very carefully and have decided we must do this in order to carry out the instructions of our Government. If you are not able to agree, we suggest you refer the matter to His Imperial Highness, Ras Tafari by telephone from Gardula.

(Signed) A.T.MILES,
H.M. CONSUL,
S. ABYSSINIA.

31-5-27.

Appendix 2 C.

Received June 1st.

loyale.

To Hon. H. M. Consul,

After greetings.

We received your letter of May 31st about our meeting of May 31st.

As regards the statement of Mr. Glenday, we inform you we are prepared to go into the whole matter when we have heard the evidence of both the British and Abyssinian subjects, as to the place where Mr. Glenday fought and where our subjects say they were attacked, until this is done, we are not prepared to admit the right or the wrong.

About you saying we are not willing to examine the Gabbra (Gclubba) witnesses, we have differed about these witnesses at Mega we said 2 things, let the two subjects come together and we will hear their evidence and you answered that you could not allow a meeting of both subjects, as the case was not a native question, but Government to Government. If this is so, we said we will call our Frontier Officers, and you would not give us a definite answer. We consider we must either bring both subjects together, or have a meeting of the Frontier Officers of both countries, until this happens we can not examine your witnesses, but if you wish us to hear your witnesses we will do so, but we cannot admit anything, before we have got all the natives together, and examine them together. (between 2 subjects there are no witnesses.)

We know very well we have been sent down by H. I. H. Ras Tafferi because the British Minister has made complaints to H. I. H. with orders to us to go wherever necessary for our work, and this we have informed you.

About the meeting of the Gabbra and Gelubba, we wish to meet them, but whether we meet them in British Territory or Ethiopia we have not agreed upon this. If you wish, we will discuss this with you.

About //

- 2 -

About Pituarari Walde Gabriel's affairs, he is here himself. Would it not be better to do the case here first? and then proceed to the actual place according to your wishes.

About your conversation at the end of the meeting yesterday:

1st - when we examine the case, who do you wish to come to the meeting? the Frontier Officers of both countries, or the natives of both countries? Please inform us.

2nd - As we informed you at Mega when the complaints of your subjects are finished we will tell you about the complaints of our subjects, in order that we can finish all the cases. If you agree to what we said in our letter we will be pleased.

Please let us know.

Signed and Sealed.

Ngadras Gashu Tunna,

24th Ginhot 1919.

Appendix 2 D.

Hoyalc.

No.10.

June 1st, 1927.

Telegram to H.H.Minister Addis Ababa.

Negotiations most dilatory because Abyssinians are unwilling to visit scenes of raids or to examine immediately our witnesses but desire to follow native procedure by first visiting the country of the supposed aggressors and confronting them with our witnesses thereby endeavouring to establish a case of blood feud between two tribes.

We hold our duty is to justify our complaints by satisfying them that these raids took place owing to lack of Administration on the part of the Ethiopian Government. Essential they proceed to scene of raids unless they are ready to admit their liability after hearing our native evidence.

Can they be instructed accordingly.

CONSUL,

HEGA.

Appendix 2 E.

330
Loyalc,
June 2nd.

To the Hon. Ngadras Gashu Tunna,

After Greetings.

I thank you for your letter of 24th Janbot (June 1st). Mr. Glenday and I have carefully considered your letter and we are not certain how you would like to hear our complaints. We think it is better to ask you what you want for so far we have not agreed about the way of our work and so we have spent much valuable time writing and talking to each other without agreeing.

As we have been sent by our separate Governments to do this work, this is not good.

In order that we can see if we cannot arrive at some agreeable arrangement as to the way of our work will you please write to us what you consider is the best way to do our work and where you wish to go? We then can inform you exactly what we can do and what we cannot do in order to settle the complaints made by the British Minister to

H. I. H. Ras Tafferi.

(Signed) A. T. Miles,

H. M. Consul,

S. ABYSSINIA.

Appendix 2 F.

Moyale,
June 2nd.

To The Hon. Major Miles,
H.M. Consul.

After Greetings,

We thank you for your letter of Jinbot 25th.
In our letter of 24th Jinbot we described the best way
of doing our work and we asked you which of these ways
you will agree to.

We are wondering at your questioning us as to how
we would like to hear your complaints. We are very
sorry to spend our time working without agreeing. We
hope for the future we may not waste our time but may
find an agreeable way for us both to do our work for
which we have been ordered down here.

As you have asked us in your letter of 25th Jinbot
to let you know the best way to do our work according
to our ideas it is best to gather all the subjects
together in one place and then to ascertain the right
and to do the right justice.

If these our considerations are agreed to by you
we are ready to let you know where we wish to start our
work and where we will go.

Signed and sealed.

Ngadras Gashu Tunna.

Jinbot 25th 1919.

(2/6/27.)

Appendix 2 G.

NO. 12.

Moyale,

June 3rd.

To Hon. Ngadras Gabhu Tunna,

After Greetings,

We thank you for your letter of 25th Janbot in which you have stated the way you wish to do the work.

We are glad you agree we are all wasting our time letter writing.

We are pleased to see from your letter of 21th Janbot that you are prepared to hear our witnesses. It is our Government who has complained to your Government about raids and the killing of natives in our territory and according to our law the witnesses of the Government who have made complaint shall be heard first. When this is done we are very willing to help you to arrange a meeting of both subjects at some suitable place in British territory which shall be as near the Frontier as possible.

It will be good if we have a meeting here tomorrow morning, Saturday, at 9.30 a.m. if convenient to you to discuss this.

We hope at this meeting we may agree for the future in all things.

(Signed) A.T.Miles,

H.M.Consul,

S.ABYSSINIA.

Appendix 2 H.

3/6/27.

Moyale.

To The Hon. My Friend, Major Miles,
H.M. Consul.

After special Greetings.

Before I have informed you that the Derkali River is in our Province and is above the red line and that Hiloli is going to build a compound there. These I said because you are a Consul for British Government and the Abyssinian Government and Judge for both and you informed me that you are going to ask me about this thing before Ngadras Gashu Tunna, I hope we will discuss it and settle it peacefully.

I hope to see you safely.

Genbot 25th, 1919.

(3/6/27).

Appendix 2 I.

Moyale.

June 3rd, 1927.

To Fituarari Ayella,
Governor of Borana.
(after special greetings.)

I thank you for your letter of this morning.

As regards Derkali.

It is well known to you and all Abyssinian Officers in Borana, that Derkali is a long way in British territory, and many miles below the red line, as agreed to by the British Government and the Emperor Menelik.

I am surprised that you or your officers should ask this question. If the British Government decide to build at Derkali, it cannot concern the Abyssinian Government in any way.

Ngadras Gashu Tunna has the boundary map and can show you where Derkali is. If there is any more trouble about this matter I shall have to report it to the British Minister, Addis Ababa, but to save this I suggest you consult Ngadras Gashu Tunna.

(Signed) A.T.Milcs,

H.M.Consul,

S.ABYSSINIA.

3/6/27.

APPENDIX 3.

DETAILS OF CLAIMS AGAINST AULIHAN.

GOMBISSA RAID

Semu Mohamed, Indris, states:-	I lost cattle	100
Hussein Mohamed Burru, states:-	I lost cattle	100
and 10 calves were left in the Boma and died.		
Nur Ali, states:-	I lost cattle	<u>99</u>
Total losses cattle		<u>299</u>

BIRCHICKA RAID.

Delatchu Guyu, Gurre:-	States:-	I lost cattle	300
Amin Aden,	"	" " "	60
Abdilli Abdi,	"	" " "	65
Isak Ali,	"	" " "	50
Hassani Hassan,	discloses bullet wound.		
Hassan Gope,	states:-	I lost cattle	33
Gurache Ali,	"	" " "	120. Camels
Hassan Koderi, Degodia,	"	" " "	50
My wife and two men were wounded.			
Adeb Yero,	Degodia, states:-	" " "	45
Omar Hashi,	"	" " "	19
and discloses 2 wounds, right arm and right side of chest.			
Abdi Dumbello, Degodia, discloses bullet wound, entry pelvis exit left buttock.			
Mohamed Warfaiye, Degodia,	on behalf of his brother Gelib Ahamed,		lost cattle 24
Dimbil Omar, Degodia, states:-	I	lost cattle	24
Mohamed Hallani, Degodia, states:-	"	" "	35
Abdi Jumali,	"	" " "	- Goats 280
Warsama Gulaid,	"	" " "	- Goats 109
(Malim Nur,	"	" " "	45
(Alio Ahamed Mirreh,	"	" " "	15
(Hussein Abdi,	"	" " "	- Goats 150
(Omar Bore,	"	" " "	32
(Mohamed Adeb,	"	" " "	- Goats 59
(Agane Murseal,	"	" " "	- Goats 200
(Burr Omar,	"	" " "	- Goats 300

BIRCHIKA RAID. Contd.

Subane Dukullo, Degodia, states:-	I lost cattle	-	Camels	-	Goats	150
Alise Elmi,	"	"	"	"	"	450
Abdi Mohamed,	"	"	"	"	58	-
Mohamed Aden,	"	"	"	"	"	59
<hr/>						
Total Losses:	Cattle	975				
	Goats	1777				
	Baggage Camels	3				
	Wounded, Men	3				
	" Women	1				

MUDDO AND KALICHA RAIDS

Cpl Abdi Yeru, Kenya Police, states:- During the raid at Luddo in the end of March 1926, one askari and one Gurre guide were killed. The askari was No. 5660 Constable Abdi Edo, a Gosha. The guide was Adano Hassan. There were many Aulihan. I do not know who were in charge of them. Three Aulihan were killed. They had many rifles.

Const Kipkalier, Kenya Police, confirms the above statement and makes a further statement similar to that recorded by the D.C. Gurre in his summary of evidence.

Chief Diad Ibrahim, Gurre, states:-	I lost cattle	90			
(Alio Ibrahim,	"	"	Camels	50	
(Sheik Hassan,	"	"	"	90	
(Selim Ibrahim,	"	"	"	30	
(Buil Ibrahim,	"	"	"	25	
(Kulo Ibrahim,	"	"	"	30	
(Alio Bukale,	"	"	"	80-	
(Hassano Aden,	"	"	"	90	
(Aden Abshira,	"	"	"	40	
(Malim Yusuf,	"	"	"	50	
(Mursal Aden,	"	"	"	50	
(Mohamed Ibrahim,	"	"	"	38,	"
Chief Adowa Milichia,	"	"	"	110,	39, B.
(Abdilli Abdi,	"	"	"	40,	7, B.
(Gabele Edo,	"	"	"	100	
(Jiru Ibrahim,	"	"	"	9,	1, B.
(Malim Hassan,	"	"	"	4,	1, B.
(Alio Uri,	"	"	"	3,	1, B.
(Hilo Yomo,	"	was killed.			
(Isak Mohamed,	"	was killed.			

(Kuno Robeleh, " states:- I lost cattle 356, " 6, B.
donkeys 4, cloths 60.

MUDDO AND KALICHA RAIDS. Contd.

Abdi-Edo Malo, Gurre, lost cattle	12,	Camels	5, B,	Goats	300,	Donkeys	5
Mohamed Hokula, " " "	49,	"	6, B,	"	55,		
also 200 cloths and 20 rounds ammunition.							
Hache Bokaiye, Gurre, Lost cattle	190,	"	25,	"	130,		
also 15 cloths of merduff.							
Alio Mamo, Gurre, lost cattle	-,	"	30,	"	200		
also 5 cloths and my brother, Gate Mamo, was killed.							
Hassan Sorro Harur, lost cattle	65,	"	2, B,	"	-	"	2
Hassan Eden, Gurre,	"	"	40,	"	-		
Ibrahim Bakatchu,	"	"	-	"	-	300	
Bito Shuba, Gurre,	"	"	-	"	20		
Ahamed Malo,	"	"	74,	"	8, B,	300,	" 4
Hassano Abdio,	"	"	93,				
Dub Alio,	"	"	50,				
Wabbo Hassano,	"	"	100,				
Ido Huka,	"	"	150,				
Hussein Hassano,	"	"	60,				
Aden Billaki,	"	"	110,				
also Tatcha Warabu was killed.							
Adi Edin,	"	"	85,	"	2, B,		
Jilo Mamu,	"	"	32,	"	2,		
Isak Alio,	"	"	60,				
Alio Kele,	"	"	570,				
Hache Mohamed,	"	"	77,				
Alio Abdi,	"	"	117,				
Isak Abdi Ntullo,	"	"	145,	"	4, B,		
also one rifle, F.G.							
(Ibrahim Omar,	"	"	255,				
(Hussein Aden,	"	"	122,				
Alio Nuru,	"	"	-,	"	150,		
Isak Abdurhaman,	"	"	-,	"	170,		
Hussein Shumo,	"	"	25,	"	4, B,		
also, Malim Yakub. Osman, was killed.							

MUDDO AND KALICHA RAIDS. Contd.

Bicki Hassan, Gurre, lost cattle	67,	Camels	-	Goats	-	Donkeys	-
Abdi Yeru,	"	"	"	150,			
Omar Alio,	"	"	"	350,			
Mohamed Kasim, Degodia,	"	"	"	50,			
also I was wounded in the neck.				2,	B,		
Hassan Ali,	"	"	"	120,			
also my father Ali Mohamed was shot dead.							
Elmi Abdi,	"	"	"	44,			
Direh Elmi,	"	"	"	110,			
				10,	B,		
Elmi Omar,	"	"	"	20,			

TOTAL CLAIMS.

Cattle	4091.
Camels	1076.
Baggage Camels	214.
Goats	1285
Donkeys	16
Clothes	280
Rifles	1
Ammunition rounds	20

- Wounded 1, Mohamed Kasim, Degodia.
- Killed 10, Const Abdi Edo, Kenya Police.
- Adeno Hassan (guide), Gurre.
- Aden Issak, Gurre.
- Hilo Yumo, Gurre.
- Isak Mohamed, Gurre.
- Abdi Hokula, Gurre.
- Gati Hani, Gurre.
- Tatchu Warabu, Gurre.
- Malim Yakub Osman, Gurre.
- Ali Mohamed, Degodia.

EVIDENCE GIVEN ON BIRCHIKA RAID OF JANUARY 1st, 1927.

DUBUD HANUD. Aulihan, Rer Afgab states:- I came over on a raid with other Rer Afgab. The leader was Hashi Agaiyah. There were 23 of us in the raid, 20 armed with rifles and 3 with spears. My village was at Dilhara, between the Ganafu and the Webb. We crossed the Daua River at Gudidie. We raided about midday and took some cattle, but were fired on by the British askaris and let them go again. The leader was killed and I and 2 others were wounded. I went and lived in the bush where I remained for two days, but on the third day I was found by some "Bhia". I was handed over to the askaris who took me to Hafdera on a Camel; since when I have been in hospital. The other wounded were Omar Gete and Buul Delowa. Others taking part in the raid Abseyeh Heff, Hassan, Sarin Gorunni, Daud Abdi, Farah, Gorunni, Abdille Arogh. I can not remember the others. The chief of our section is Jama-Dabba, but our Sultan is Deganni-Aden. We took no stock. We saw about 2 bomas at the Malka. Wobur Abdi was not present at the raid. I heard of two parties raiding at Muddo, one of Rer Afgab and one of Rer Waffata, I do not know what month the raid at Birchika took place, but it was about 2 months before Ramazan.

EVIDENCE GIVEN ON BIRCHIKA RAID OF JANUARY 1st, 1927.

GELI HAMUD. Rer Afgab, Aulihan, States:- I was with the "four" camels when my brother was on the raid. He is my full brother. Hashi-Agaiyah was the leader of the raid. I do not know who else took part in the raid. I went to Arrussi trading and heard from the Gudaren that my brother was wounded. It is about 17 days since I came over to Landera to see my brother. I know Ugas Kaliz he is now over on the Italian side. His section is the Rer Waffata. I know Ugas Yusuf he is now at Serenli. His section is the Rer Ali. Ugas Buul is also at Serenli. I know Arab Khora he was living near my manyatta at Bambiss when I left. Jama Dabba is my chief. I know Aba-Hale he is at the Wobb. I know the headman who took part in the raid, it was Arab Khora. He led the party at Golaacha. They got a lot of camels and cattle. I saw some of the captured cattle on our side but not all of it, nor any camels or goats. I do not know how many men took part in the Guddo raid but they were many; it was a big battle. Hassan Adowa was the leader of the previous raid at Guddie. He is now in Bair

210

APPENDIX 4.

ABYSSINIAN CLAIM FOR RETURN OF CERTAIN SPECIFIED
BORAN WITH DETAILS.

CONCERNING THEIR PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN
BRITISH TERRITORY.

SOBBU BORAN CLAIMED BY FITAURARI AVELLA AS ABYSSINIAN SUBJECTS
LIVING ASTRIDE THE FRONTIER.

Name.	Place where living and Chief.	Year came from Abyssinia.	Where watering
Dida Douba	Obu, with Hassan Halaki	1921	Salo (a)
Danbi Kulula	At tuliti Dano Dikicha.	1921	Holali
Duba Jatani	At times Dumbi Eldeima (A)	1921	El-Deima (A)
Katai Mulu	At times below escarpment	1921	Holali
Molo Kitani	Tesso (Moyalo escarpment)	1921	Deima (A)
The children of	Butula, (bottom Moyake escarpment)	1921	Deima (A)
Sora Amarasa	Tesso	1921	Holali
Boru Harro	Matasangawari	1921	El Guda (A)
Boru Yahsai (children)	Gulgullo Modali	1921	Dukunli (A)
Duba Kollisso	Obu, Hassan Halaki	1921	Salo (A)
Aba Kalai (children)	Gulgullo Dimto (Moyalo Salient)	1920	Holali
Matoyia Duba	Opp. Hassan Halaki	1921	Salo (A)
Jilo Boru	" "	1921	Salo
Bukuta	Gulgullo Modali, Sololo	1921	Dukunli (A)
Boru Bunayia	Dumbi El Diema (Abyssinia)	1921	El Diema (A)
Gulgullo Dumbi	at times	1921	Dumbi
Kula Sako	Obu, Hassan Halaki	1921	Salo (a)
Aba Katcha Roba (children of)	Holali	1920	Holali
Fayu Gursai	Holali	1920	Holali
Jatani Doyo	British subject, born in British territory lives Mangat.		
(Mother Diedo Doyo)	" " " " " "		
Budu Kaito	Holali " " " " " "		
Omar Ketaite (children)	Holali " " " " " "		
Tullo Duba	Debel, never goes Abyssinian at Debel Ajalo.	1918	
Hooka Solci	Holali, British subject, born	1922	British territory
Ali Furrole	Obu, Hassan Halaki	1921	Salo (A)
Kontuma Arero (Children)	Holali	1921	Holali
Wachili Diedo	Holali	1921	Holali
Jilo Wario	Holali	1921	Holali
Kateilo Huluffa (died)	Holali	1921	Holali
Jeldeissa Jillo	British subject Godoma		
Kut Buyu	Kilta	1918	Holali
Boda Sarai (children)	Debel	1918	Debel
Bilal Racha	Kilta	1921	Holali
Jeldeissa Duba	Tesso	18	Holali
(children)	Batula	21	Dumbi
Molo Gutello	Mangat	21	El Diema (A)
			Holali

GOMA BORAN CLAIMED BY FITAURARI AYELLA
AS ABYSSINIAN SUBJECTS LIVING ASTRIDE THE FRONTIER.

NAME	PLACE WHERE LIVING & CHIEF.	YEAR CAME FROM ABYSSINIA	WHERE WATERING
Boroli Duko	Kinissa	1918	Gaiya (A)
Guyu Golcha	Not known		
Hirbiya Saku	Holali	1918	Holali
Roba Wachili	Haddis	1918	Holali
Roba Arero(children)	Obu, Hassan Halaki	1918	El Guda (A)
Doko Romai	Holali	1928	Holali
Gagay Boru	Obu (Hassan Halaki)	1921	Salo (A)
Diedo Wario	" " "	1921	" "
Boru Roba	" " "	1921	" "
Halaki Boru	Holali	1918	Holali
Jatani Wario(children)	El Guda	1918	El Guda (A)
Rob Hokili(children)	Holali	1917	Holali
Ahakul Diedo	Holali	1917	Holali
Wako Tucha	Holali	1917	Holali
Tututa Wosse	El Guda	1918	El Guda (A)
Aja Halaki	Gulgulla Demitu	1921	Holali (A)
Adi Tika	Gulgulla Modali	1921	Dukunli (A)
Ajaua Jillo	El Guda	1921	El Guda (A)
Jirima Karara	Holali	1918	Holali
Lisko Boru	Unknown		
Molobe Sora	Karaua(A) very many years British		Karaua (A)
Shana Aba Kuta	Obu	1918	Salo (A)
Ghar Godo	Obu	1918	Salo (A)
Doya Jilo	Unknown		
Boru Guyu	El Guda	1921	El Guda (A)
Jilo Duba	Holali	1918	Holali
Ayano Tikka	Unknown		
Arero Wario	"		
Kako Jillo	Holali	1918	Holali
Bagaja Dava	with Sora Soriti	1918	Godoma (A)
Shinde Dumba(children)	Tuluti	1918	Kako Gauja (A)
Ilka Chano	Tuluti	1918	Kako Gauja (A)
Wako Turra	Unknown		
Duko Waidu	"		
Boru Fora	Obu Hassan Halaki	1921	Salo (A)

214

APPENDIX V.

INTERVIEW WITH GABABA

Chief Gababa on being asked for what purpose he wished to see us recapitulated the events since the departure of the Civil Administration and the reason for his flight to Abyssinia and expressed a desire to return in order that his tribe might once more be united in their own country. He, however, said that he did not wish to make a decision then.

Mr. Glenday informed him that neither were we empowered to make a decision in the matter but that he would put his (Gababa's) views before Mr. Butler when he came to Moyale in a few days' time. He added that he thought it might aid his interview with Mr. Butler if he gave an explanation of the tying up of three Kings African Rifles askaris and the seizure of their rifles.

Gababa in reply stoutly denied that this was done under his orders and that he was not desirous of committing an act which would cause a complete break between himself and the British Government. He said it was true the rifles were brought to him but that owing to Fituarari Woldi Gabriel's constant bullying he had been forced to hand him over the rifles.

Mr. Glenday then told Gababa that he would convey this explanation to Mr. Butler. He also made it quite clear that the British Government had no intention of using any pressure whatsoever to compel him to return but that it must be obvious to him that he must make a decision soon as to whose subject he would be.

He finally urged Gababa to consider what the future of his tribe would be if it remained scattered as at present. This closed the interview.

Gababa made a good impression on us and satisfied us that he had a real desire to return. He was, moreover, ready to co-operate loyally with the Government and carry its orders, save for the acceptance of Registration. We felt that he had probably been harshly treated in the past and that his great influence as a chief had been neither respected nor appreciated. He is in our opinion as capable and authoratative as formerly.

APPENDIX 6.

DETAILED LIST OF CLAIMS AGAINST THE GELUBBA.

TOTAL CLAIMS GELUBBA RAID.

	<u>Camels.</u>
..... Algana,	1794.
<u>Gabbra.</u> Gara,	4000.
..... Gulbo,	1345.
.....	<u>7139.</u>
	Total Gabbra, Camels 7139.
..... Rendili,	" " 76.
..... Hofteh,	" " 3297.
	<u>Total Camels. 10512.</u>

	<u>Killed.</u>	<u>Wounded.</u>
..... Algana,	8	2
<u>Gabbra.</u> Gara,	6,	2
..... Gulbo,	3	-
.....	<u>17.</u>	<u>4.</u>
	Total, <u>Killed: 17.</u> <u>Wounded: 4.</u>	
..... Gabbra,		
..... Rendili.		
..... Hofteh.		
	<u>29.</u>	<u>6.</u>

GRAND TOTAL.

<u>Killed.</u>	<u>Wounded.</u>	<u>Camels looted.</u>
29.	6.	10512.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS.

3 K.A.R., Askaris wounded at Bani. //

2357

GABBRA, Section Algana, claims.

<u>NAME.</u>	<u>KILLED.</u>	<u>CAMELS LOOTED.</u>
Dub Guullo.		90.
Dufu. Gulgullo.		100.
Guyh Huka.		70.
Omaru Huka.		40.
Omar Isago	Yatani Bury (Killed at Moite by spear.)	80.
Robo Wale		94.
Gompe Godano.		100.
Godano Fila.	Gulgulo Filla (Killed at Moite bullet)	79.
Kofa Godano.		90.
Ariale Jeldessa.	Boru Roba. (Killed at Moite shot)	94.
Rasa Elima.		170.
Boru Hurre.	Lamu Duba. (Killed at Moite.)	120.
Baiye Abakule.		74.
Adeno Gmoru.		102.
Jarso Ali.		401.
Mamu Guyu.		199.
Gonche Gulgullo.		40.
(Chief) Dadu.	Dub Oba. (Killed at Moite.)	74.
Sigiri Hoka.		77.
	Total	<u>1794.</u>

Algana killed at Koba Fura.

Gulgullo Sidile.
Barile Adano.
Adano Lago.

Total killed

8 killed.

Wounded.

Dadu, shor in foot.

Dima Boru, shot in scrotum.

Total wounded

2 wounded.

GABBRA section, Gara claims.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>KILLED.</u>	<u>CAMELS LOST.</u>
Gulgullo Sharamo.	(wounded)	360.
Mirgo Omaro.	Sharamo Omar. (Killed at Moite.)	450.
Godano Iribota.	Hooka Godano (Killed at Kobi Fura)	460.
Bor Koine.		250.
Idda Medina	Dida Shalbuki, (Killed at Kobi Fura.)	82.
Mamu Roba		420.
Dokata Guyu.	Roba Godano. (Killed at Moite.)	360.
Elima Shumaf.		590.
Kotich Guyu.		460.
Yatanni Elima.	Dibo Elima. (Killed at Moite.)	240.
Said Mohamed. (wounded)	Did Katamura. (Killed at Moite.)	266.
Shatamo Ali. (for Boru Ginda)		62.

Totals.	Killed. 6. Wounded. 1.	Camels 4,000.
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GABBRA, section Gulbo, Claims.

Guyu Kilte		284.
Guyu Harankat.		233.
Yera Kaloma.	Elima Happi. (Killed at Moite.)	322.
Gorai Abudo.		255.
Barile Toda.	Vario Toda. Huka Racha. at Moite.	251.

Totals.	Killed 3.	Camels 1345.
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219

HOFTEH. (Boran) Claims.

<u>Name.</u>	<u>Killed.</u>	<u>Camels looted.</u>
Dokota Bosula.	Dido Kalla. (Killed at Moite)	600.
Gulgullo Elima.		112.
Boru Dabello.		133.
Gube Guyu.		680.
Arable Ngula.		90.
Boru Abudo.		90.
Gindole Hosa.		83.
Wario Doko.		110.
Guyu Wario.	Okutu Sataro. (killed at Moite.)	80.
Gulgullo Dedetcha.		88.
Katello.Jarsayio.		60.
Gulgullo Bura.		120.
Guyr Elima.	Gulgullo. (Killed at Moite.)	105.
Boke Dido. (Abyssinian subject)		70.
Yattani Karrata.		873.
Killed at Kobe Fura.	Arabale Abuda.	
<hr/>		
Totals.	Killed. 4 Wounded. 1.	3297.

RENDILI.

Lugume section.

Name.

Killed.

Camels looted.

Nikale

73

Baragwan

Killed.

Daharawa

Mirkoto

Saleh section.

Morulai (killed)

3

Nubbei section.

Gegelimo (wounded)

Nahagan section.

Mofira

Kanano

Killed.

Chambade

Totals.

Killed. 8.

Wounded. 1.

Camels looted 76.

APPENDIX 7.

Evidence of Baggage Encounter.

Statement of No. 4620 Copt. Farah Mohamed.
Re Fight with Abyssinian Raiders on 26/6/27.

After patrolling the Southern part of the Marsabit District I proceeded with my patrol to the Kalacha area on 20/6/27. I had been at Karawa two days when I heard that Abyssinians had taken one boma of Gabbra Sheep near Kallada. This was at 8 o'clock at night I went off with nine askaris and nine Gabbra riflemen. I marched all night and arrived at Tuligalla at about 11 a.m. I had three sick men at Karawa. I had to leave another sick askari and a man to look after him at Tuligalla. I then followed the spoor of these men I had been told there were only 12 men but later I found that there were spoor of many men. I followed for two days - on the second day I got near fresh spoor before 6 a.m. in a stony river bed. I made a detour and arranged my men - the Abyssinians came at about 7 a.m. We opened fire and killed two of them others were wounded - they retreated and we followed hiding we then killed two more at about 11 a.m. one of them was a bugler. My men on my right saw the Abyssinians running and when they commenced to follow them I blew my whistle and tried to stop them but they ran on and the Abyssinians hid in the bush by the side of the road and fired two volleys at my men - Michaniki was shot through the knees and the ribs and killed and fell among the Abyssinians and three men were wounded; this was at 12 noon. I had only three fit men left and my rifle had been very bad and would not fire I had only fired three shots with it and then no more. The rifle of Gele was also bad and would only fire at times. I took Haji's rifle after he was wounded. The fight was on and I tried to get Michaniki's rifle but the bullets stopped me I was quite close to it. Mukambi's rifle was damaged by a bullet - my men were divided and we had to retreat and over ten men followed me and Haji and we were fighting all over the place. I had only three fit men left and could do nothing and there were many enemy so we had to retreat as best we could - Mukambi came back two days later by himself and Gele and Nur and Suliman came back on Sunday they had been in the bush two days. The fight was on Friday June 24th we had one camel with us and it was captured. We have lost some of our kit and our rifles are old and not good. The Abyssinians lost I know four and Suliman and Nur went to see what had happened they saw Abyssinian camps and hear them were capturing vultures flying round. If my men had all been fit and had not followed the Gabbra when they rushed out I should have had no losses but my men were carried away on the spur of the moment. I set out to bring in my wounded - I have left four men at Kalacha. We have fired much ammunition - The fight started at 7 a.m. and went on until after one o'clock. The enemy were armed with light rifles and the bullets are small. I wanted to get the rifles but the Abyssinians were so many and took away the rifles of their dead and wounded if I had collected the rifles I should have had to throw them away again.

Statement of No. 2669 3/C Dualeh Jibril
Re Fight with Abyssinian Raiders on 26/6/27 at Bagaga.
Burra Hills Marsabit.

"I was with Copt. Farah at Karawa when we received news that the Abyssinians had carried a boma of Gabbra Sheep. This was at about 7 in the evening on the 21st of June, we followed at once and came on their spoor at Tuligalla. We followed for two days - the Abyssinians discarded all the goats but a few less than 20. We came near to them and got in front of them. We fired on them

them and two were killed and some wounded they fired on us three times and then ran. They were not 20 yards away when we first fired. I saw them all closely they were Abyssinians they wore white trousers and khaki coats and bandoliers. They all had rifles some light ones like ours. They were in a long line and many had not got into the ambush when one of the armed Gabbra with us fired his rifle so we all had to fire as he had fired but the Gabbra firing spoilt that. There were many Abyssinians I had climbed in a tree and counted over forty of them just before they arrived at the ambush. After their two men were killed and others wounded they got into the lugga and we fought for two hours or more. They then ran away and we followed in the bush of river and again engaged them and killed one, his friend took off his body others were wounded. They then returned back along the river banks and we followed. They hid themselves and ambushed us and fired and Muchaniki was killed and Gele, Muligambi and I wounded. We fought there for half an hour - I know Muchaniki was dead he was shot through the knees and side. Copl Farah took my gun and used it. His was no good. We had to retire as only three fit men remained - I retired with Farah and the others went away on the left. There was no sound of firing after a time and we crawled out of the bush and saw 11 men following our spoor. We again hid and I took back my rifle from Farah and I hid and an Abyssinian came near me and I shot him - I hurried away as his companions hurried to the spot. That is all I know. The armed Gabbra were the cause of our trouble they fired when they should not have done and when we were in trouble ran away."

Statement of No. 8916 2/C Mukamba.

"I was with Copl Farah Mohamed on Patrol when we got news at Karawe of Abyssinians who had raided some Gabra goats. It was about the 22nd of June. We set off nine strong as three had to be left sick. At Tuligalla we had to send back another sick man and someone to look after him. We followed the spoor for two days on the third morning we got ahead of the Abyssinians and hid in a river bed thick with bushes to await them, it was at 6 o'clock in the morning of Friday (June 24th). The Abyssinians came at about 7 a.m. Two came first. Copl Farah had ordered us not to fire until he fired - just behind came the main body. Constable Gele was near an armed Gabbra who fired at the advance guard without an order - Gele then fired and killed their bugler - They all stopped very startled and we volleyed them and a number were wounded I saw some crawling away myself and some were helped. They all got into the bush on the opposite river bank. We fought until after ten o'clock one could not see much as the bush was so thick - I shot myself two men I know for certain just on the edge of the bush. We then thought they had retreated and came into the open. The Abyssinians were hidden and volleyed us from two sides. Muchaniki was killed and I was wounded - I continued fighting while Suliman got Constable Gele away as he was badly wounded in the hand. I was also wounded in the hand but not badly I fired five rounds resting my rifle on my arm then my rifle was shattered by a bullet so I ran away as I was wounded and had no rifle. I got back to Tuligalla two days later.

Baiye Abakule, Gabbra, Algana states:-

"13 of my goats and five sheep, were taken by Abyssinians at Alguman, which is near Kalicha.

They picked out the 18 from my flock. It was these sheep and goats which the Police were following when they fought the Abyssinians at Bagagg."

APPENDIX 8.

Statement & Claims made by the Gelubba

GELUBBA TOTAL CLAIMS AS STATED BY THE

MGADRAS

<u>Name</u>	<u>Losses Goats & Sheep</u>	<u>Camels</u>
Nicressa		300
Hcrti		200
Achoa		150
Murkorgiro		700
Arangkisa		503
Inimato		800
Loniang		430
Longole		203
Matiko		603
Aturkuri		408
Niaboniak		22
lun		700
		<u>Total Camels 6019</u>
Chief, Nikoria	3530	
Iwoleissa	4070	
Balkait	309	
Chilat	430	
Lesachomoiya	550	
Viemato	3530	
Kujal	560	
Lomik	810	
Boule	520	
Yerar	730	
Hekawe	2003	
Miekwan	1052	
Icliamoiya	3004	
Sinbagin	3004	
Netabok	1702	
Chila	2202	
Maruga	3050	
Ball	2603	
Nema	1099	
Naaschlie	1060	
Cremura	2653	
Maraga	1066	
Kital	3053	
Almale	2092	
Tokia	2052	
Kirikow	3004	
Kamati	2094	
Kwerokwowa	2053	
Epeko	2084	
Werkwcko	2056	
Bilele	2094	
Argerdim	2063	
Abissa	3004	
<u>Keka</u>	<u>3052</u>	

TOTALS Goats & Sheep 67626

With the exception of the two chiefs, by names Nikoria & Woleissa.

All the above named persons lost Goats & Sheep and were killed in

the war of the Lewis gun.

GELUBBA CLIFFS contd.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Losses Sheep & Goats</u>	<u>Donkeys</u>
Hokori	3052	
Sorogo	2096	
Lokifung	3004	
Wabole	2085	
Loah	3060	
Lomallinaga	3050	
Lotaduk	2050	
Hikin	3070	
Talaba	2098	
Locherer	2060	
Lerita	3005	
Lon	2082	
Logoss	3060	
Erdit	3030	
Chesakil	2070	
Lotamok	3020	
Lere	2094	
Atdet	3004	
Amegi	2054	
Kali	3053	
Korkasian	2084	
Atuleniatop	3053	
Lukabok	2092	
Lakorit	3052	
Aladul	3053 & one bullock	
Louadana	3007	
Totals	68393	
Carried forward	67626	

Grand total Sheep & Goats 136019 & one bullock

Talaba	47
Amaji	20
Taruto	10
Totals	77

Donkeys

GRAND TOTAL OF LOSSES

<u>Camels</u>	<u>Sheep & Goats</u>	<u>Donkeys</u>	<u>Bullocks</u>
5019	136019	77	1

257

EXACT TRANSLATION FROM THE AMHARIC

The statement of the Gelubba Chiefs
Their complaints from the mouths of
four chiefs, and what they have answered
to the complaints set before them on

September 5th 1927

Megadras Gashau Tunna reads :- We asked the Galubba chiefs,
Nakoria, Banka, Ewalasey and Mkelon, and they answered us that
they, (the enemy), always came and fought against them, and that
they have no knowledge of any Galubba men going to British
territory to raid and kill people. But we know and have seen
the time when they came and looted from us 70 goats and sheep,
then some of our men followed them, whilst following them, they
met 20 camels with their saddles on them, and they took them
and returned. These camels then ran away to their own country.
Also we have heard, but have not seen, that Koric, Kapil-Hori,
Ashab-Meri, and Jab-Coyel captured 80 camels at the same place
where the 20 camels were found and took them to a place named
Lokotot, now 3 of these five men are now dead from the fire of the
Lewis gun, the remaining two have gone to the province of Margi.
Now about their raids and the death of our relations, by Keroc,
(Rendili), and British soldiers.

In the time when Dadjmatch was Governor of Gelubba. They came
to us, the guide was Bali, who knows our country very well and
they killed one hundred and fifty of our men, at a place called
Alji-Welindi. Secondly after one month at a place called
Olondo, they killed 28 of our men, and the third time in the
time when Dadjmatch Harid was Governor of Gelubba. They
killed three of our men at a place called Kokoyi, and the
fourth time, when they came to kill us at Floreat.

As we had some persons who told us of their coming, we were awaiting them. They fired on us and then ran away, no man died that time. The fifth time at Olondo, they raided from us seventy goats and sheep, and as we know they always raid and kill us we ordered some men to follow them that they might see to where they returned. Whilst following them they found the twenty baggage camels at Lokokoch but those our men knowing that there must be people near left the camels and went to follow their lost stock, and returned with haste taking the twenty camels with them, these camels ran away and went back. On the sixth time. They came blowing trumpets to Elgamar and Walvir and killed fifty seven of our men. On the seventh time after all this mischief had been done, we went into the middle of our country. Whilst our villages were at Elolo, Europeans came right to our door at Elolo and destroyed us with their Lewis guns, the men who died that day were one hundred and fifty five with rifles, and they took these also all these bandoliers with ammunition, and also owing to the fear of the Lewis gun our men threw away their rifles to three hundred and eighty five which they took at the same time; so the total of the rifles taken is five hundred and forty, one hundred and fifty five bandoliers with their ammunition. Thirty five men died whilst grazing their stock, ten women and twelve children also died. The total of the killed is two hundred and twelve persons, and forty five persons wounded. The following were looted, eleven "karras" of camels, and fifty one "karras" of goats, and the captured were three women and one man. When the enemy returned Kokowo, they sent back the three women and one man, giving them one sheep and one box of matches, saying to them "Tell the Gelubba and the Abyssinians at Sire village, war is not yet over and that they will come again", and they asked these women and man where Nikoria and his stock were and

3.

they replied that Nikoria had been at Eielo but had now gone. The eighth time, in 1926, after they had destroyed us with the Lewis gun, they came to Ejnkm and killed sixty persons, and captured two young girls, and killed one hundred and ninety three goats and sheep. In 1927 while you were in Moyale in the month of June, they came to a place called Delefengi and killed some of our principal men. These places, where we always die and are raided are in Ethiopian territory.

APPENDIX 79

DETAILS, ANALYSIS AND RE-ASSESSMENT
OF
CLAIMS BY KENYA GOVERNMENT

COMENSATION CLAIM

EASTERN

NATIVE

GOVERNMENT

PLACE	PREVIOUS REPORT				STATEMENTS BEFORE CONFERENCE							Equip-ment				
	Cattle	Camels	Sheep & Goats	Killed, Wounded	Cattle	Camels	Sheep	Goats	Donkeys	Rifles	Ammun.		Killed/Wounded	Rifles	Admin.	
Hara Dava.	-	-	40	2 p.c. (1 p.c. 1 nat. guide)	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	2	1	260	of 3 men.	
Gombissa.	140	-	-	-	299	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gududa.	450	-	2500	4 (2 M. 2 F.)	975	-	3	1777	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malicha Kuddo.	2500	550	-	6 M.	4091	1070	117	1285	16	280	1	20	1	587	of 8 men.	
	3090	550	2540	12 p.c. (1 p.c. 10 Nat. guide)	5365	1070	120	3077	16	280	1	20	2	647	of 11 men.	
	-	4500-5500	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
etc.	-	-	40	1 p.c. 3 p.c.	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	1	75	Sundry	

261

EASTERN CLAIM.

ESTIMATE OF LOSSES IN KIND.

PLACE.	N A T I V E		C O V E R N M E N T		Remarks.
	Catt- Ye.	Camels Bact- agcc. & Goats	Don- keys. 1es.	Wounded Killed	
Hara Dawa.	-	-	-	-	-
Gombissa.	150	-	-	-	-
Gudhdia.	500	1500	-	-	"
Kalicha Kuddo.	3000	700	16	150	"
	3650	700	16	150	"
Set-off.	1940	-	-	-	"
Set-off 3 men at 100 head.	1710	700	16	150	"
BALANCE.	1710	400	16	132	"

N.B.

1. Mr. Pease does not appear to have made definite counts after his first reports. From his statement of persons killed and wounded alone it is obvious that his figures were only approximate.
2. Natives cannot give accurate losses just after raids much less more than one year later. Estimate can therefore only be approximate.

WESTERN CLAIM.

Section.	Camels.	Killed	Wounded.	Donkeys.	Sheep & Goats.	Wounded.
Hofteh.	4000	4	1	-	-	-
Algara.	1500	8	2	-	-	-
Gara.	500	16	2	-	-	5 M and F at Bawi.
Gulby.	500	3	-	-	-	-
Rendile.	76	8	1	-	-	-
Set-off.	3576	29	6	7	2387	Set-off against casualties inflicted on Gelubba.
	1117	-	-	-	-	-
	3459	29	6	7	2387	-

N.B.

1. We do not accept the claim made on behalf of the Gelubba but are ready to set-off captures made by Mr. Glenday's patrol at Bani.
2. Estimate of losses is based mainly on Mr. Glenday's knowledge of these incidents and his inspection of the looted zaribas immediately after the raid had occurred. Figures given by Natives is after a lapse of two years as in the first instance Mr. Glenday only listed the number of Haras.

CONFERENCE OF CLAIMS I. O. A. CASH BASIS.

BASIS OF COSTING.

	Male.	Female.	Average Price.
Cattle.	30/-	40/-	35/-
Camels.	60/-	100/-	30/-
Sheep & Goats.	5/-	10/-	7/50
Donkeys.	20/-		

N.B. The price of cattle is based on present local prices which are very low for female stock owing to the prevention of trade by quarantine.

BLOOD MONEY.

	Male Killed.	Female Killed.	Male Wounded.	Female Wounded.
Galla.	30	15	15	7
Somali.	100	50	50	25

N.B. As the Gurre are Mohammedans and now intermingled with Degodia and other Somali we consider it equitable that they should set-off similar to the Somalis.

EASTERN BALANCE
A U N T I V E

Cattle.	Camels.	Baggages.	Sheep and Goats.	Donkeys.	Rifles.	Ammunition.	Killed.	Wounded.
1710	400	105	2515	16	7	20	132	-
£ 3992.70.	£ 1600	£ 420	£ 943	£ 16	£ -	£ 1	£ 35	£ 1 F £ 25 head. £ 43.19.
Total.								£ 6,049.5.0.

G O V E R N M E N T

Police Killed.	Police Wounded.	Rifles.	Ammunition.	Equipment.
4	2	2	847	11 men
£ 400	£ 100		say £ 50	

Total. £ 550
£ 6,599.5.0.

WESTERN

BALANCE

Camels.	Killed.	Wounded.
3459 @ £4.	29	16
£ 13,836	£ 30	£ 64
	£ 270	£ 150
	£ 540	£ 300
	£ 3,480	£ 360

Total £ 17,676.
Deduct £ 1,902.
£ 15,774

BAGGAGE.

Police Killed.	Police Wounded.	Sheep and Goats.	Rifles.	Ammunition.	Kit Sundry.
1 @ £100.	3 @ £50.	18	1	75	Sundry.
£ 100	£ 150	£ 36		say £ 10	

GRAND TOTAL

Eastern. £ 599.5.0.
Western. 16,774.0.0
Baggage. 265.0.0.
£ 23,639.19.0.

say £ 23,500.0.0.

Donkeys.	Sheep and Goats.
7 @ £1.	2387 @ 7/50.
£ 7	£ 895

TOTAL. £ 905.

APPENDIX 10.

BOUNDARY QUESTIONS ON THE
UNSIILE-DERKALE-GUFFOLE
AREA.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION IN THE
UNSILLE-DERKALE-GUFFOLE AREA.

Ngádras Gashu Tunna disputed our claim to this terrain on the ground that the Boundary line is an indefinite tribal one between the Boran and Gurre. He is supported in this both by the Treaty and its accompanying Map for there is in the former a clause which postulates the delimitation ~~and~~ later of an "exact line" whilst in the latter the Red line is, in this area, drawn as a broken one.

2. The gravity of the challenge can be most clearly demonstrated by the actual incident which led to its utterance for, if it is true that the policemen were killed in the execution of their duty by soldiery whilst in an area which is claimed to be Abyssinian territory, and, further, if it is true that the latter can enter in and depredate its native inhabitants on the ground that it is Abyssinian territory then our administration is placed in the position of either evacuating it altogether or being compelled by force to assert its right to administer it as heretofore.

We hazard that the question can no longer be avoided nor can it brook any delay.

3. At the Conference we contested strongly that the country belongs to the Gurre and thus is British.

On what grounds then do we base this contention?

In answering this question we wish sedulously to avoid anything which excites or even encourages a discussion

discussion of the history of past tribal migrations, and to confine ourselves to the question of what tribe or what tribes were in occupation of this land about the time that the treaty was drawn up, because the former is merely academic and the latter only is relevant, and so of any practical use.

Moreover we believe that the wording of the Treaty so restricts the discussion and equally eliminates any assertions which may be preferred by the Abyssinian Mission such as that the Borana were the original inhabitants: or that the Gurre by paying them tribute (as they most probably did) thereby admitted the country was under their suzerainty.

4. We propose to base our claim primarily on the Treaty itself, secondly on the report of explorers who visited the area prior to or about the time in question, and lastly on the history of our own occupation.

Now the Treaty clearly states that the line follows "from that point (i.e., Hnsilli) the tribal limits between the Gurre and the Borana to Gebel Kuffole" and thereby suggests, we believe, what the line should be approximately. This is supported by the actual course of the broken Red line on the Treaty Map.

It is incredible to us that either Government, who were both represented during the course of the Survey, should have agreed even to a temporary boundary being

being delineated on the Map which they did not consider approximately accurate.

With this belief we turn to the reports of explorers, etc., to see if there is any marked disagreement with this view; and in doing so regret very much the paucity of the Bibliography at our disposal but trust, Sir, that we shall quote sufficient to demonstrate the purpose of our argument.

a. During the years 1894-5 Mr. Donaldson-Smith passed through this area and on page 176 of his book he appends the following foot note:-

"Directly south of Aimola ----- to the north of the Gere Libir extend some 60 miles and are divided into the following 'clashes' or cluster of villages the Kolua, Rer Mogufa, Wara Meda and Kalweina".

The citation of the sections clearly shows that he refers to the present day occupiers. ^{on} Furthermore ^{on} one of his Maps at the end of the book he marks the junction of the Gurra and Borana as being at Sankurar.

b. Captain Maud in the paper which he read before the Geographical Society on January 11th, 1904, after his return from Mr. Butler's expeditions of 1902-3 states:-

"The Gurra are also descendants of the Mussulman, who migrated westwards but unlike their cousins, who have become Gubra Migo, they remained in the

the country they had occupied in sufficient numbers to maintain their independence. Their country now is bounded on the north by the Daua River and extends from the Ganale River to Mulka Murri, Chillako, and G.Dandu and south as far as Eil Mole.

The reference to the Gubbra is most interesting for some still live with the Gurra round Derkale and Jara whilst others are still with the Gurra Huruffi in the Gulgullo area.

Two paragraphs on Captain Maud continues:

"The great chief of the Gurra is a fine old man named Ali Abdi who was with us in Guba Gulgullo"

again the reference to Guba Gulgullo is noteworthy because the Gurra Huruffi are still there to-day.

Major Gwynn in his report on his survey of 1908 discusses at some length with this area saying:

"It was therefore necessary to make some equivalent concession. The wells of Chillako and the grazing grounds north of Malka Murri - Harā Daua Eil Mole - Jara road, coupled with the surrender of the Gurra claims to this territory further north at Guba Gulgullo provided this"

We beg to remind you, Sir, that the police were killed at a place just south of this road.

d. Mr. Zaphiro's reports.

Since Mr. Zaphiro is Oriental Secretary to the

the Legation and since all his reports must be in your archives it is unnecessary to quote them to you.

5. So we pass to a brief examination of the history of our occupation and administration of this area.

From Captain Kylmer's arrival in Gurre in July, 1912, to the present day the Kenya Government have administered this area continuously up to a line approximate to the one on the Treaty Map.

In November and December, 1915, Mr. V.C. Glenday resided at Hara Daua with Ali Abdi the local Gurre Head Chief mentioned by Major Gwynn and was visited by the Gurre Huruuffi from Gulgullo because they claimed to be British Subjects. Ever since then they have regarded themselves as such and supplied us with baggage and meat animals.

well above Gov. line no line

Derkale was always regarded as the headquarters during the raining season, though this does not appear to have been so during the latter years of the Military Administration; indeed they seem to have failed to appreciate its importance.

You will therefore appreciate, Sir, our amazement when Fitaaurari Ayella challenged our right to build there.

6. Such briefly is our evidence. It can doubtless be supplemented from Government archives. We feel the Kenya Government can rightly claim not

only

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only the area up to the broken Red line of the Treaty Map but even further north into the Gulgullo area.

At the same time we appreciate full well what Major Gwynn had in mind when he referred to the "insoluble problem of finding a definite tribal boundary between the Gurra and Borana which the terms of the Treaty had set the Commissioners". Neither can we forget that the migration of many Gurra to Abyssinia during recent years has made matters even more complicated; particularly should they fail to return.

But we maintain that the policemen were killed within British territory whichever of the boundary lines is accepted.