

EAST AFR. PROT.

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(Subject)

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Report on the Galla

Concerning the Galla & Caprivi

The copy letter from Capt. Sackville is copied by my
 handwriting on the Galla. The command portion of report of
 Capt. Sackville is not as good as available for. The letter
 from Caprivi is also has been referred to the Galla for reference.

(Minutes)

Mr. Read
 It seems rather odd that
 there should be placed under the command
 of native chiefs (see p. 10 page of
 Major's report) if an Assistant
 D.C. is appointed. It seems they
 will be placed under his
 instructions to the
 D.C. 15/6

No. 1200
 The Galla country is at the
 back of Mwanza at a short distance from
 the coast. It is bounded on the north by the
 Lake Victoria. The Galla is proposed by the
 Elliot & Fry Co. 20/6
 11th June 07

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Government of India
14/10/07

Calcutta,

May 1907



No. 188

My Lord,

I have the honour to submit copy of a letter from Captain Melvold, giving cover to a report on the Goshis by Mr. Kirkpatrick, which is particularly interesting in view of the application which has been made by Signor Carponesi for a concession for cotton lands in that district to be worked by Italian labour.

This application has been referred to Captain Melvold for report as stated in my telegram No. 77 of the 4th instant.

I will consider the question of referring an Assistant District Commissioner for the Goshis as soon as possible.

W. S. Principal Secretary of State

for the Colonies.

Downing Street,

LONDON, E. S. W.

215-15

Amthor

11

as this may be possible, but I do not see how funds are
 to be found this year for my interest. I am
 Yours,

I have the honour to

wish the day will be correct.

My Love,

Your friendship's most obedient,

humble servant,

Thomas Fuller

INC. CONFIDENTIAL

In Reply

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14 INC

Wagon, 107

Sir,

I have the honour to forward a report from Major Kirkpatrick. As Gusha had not been visited for some months and as I could not go myself I asked Major Kirkpatrick to visit the place and send me a report under the heading that he has.

It will be seen that a considerable portion of the report deals with whether Government could guarantee protection to settlers and of the possibilities of Gusha tending the country.

The second of these questions may be expected to have settled by the fact that Kisumu is now being opened to trade. Before, our fear was that starving Somalis would if the town remained closed have to get food and by smuggling through Gusha lead to conflicts with the police and so to reprisals.

The whole report bears out my request for a Assistant District Officer and a small police force for Gusha the more so that now Lt. De Carteret with one years service in the country in his capacity of D. C. Yanti is the Collector of Gusha. However willing he may be to do the civil work he has to do his Military work first and as he is the only Military officer at Yanti which station must have one Military Officer in it always, he cannot be expected to visit his district, it entails great hardship

ship

Y. Deputy Commissioner,

A. A. F.

Mairahi

hardship on the natives if they have to march 3 or 4 days to a court and then very possibly visit several markets while further evidence is being sought.

Though the Ouma chiefs do what they can I agree with Major Kirkpatrick's view of their work.

The appointment of a civil officer with a paid force would make the administration effective and the increase in direct and indirect revenues should be great. Moreover the country could be opened up.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

R. S. Parry

Capt.

Ag. Sub-Commissioner.

Kishayu,
May 6th, 1907.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that in accordance with the wish expressed in your letter to me dated April 11th, I have visited Socha, returning from thence on the 20th of last month. I proceeded as far north as Suo. I beg to submit the following report touching the points on which you required information.

(a) Prospects of opening the District for settling. That the District is naturally suitable for cultivation is beyond doubt. I was more than ever struck with the fertility of the soil. In many places which I passed, the crops, which on my way up were only just being sown, were, on my way down, after a space of 4 or 5 days, during which the rains had broken, some 6 to 8 inches above the ground. There are large tracts of unoccupied and uncultivated ground available, with a large river frontage and the natives appeared to regard with favour the idea of white men settling there.

The increased facilities of transport to the coast afforded by the fact of the Imperial Navigation Company having placed two steamers and barges on the river for the purposes of trade is another advantage.

The most important question that arises when discussing the prospects of opening Socha for settling is:

Is the country in a sufficiently settled state to render the opening of the District to white settlers a safe or prudent step at present?

There is always a possibility, though not, in my opinion,

acting Sub-Commissioner,

Fuzaland,

Kishayu.

opinion, a probability of a Somali raid into Goshu, to be taken into account.

As my next paragraph deals with the question of such a raid, I will merely confine myself here to asking whether, in the event of the district of Goshu being opened to settlers, Government is prepared to guarantee these protection?

If the Government is prepared to guarantee such protection, there is nothing to prevent the opening up of the district, with every prospect of its eventually becoming one of the richest in the Protectorate.

If, on the other hand, Government is not prepared to guarantee such protection then the question becomes one that requires very careful and serious consideration before giving any decision.

2. Possibilities of Ogaden raids and precautions to be taken:

The rumour that the Ogadens contemplated a raid on Goshu, in revenge for the killing of two Somalis by Ghalib Ali Sangore whilst endeavouring to smuggle slaves across the river, appear to me, after careful inquiries, to be quite unfounded.

The Goshu people themselves were responsible for spreading the report, though having no grounds to go on beyond the fact that two Somalis, as mentioned above, had been killed.

The Wagocha lost their heads, and on the Wabi Yero everybody left their shambas and fled, either into the big villages on the Juba itself, or over to the Italian side. They are now however returning.

The possibility of an Ogaden raid must however be taken into consideration when dealing with the question

question of Gocha and the following facts struck me in connection with this point:-

1. That, though there are nearly 100 rifles distributed amongst the natives between Youti and Nua at no place is there a sufficient number concentrated to repel a sudden raid.

2. The roads leading from the Gochu country to Gocha are not sufficiently watched.

3. That many owners of rifles have absolutely no knowledge of how to use them.

4. There are several villages of which the inhabitants are in sympathy with the Somalis and in constant communication with them, by which means the Somalis can get information.

5. Jealousy between the various chiefs of districts which tends to lessen the chances of any combined action in the event of a raid.

To remedy these defects I would suggest the following steps being taken.

1. That a post of regular police, 50 strong, be established in some central position whose duty it would be to (a) patrol the roads leading from Gocha to the Somali country. (b) be prepared to rapidly reinforce any threatened point.

2. The natives who in possession of rifles should be put through some simple course of military drill annually.

3. The headmen of villages suspected of being in touch with the Somalis be deposed, and headmen of a different tribe be appointed.

or in the event of the present headmen being unwilling to serve under other headmen of different tribes, the former be allowed to remove themselves and their families to the other side of the river. By these means, the

chances of an Ogden raid being successful, would, I venture to say be considerably lessened.

AGRICULTURE.

I regret, to report that I did not, with one exception find much increase as previous years in the amount of land under cultivation. Like all natives, the Gusha natives work, and is only desirous of cultivating sufficient ground to supply himself and his family with food for the coming year, with perhaps the possible addition of a small piece of ground the produce of which will buy him what cloth and simple luxuries he requires.

Mahindi is the principal product, but sisim, mahoge, kundi, bananas and tobacco are also grown.

The small interest taken in the growing of cotton is disappointing, but this is as much through ignorance as laziness, I think.

I am forwarding you small samples of cotton from each district, which I procured from the natives. The quality is, I should say poor, but it must be remembered, the seed has simply been thrown into the ground and left to look after itself.

The one exception to this was in the case of the district of Shait's Krasa Nene, where I found nearly half as much ground sown as in previous years under cultivation. With a little encouragement and help this district should go ahead rapidly.

POLICE.

There are 10 police in Gusha, 4 at Mungere Mafuba under Shait, 4 at Malledi and 12 at Bus under Shait Ali Mungere. The 7 men I consider useless and might first of all be disposed with.

The latter, I consider do fairly good work, but are not sufficiently strong to be of much use as a defensive force.

SMUGGLING.

Has lately been carried on to a large extent, the principal places at which goods are crossed being Farwana, Wakel, Haf between Yenti and Yamana. A spot between Yamana and Shaik Yerjoo, Shashin Bardera, Abdulla Kukanya, and N. of Nas at Fandale, and Waroo N. of Wfuda. The Somalis have crossed thousands of skins this dry season at these places.

Opposite Waroo, Arabs and Barava merchants from Gehib have established trading stations, whence they exchange cloth and beads for skins, which, I may add are, at present mostly skins of animals who have died of rinderpest.

Attempts on the part of Shaik Ali Songoro to stop this smuggling N. of Nas have resulted in two Somalis having been shot by him and his police, which has led to a lot of illfeeling against him on the part of the Somalis and those Wajachs already mentioned as being in sympathy with the Somalis.

WORK OF CHIEFS.

Is I consider as good as can be expected. The work of Ngala Ngoto, Ngasa Kross and Ali Songoro might be called very good, though the last named is suspected of trying "to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds". The remainder are very well meaning but useless engaged Central Africans of no intelligence whatever.

What is wanted is supervision. The chiefs are quite ready to do what they can, but in nine cases out of ten, they don't know what to do, and in the tenth case, when they do something, it is generally wrong. I would recommend Shaik Ngasa Kross's district being absorbed in that of Shaik Ngala

The latter, I consider do fairly good work, but are not sufficiently strong to be of much use as a defensive force.

SMUGGLING.

Has lately been carried on to a large extent, the principal places at which goods are crossed being Farwana, Wakol, Haf between Yentil and Yamana. A spot between Yamana and Shaik Yerjan. Shambha Barbara, Abdulla Kukanya, and N. of Nua at Fandla, and Wareh N. of Wfuda. The Somalis have crossed thousands of skins this dry season at these places.

Opposite Wareh, Arabs and Barawa merchants from Gehib have established trading stations, whence they exchange cloth and beads for skins, which, I may add are, at present, mostly skins of animals who have died of rinderpest. Attempts on the part of Shaib Ali Sengore to stop this smuggling N. of Nua have resulted in two Somalis having been shot by him and his police, which has led to a lot of illfeeling against him on the part of the Somalis and these Wagosha already mentioned as being in sympathy with the Somalis.

WORK OF CHIEFS.

Is I consider as good as can be expected. The work of Ngala Ngoto, Ngasa Kromo and Ali Sengore might be called very good, though the last named is suspected of trying "to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds". The remainder are very well meaning but useless and aged Central Africans of no intelligence whatever.

What is wanted is supervision. The chiefs are quite ready to do what they can, but in nine cases out of ten, they don't know what to do, and in the tenth case, when they do something, it is generally wrong. I would recommend Shaib Gama Samba's district being absorbed in that of Shaib

Shah Ngala Ngoto, and that of Sheikh Marjan being added to the district of Shah Ngasa Ngomo.

RESULT OF A CIVIL OFFICER RAISE PUT IN CHARGE OF OSNA.

The one remedy for all the various point I have put forward lies in a civil Officer being appointed to administer Osna, as soon as possible. The opening of the district for white settlers, the Somali question, the encouraging of natives to work the supervisors police and work of chiefs, the prevention of smuggling are all points which call for the appointment of a civil officer to administer this district.

I do not think there is anything more I can add, but, if there are ^{any} points I have not made clear and on which you require further information, I shall be only too glad to give you such information.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. J. ... Major

O. C. Troops Subaland.

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Your
21147

E.A.P.

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mailed one afterwards
cancelled

DRAFT

L.A.P. (No 361)

Your
D. Padua

1891 26/7/92

26/7/92

28 Jan 92

Dear Sir
Please the loan to
ask the receipt of your
dep. No 188 of the 15th
with forwarding copies of
reports in the books
District of the S. A. P.
I mean with some more
price that the police in
the District are
placed under the com-
mand of native chief
and I shall be glad to
know whether you can
order that the arrange-
ment is one that can

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