

an application for a
certificate of origin
for goods to Mombasa
or Zanzibar having been
presented or refused.

2. It is to add that
certificates of origin may be
granted for goods partially
produced or manufactured
in enemy territory in cases
where not more than 25 per
cent of the value of the
article is due to enemy
labour or material.

(Signed) H. J. READ
For the Under Secretary of State

EAST AFR PROT

C. O
48247REC'D
REG: 20 OCT 15

H 8247

Foreign Office

1915

19 Oct.

Last previous Paper.

30
45869German prisoners
redemption from IndiaLendo letter from F.O. resp. arrangements
for repatriation of batch in Dec. or Jan. nextMr. J. Fiddes.

This did not seem an
adequate reply to our ltr of
the 1st of Sep. or Mr 1/15. so I got
the F.O. to write a further ltr,

F.O. Bennett
49137H. J. R.
26/10/15To W.O. 30 Oct 15 7949137/15
Copy for copy to Oct 15

Next subsequent Paper.

30
49137

In any further communication on this subject, please quote

No. 150153/1915

The Under-Secretary of State
Foreign Office,
London.



480

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents
his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for the
Colonies and, by direction of the Secretary
of State, transmits herewith copies of the under-mentioned
papers.

Foreign Office,

October 19, 1915.

Reference to previous correspondence:

C.O. Letter ^{to} Foreign Office: September 1, 1915.
no. 39840/1915

Description of Inclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
From the India Office September 24, 1915	Repatriation from India of German prisoners from British East Africa.
" the India Office (Received) October 1st	
" the India Office (October 13, 1915)	

(See also letter sent to)

INDIA OFFICE.

WHITEHALL.

LONDON.

27th September 1915.

C O
48247

REC
Rfg 20 OCT 15
S.W.

481

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 6th September 1915, No. 123858/15 on the subject of repatriation of Prisoners in India from German East Africa, I am directed to forward the attached copy of a telegram from the Government of India explaining the action which is being taken in the matter.

I have Ac.,

(Signed) C. W. Selwyn Colonel

for General.

Military Secretary.

Under Secretary of State,
Foreign Office.

REUSE SECOND OFFICE, LONDON

C. O.
48247
REC'D
SEP 20 1915

124)
COPY TELEGRAM FROM VICEROY DATED 25th SEPTEMBER

482

H.8033. Your telegram of the 7th September M30632 and subsequent reminder. German prisoners of war from British East Africa eligible for repatriation will not be permitted to return there but will be treated for the purpose of repatriation to Germany on same principles as are applied to Germans who came to India of their own accord.

C. O.
48247
REC^d
REC: 20 OCT 15

483

COPY TELEGRAM FROM SECRETARY OF STATE TO VICEROY,
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

DATED 30th SEPTEMBER 1915.

M.33035. Your telegram dated September 25th,
H.8033. Please telegraph approximate date of
departure from India of German Prisoners of War from
British East Africa eligible for repatriation.
Information wanted urgently by Foreign Office.

py.
35136.
0150)

INDIA OFFICE,
WHITEHALL,
LONDON, S.W.

484

13th October 1915.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter dated 27th September, No. M. 35035, I am directed to forward for the information of Sir E. Grey, a copy of a telegram from the Government of India relative to the repatriation of German subjects from British East Africa detained in India.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) E.G. Barrow General.
Military Secretary.

Under Secretary of State
Foreign Office.

copy
180153

C. O
48247
REC-
RFB 20 OCT 15

485

COPY OF A TELEGRAM FROM VICEROY DATED 7th OCTOBER 1915.

H.8300. Your telegram dated 30th September, N.33035
Repatriation hostile aliens from British East Africa.
Please see your telegram dated 28th September regard-
ing utilising "GOLCONDA" for transport. If that
arrangement now under consideration is found feasible
detenu from Bombay including those from British
East Africa will leave by second trip probably end of
December or beginning of January next.

OFFICE RECORDS LONDON

EAST AFR PROT

486
C O
49137
REC
REC-26 OCT 15

H 9137

Foreign Office

1915

25 Oct.

German Prisoners
Repatriation from India.

Last previous Paper.

48244

States further as to proposed repatriation in
Sec. - Jan. next. If, however, former P. A. P.
auths. are found to be raising unnecessary
difficulties in repatriation of British subjects, the
repatriation of Germans might be postponed.

King Fiddes See also P.O.
48247
Write to the W.O. saying
that the question has been raised of
the repatriation of those Ger. subjects
in G.E.A. who are entitled to
repatriation under agreement between
H.M.G. & the German Govt - that
in view of the time in which (i.e. of
the 25th of Aug. /15 (W.O.
38794))
we assume that the G.O.C. & not
the Govt. of the S.A.P. will make the
necessary arrangements with the Govt. of
G.E.A. - that we propose to
write

30 W.O. 30 Oct 15
Copy sent for Conf. 30 Oct 15

Next subsequent Paper
100
55285

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

wife the fr^y accordingly - + add
that as the Army Council are
aware, all former prisoners from
G. E. A. were sent to India & that
the ^{file of the} papers ~~for~~ ^{with which}
he has been ~~sent~~ ^{the} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~the~~ ^{to} ~~the~~ ^{to}
for that not intended to
reiterate the former prisoners
in order to report about the
order of execution at the beginning
of the war, re they will
no doubt communicate with the
I.O. on the subject if they have
not already done so - &
send copy of Dft. on 39840,
of $\frac{70}{48247}$, of $\frac{70}{49137}$ + own 1st
to W.O. to the fr^y for
wife with ref^{er} to fr^y 39840 ?

H. J. R.

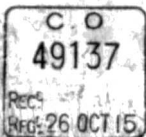
26/8/15

At Home. (P.S.) 27/10/15

In any further communication
on the subject please quote

No 150153/15

and address
The Under Secretary of State,
Foreign Office,
London.



487

FOREIGN OFFICE
25 OCT. 1915

Sir:-

With reference to the letter from this Department of the 14th instant respecting the German subjects recently transferred from the East Africa Protectorate to India for repatriation, I am to state that the information therein contained does not appear to constitute a complete reply to the Colonial Office letter, 39840/15 of the 1st ultimo.

I am therefore to supplement the letter from this Department under reference with the following observations for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies:-

It appears to Sir E. Grey that the question whether the repatriation of persons from the Protectorate should be under the control of the civilian or military authorities, is a matter for consideration between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Army Council and he does not, therefore, desire to express an opinion upon it.

Sir E. Grey would suggest that if Mr. Beant Law sees no objection, the Governor of the Protectorate should be informed that it is intended to repatriate the Germans in question from India about the end of December or the beginning of January see the telegram from the Viceroy of India, a copy of which accompanied the letter from this Department under reference

Under Secretary of State
Colonial Office.

(140153/15)

If in the meantime it is found that the German authorities in East Africa are raising unreasonable difficulties in the matter of repatriating any British Subjects, I am to add that it will no doubt be possible to obtain a postponement of the repatriation of these Germans from India until the German authorities fulfil their obligations.

Sir,

Your most obedient,
humble Servant,

A. Law

To 49137/1915 - E.A.P.

480

LV

30 October, 1915.

Sir,

With reference to your telegram, No 305, of the 28th of Aug. I have the honor to transmit to you, for your info., the acc. copy of copies on the subject of the proposed repatriation of British and German prisoners of war.

(No 39820)

(Signed) HONORARY

Draft

E.A.P.

Mr. H. Balfour

29/10/15 -
Bottomley 29.10.15

1 Sept. (39820)

19 Oct. (48247)

25 Oct. (49137)

Nov. (49820)

2 drafts

CO
70000
30
FO 49137/1915
Exp.

490

~~Aug 20~~
30 October 1915

Draft:

The Secretary,
War Office.

3 nos 55285

Sir,
With reference to your
letter of the 20th of August,
No 0103/4733 (M.O. 1.),
I am re to request you
to inform the Army Council
that the question has been
raised ~~of~~ the repatriation
of those British subjects in
German East Africa who
are entitled to repatriation
under agreement between
H.M.G. and the German Govt.

W.B. 29/10/15

Bottomley 29.10.15p.

Cop. for Conf. 30 Oct 15

2. In view of the enclosed
to your letter under refer. Mr
Bonar Law assumes that the
General Officer commanding in E.
A., and the Govt of the Col.,
will make the necessary
arrangements with the Govt of
German East Africa, and

46

P.S.

he proposes to inform the
Gov. accordingly.

3. I am to add that, as
the Army Council are aware,
all German prisoners from
G.E.A. were sent to India,
and Mr. Bonar Law presumes
that the Army Council will
communicate with the India
Office on the subject, ^{of this information by means} if they
have not already done so.

1900

1900

EAST AFR. PROT
GERMAN E. AFRICA

49915 *JEK*

C O
49915

REC
REF 29 OCT 15

F.O. / Conf

German East Africa

1915

27 Oct

Last previous Paper.

Transmit copy correspondence with H.M. Minister at Home and with the War Office regarding suggested naval demonstration on the coast.

Dr. Lambert
Dr. G. Faldes

With regard to the last para. but one of the F.O. ltr to the W.O. of the 27th inst., more consideration is certainly required but I fear that we are not going to get much help from the W.O.

Patby?

H. J. R.

29/3/15.

This I presume is meant for a request that we would confer with the W.O. It would probably be useful to do so.

The 30/10/15

P.T.O.

To F.O. 3 Nov

Next subsequent Paper.

I or^d reply that for the 2^d of
concern with 7.0, but thinks it essential
that the County or^d also be represented
at the Conf^{er}.

Dec 20 10 15

Mr. J
Happ

Mr. S. Fadden was represented the 10

the 10 15

As to 10 15

Ann 2 11

I or^d reply to the letter of
concern with F.O., he thinks it essential
that the Army or^d also be represented
at the confer.

Dec. 20. 10. 15

Mr. J
Staffs.

Mr. S. J. Fisher is to represent the 10

Ch. 1. 11. 15

As. 12. 15

Ann. 2. 11

I or^d reply that for the v.
concern with 70: but think it essential
that the Admiralty or^d also be represented
at the confer.

Prs

20. 10. 15

Mr. J
Fiddler

Mr. Fiddler is to represent the CO

On 1. 11. 15

As. 12. 11. 15

Arr. 2. 11

In any further communication on this subject, please quote

No. 1559/L 71915

and address
The Under-Secretary of State
Foreign Office,
London.

492

Confidential

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, _____ and, by direction of the Secretary of State, transmits herewith copies of the under-mentioned papers.

Foreign Office

October 27 1915.

Reference to previous correspondence:

Letter to Foreign Office;
from _____

Description of Inclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
K. N. Minnie at Home, No. 222, October 21 To War Office, October 27	Suggested demonstration on coast of German E. Africa

Similar letter sent to the Admiralty

H A V R E,

493

October 21st, 1915.

Sir:-

I have the honour to report that, as instructed in your despatch No. 117 Secret, (128064/15) of the 10th ultimo, I informed the Belgian Government that Colonel Tombeur's suggestion for a naval demonstration on the coast of German East Africa had been most carefully considered and had formed the subject of telegraphic communication with the General Officer commanding in British East Africa and with the Admiral commanding in those waters. It had however been decided, after the fullest deliberation, that the operation would probably not serve any useful military purpose and the idea had therefore been abandoned in present circumstances.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs reverts to the subject in the note of which I enclose a copy and quotes a report from Colonel Tombeur giving considered reasons, especially the importance of threatening the German railway from the coast to the lake, for which he recommends the demonstration.

The Belgian Government agree with the views expressed by Colonel Tombeur and request that they may be submitted to the British military authorities. Stress is laid on the development which operations on the lake are likely to take, and it is held that the proposed demonstration carried out in combination with the impending

Right Honourable

Sir E. Grey, Bart., K.G., M.P.

Secy., Secy., Secy.

impending naval expedition would at once relieve German pressure on Rhodesia and on the Belgian frontier to the North and would assist in destroying the means of action which the enemy possess thus ensuring for the Allies mastery of the lake.

Full account is taken of the grave nature of those questions which now principally occupy His Majesty's Government, but the conduct of military operations in East Africa and the consequences they may involve are of sufficient moment to require serious attention, and the Minister for the Colonies suggests that a British Officer should be sent here to discuss the whole matter. I trust that it may be possible to entertain this suggestion. Co-operation on the Rhodesian frontier will no doubt be required for some time longer, joint action is to be undertaken on the lake, and it may be presumed that the movements of Colonel Tombeur's force in the North will be combined with those of the troops in British East Africa and Uganda. It would seem therefore of special utility to lay down general principles, or to devise a plan of campaign, and so to prevent the recurrence of some at least of the difficulties to which this matter has already given rise.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

F. H. Villiers.

LE HAVRE.

le 20 Octobre, 1915.

Monsieur le Ministre:-

Votre Excellence n'a sans doute pas perdu le souvenir de la correspondance que j'ai échangée récemment avec elle au sujet d'une démonstration navale éventuelle contre la côte de l'Océan Indien. Ma lettre du 14 Août dernier, qui suggérait cette démonstration, a fait à Londres l'objet d'un examen attentif dont le résultat a été porté à ma connaissance par Votre Excellence le 14 Septembre.

A la date du 14 Août j'étais en possession d'un simple télégramme du Colonel Tombeur. Mon Collègue, Monsieur le Ministre des Colonies, vient de me communiquer un rapport de cet officier supérieur, daté de la fin de Juillet, et qui contient les passages suivants. Ils me paraissent de nature à intéresser le Gouvernement Britannique et même à modifier les conclusions auxquelles il s'est provisoirement arrêté:

"La conquête de la prépondérance sur le lac Tanganyka se fait avec le concours de l'Angleterre. Il semble donc possible de demander à celle-ci de faciliter cette opération par des diversions sur le front maritime et sur les fronts de terre, et il n'est pas défendu d'espérer une coopération de l'escadre anglaise".

"Quel est le sens que les allemands attacheraient

Excelsse
l'Honorable Sir Francis Villiers,
&c., &c., &c.
Le Havre.

attacheraient nécessairement à une attaque simultanée sur le front maritime et sur le Tanganika? Il ne peut y⁴⁹⁶ avoir de doute à cet égard; ils croient que l'on prépare un double débarquement ayant pour but la conquête de leur chemin de fer par ses deux extrémités. La possession de ce chemin de fer est pour eux une question vitale. Il est donc logique qu'ils pensent que ce chemin de fer sera l'objectif des forces anglo-belges. Dès lors, l'attaque sur le front maritime et sur le front lacustre les amènera à maintenir le gros de leurs forces sur le chemin de fer".

"On voit donc que les opérations navales sur le Tanganyka si elles sont appuyées par une forte démonstration sur l'Océan Indien, prendront une signification beaucoup plus grave aux yeux des allemands et pourront servir de prélude très efficace à toutes entreprises ultérieures quelles qu'elles soient. Cette démonstration devrait comporter le bombardement des principaux ports et une menace de débarquement."

"L'intervention anglaise sur le front maritime se justifie simplement par ces motifs".

Le raisonnement de Monsieur Tombeur paraît péremptoire et il conviendrait de le soumettre aux autorités militaires britanniques qui n'ont peut-être pas discerné nettement le rapport étroit qui existe entre une démonstration navale et les opérations qui vont s'ouvrir sur le lac Tanganyka.

Il fait clairement ressortir que les allemands ne pourraient que se montrer très sensibles à toute menace dirigée contre la grande voie ferrée de Dar-es-Salaam-Kigoma

et

et que si une double attaque se dessinait aux deux extrémités de cette ligne, le centre coup s'en ferait immédiatement sentir sur toutes les frontières terrestres de la Colonie Allemande. Elle aurait pour effet de suspendre l'envoi de renforts ennemis vers la frontière rhodésienne, si pas de dégager complètement la Rhodésie. Cette considération me paraît de nature à frapper les autorités militaires britanniques.

Celles-ci ne se rendent certainement pas compte du développement que devraient prendre éventuellement les opérations de la flottille anglo-belge du Tanganyka.

Le même rapport de Monsieur Tombeur nous fixe sur ses intentions à cet égard: la flottille dans sa pensée, ne doit pas se borner à purger le lac des navires allemands - ou tout au moins réduire ceux-ci à un rôle défensif - et à bombarder les ports ennemis. Si elle atteint ce premier résultat, elle aura à protéger un débarquement éventuel de nos troupes de terre à la côte orientale du lac Tanganyka.

En effet, si la flottille alliée réussit à mettre hors de cause les navires ennemis, les troupes belges qui gardent actuellement notre rive (groupement Stinglamber) deviendront disponibles pour des opérations sur la rive allemande. Ces troupes sont indépendantes de celles qui d'après le plan primitif devaient prendre l'offensive au Nord du Tanganyka (groupements Olsen et Henry).

Je pense que les autorités militaires britanniques seront d'accord avec nous pour admettre que la maîtrise du Tanganyka ne sera détenue par les alliés qu'à titre

précaire

prédaire, aussi longtemps que l'ennemi disposera des points d'appui qu'il possède sur ses rives et notamment du port de Kigoma.

498

Les moyens existants à Kigoma ont déjà permis à notre adversaire de contruire depuis l'ouverture des hostilités un navire d'un tonnage supérieur aux nôtres. D'après nos renseignements, il existerait à Kigoma des pièces d'autres unités dont le montage ne paraît retardé que par l'absence de quelque organe essentiel. Le blocus de la côte d'Afrique n'est pas si étroit, l'expérience l'a démontré, qu'il faille écarter à priori la possibilité pour les allemands d'accroître encore leur flottille.

Il y a des raisons de croire que la flottille anglo-belge, telle qu'elle sera constituée prochainement, représentera une force égale si pas supérieure à celle des bâtiments allemands actuellement en service sur le Tanganyka, encore que nous soyons mal renseignés sur la valeur et le nombre de ces derniers; mais rien ne permet d'affirmer que notre supériorité, pour autant qu'elle existe actuellement, ne sera pas contestée prochainement par l'entrée en action de nouvelles unités ennemies, s'il n'y est fait obstacle.

Aussi faut-il pour s'assurer définitivement la maîtrise du Tanganyka à laquelle le Gouvernement Britannique attache très justement de l'importance, que les alliés enlèvent à l'ennemi ou rendent inutilisables tous les points d'appui qu'il y détient.

Ceci admis, il deviendrait difficile de contester l'utilité qu'il y aurait pour assurer la réussite de ces opérations à ce qu'elles coïncidassent avec une forte démonstration navale à l'autre extrémité du chemin de fer.

Je prie Votre Excellence de vouloir bien soumettre les considérations exprimées ci-dessus au Gouvernement Britannique. Elles se résument en deux points:-

1. la démonstration navale demandée s'exécutant¹⁹⁹ simultanément avec les opérations de la flotille, dégagerait immédiatement la Rhodésie, et aussi la frontière belge au Nord du Tanganyka, de la pression croissante qu'y exerce l'ennemi;

2. en cas de succès des opérations lacustres permettant le débarquement de troupes belges sur la rive allemande du Tanganyka, la démonstration navale favoriserait la destruction systématique de tous les moyens d'action de l'ennemi; ce qui assurerait définitivement aux alliés la maîtrise du lac.

Mon Collègue, Monsieur le Ministre des Colonies, pense qu'il serait hautement désirable pour faciliter les ententes nécessaires entre le Gouvernement du Roi et le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique au sujet des opérations en Afrique qu'un officier qualifié de l'armée anglaise fût délégué au Havre pour discuter à les questions en suspens et prendre connaissance des éléments d'appréciation que nous possédons ici. Je partage cette opinion et je serais fort obligé à Votre Excellence si elle voulait bien en soumettre l'idée à son Gouvernement. Le personnel dont dispose Monsieur le Ministre des Colonies est trop réduit pour qu'il puisse, sans compromettre la marche des services, envoyer à Londres un officier ou un fonctionnaire de son département.

La coopération limitée des forces coloniales des
deux

deux pays est acquise en principe. Elle va se produire sur le Tanganyka et elle se développe déjà en Rhodésie. Il importe qu'une entente précise intervienne sur les opérations communes.

Sans doute, l'attention du Gouvernement Britannique est absorbée en ce moment par de plus préoccupations, mais la guerre lointaine qui se déroule en Afrique bien qu'elle ne présente, en apparence, qu'un intérêt secondaire au regard des événements européens, est cependant suffisamment importante pour exiger une préparation consciencieuse et elle peut avoir des conséquences sur le résultat final.

Je ne doute pas que le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique partage nos vues à cet égard, et veuille collaborer avec nous à cette préparation indispensable.

Je saisis cette occasion pour renouveler à Votre Excellence les assurances de ma haute considération

(Signé) Baron Beyens.

155912/15.

59
FOREIGN OFFICE,
October 27th, 1915.

Sir:-

I am directed by Secretary Sir E. Grey to transmit, herewith, a copy of a despatch from His Majesty's Minister at Havre, enclosing a note in which the Belgian Government recur to their proposal of a naval demonstration against East Africa which formed the subject of your letter, 0154/3941 (M.O.1) of the 8th ultimo, and ask that a British officer may be sent to confer with them at Havre.

I am to observe in this connection that, no doubt owing to the fact that part of the African theatre of operations falls outside the control of the Army Council, the Belgian Government consistently attempt to discuss military plans through the diplomatic channel, apparently preferring that method to separate discussions through their Military Attaché with the Army Council and the Colonial Office. While Sir E. Grey is anxious to be kept fully informed of military events or projects in Africa and may from time to time desire to make observations thereon, it would seem that the present diplomatic discussions and explanations are not the best method of arriving at a proper military understanding with the Belgian Government. If, however, these discussions must continue to be conducted through

Secretary
to the Army Council.

through the diplomatic channel, I am to suggest that conferences between representatives of the Foreign Office, War Office and Colonial Office would be a better method of procedure than the present written correspondence.

A copy of this letter and enclosure has been sent to the Admiralty and Colonial Office.

I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient,
humble Servant,

(Signed) Maurice de Bunsen

Confidential.

3 Nov, 1915.

Sir,

I am to inform

the receipt of your letter

No 455912/1915 of the

27th of October, trans-

mitting copies of correspond-

ence with H.M. Minister at

Home and the War Office

on the subject of a

suggested naval demon-

stration against the coast

of G.E.A.

(2) With ref. to the

second paragraph of your

letter to the War Office

of the 27th of October, I am

to request you to inform

Sir E. Gray that Mr. Bonar

DRAFT

The U.S. of S.

~~Address~~ Foreign Office

MINUTE.

Mr. Cooke 2/11/15

Mr. Read 2

Mr. Lambert 3/11

Mr.

Mr. G. Fiddes 3/11

Sir H. Just.

Mr. J. Anderson.

Mr. Steel-Maitland.

Mr. Bonar Law.

Sir G. Fiddes

should see Sir S.

Anderson's minute.

A.C.

It is not clear that

to Sir E. Gray

[Handwritten initials]