

1932.

Kenya

No. 18060

SUBJECT CO. 533/421

*Disarmament of Frontier Tribes  
+ Abyssinian Raids*

Previous

17121/31

*see 38561/31. lulu*

Subsequent

3015/1/33

1. For Kenya Conf 9 18/1/31 22

Reports further raids & murders on the Kenya-Abyssinian frontier during the period May to October, 1931, & urges that fresh & special representations be made to the Abyssinian Govt for the disarmament of tribes on the Abyssinian side of the frontier.

although the former refers to our despatch of 31a & 15533/1929 asking for reports on raids as soon as possible after their occurrence. There seems to have been undue delay in reporting these - particularly those which occurred in

Och. 1931, which were mentioned in Sir S. Baston's note enclosed to me 17136/1931, on which the former was asked to furnish a report at G.P. K. file.

2. In consequence the request for a fresh and urgent representation should be made to the Govt is not only belated but has rather lost its sting owing to the fact that Sir S. Baston has already made representations to the Ethiopian Govt. in his note above mentioned, apparently based on the Och. incidents.

3. It seems evident that the Abyssinian Govt. are unable to effect the disarmament of the tribes and that the solution will be by way of the frontier.

1. For Kenya Conf. 9 18/32 2

Reports further raids & murders on the Kenya-Abyssinian frontier during the period May to October, 1931, & urges that full & special representations be made to the Abyssinian Govt for the disarmament of tribes on the Abyssinian side of the frontier.

although the former refers to our despatch of 31a & 15533/1929 asking for reports on raids as soon as possible after their occurrence there seems to have been undue delay in reporting these - particularly those which occurred Oct. 1931. which were mentioned.

Sir S. Dalton's note refers to 17136/1931 on which the former was asked to furnish a report at 9. 10. 31.

2. In response to the request in para 5 that full and urgent representations should be made to the Po is not only delayed but has rather lost its sting owing to the fact that Sir S. Dalton has already made representations to the Ethiopian Govt in his note above mentioned, apparently based on the O.C. incidents.
3. It seems evident that the Abyssinian Govt. are unable to effect the disarmament of the tribes and that the solution will be by way of the frontier.

Tribal levies. Representatives are  
not likely to be of any effect. But  
there is nothing else to use at present.  
? Copy: p. 1 to F.O. with letter

is deciding that the abyss is in fact  
has apparently not implemented this  
promise to discuss their terms (see  
to 2 in 17/36/31) and requesting that  
for the representatives may be made  
emphasizing that the British authorities  
are being forced by these disturbances  
to consider the formation of tribal levies.

H.S. P. 1015/1016  
7/2/32  
(Austin)  
7

ST 66

As to A. there is no reference to  
the formation of tribal levies in this  
despatch. Unless there has been  
some further reference in Kenya  
memo since Sir S. Bantlin's No 8  
Feb. 17, 1931 (6 on 17/36/31), when  
Sir S. Bantlin mentioned the point,  
and it is clear why it is proposed to  
make play with it now. According  
to these papers, the Kenya Govt. have  
not got beyond the stage of decided  
in Feb 1931, when there were by no

means eager to start forming tribal levies.

Subject to this, I agree with the  
proposed action. It will, of course, serve  
no useful purpose beyond registering a  
protest. These raids will go on until  
either we can offer Ethiopia a sufficient  
price to stop them (i.e. a slice of territory,  
or deal effectively with the tribes. It  
is significant that, with the well  
armed & mounted Camel Corps, we  
do not seem to get to anything like  
the same extent on the Somali-Ethiopia  
frontier.

J. Deul  
18/2/32

I agree as to omitting "A."

Draft caption: copy of  
letter to H. H. G. to Sir C. G. C.  
ref!  
H. H. G.  
19/2/32

2 To F.O. - w/c 1 - cons - 25 FEB 1932 15/3/

3 To Gov. Conf (w/c 2) A/1 26 FEB 1932  
(1 amended)





then could be conferred upon their members  
§§ 14-15 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

? As proposed  
S. Duncan  
30/4

Apparently to do not support public  
execution as suggested in the draft - but  
may consider official Station  
Representatives. The question of public  
execution is a matter has come up  
before - the 1st being proposed: see (eg)  
Jan. 6 1907/30. This must now be

to Duncan

St. Allen  
25/3/32

Having regard to the provisions  
of the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1880,  
legal objection to the amendment of section 41  
of the new Abyssinian Order-in-Council (on  
E.A. 28124/31) so as to include one or more places  
in Kenya to which the Court of the Consul-General  
may send an accused British subject for trial;  
but doubtless we shall have to consult the  
Governor generally in the matter.

I think, however, that, in view  
of what Mr. Beckett says in his memorandum of  
1.5.31 (enclosed in No. 1 in Somaliland 28581/31  
attached) about non-professional courts (from  
which it will be observed that the Legal Advisers to  
the Colonial Office are not the only people who  
object to persons being tried and condemned to  
death

death by amateur "judges"), we ought to point out  
to the Foreign Office that, if the draft Abyssinian  
Order-in-Council is amended as suggested above, cases  
of murder may be tried by officers in charge of  
special districts, holding subordinate courts of the  
first or second class (see sections 14 and 15 of the  
Kenya Criminal Procedure Code), who are not lawyers  
but administrative officers, and who may not have the  
assistance of any lawyer, English or otherwise.

20th May, 1932.

H. Duncan.

Drafts should be prepared for  
consideration; they should include the  
following points

To F.O.

→ Add to the explanation at the end  
Mr. Duncan's minute (1) a reference to the  
requirement as to confirmation by the Supreme  
Court in S. 16 of the C.P. Code - Enclosing  
copies of sections 14 - 16 and (2) a statement  
that so far as we know resort to sections 14 and  
15 has only been made in one instance  
i.e. N. and S. Turkana where the powers have  
been conferred on the Provincial Commissioner  
alone.

To

In notes 523  
+ 524 in  
Lizette  
22. 6. 32

To Governor, A. Note that the F.O. proposals do not include the suggestion of public execution (to which the S. of S. could of course not agree)

B. The enclosures to No. 6 need not go to the Governor but point out he has had them direct.

C. In a final paragraph send No. 7 and enclosures.

The drafts should pass through Mr. Duncan.

H.T. ALLEN.

27.5.32.

*enclosure*

*modified to agree  
that the proposal  
in 917: The British  
has an 626. 10000*

8 to 501 14344 (w/c 6 10/10/32) (10/11)  
9 u conf  
10 40 - 6 and - w/c 8 + sections  
14-16 in Criminal Code

JUN 1932

*Major Cole &  
free Seal  
to see to  
23/7/32*

*Recd P.I. Com  
8-7-32  
S. Neal  
23/7/32*

*(P. No. 400  
been in room)*

11 Gov Kemp (Duple) 382 - 12/8/32 7  
Submits views regarding the proposal to amend the new Draft Nigerian Ordinance to allow of the trial in Kenya of accused British subjects sent by the Court of the Consul General, & as to the procedure for the execution of capital sentences in such case.

*Registers to record. In order*

*See an 27080/32.*

*Part  
of the*

*4/10 at rec*

12. Governor Byram Tel 20064/32 - No. 52.

Reports that the Minister of the Interior has received a letter from British subjects near Kani village by Kibaha, followed by news that they have entered the territory near Longoni & are being held by the British Govt. It is proposed to demand the release of these persons & that the British Govt. should also be asked to be despatched to the Bay.

The Galubbe petition & previous material in Kemp, vol no 15 pp 27

of Cont. 3217 (1930).

Copy F.O. letter concerning the previous representation to the Hon Secy to be added to the out standing file copy of the letter on the lines suggested may be taken

*H. P. Smith  
2/11/32*

14 15  
A sketch map and a note showing the troops available are attached.

I submit drafts to the F.O., and to the Governor; the House of Lords Question referred to is in 18065, sent on herewith. If Lord Noel-Buxton gets to hear of this latest raid, he may well allude to it in debate, even though the area concerned is not that referred to in his question.

L. M. Allen

2nd Novr., 1932

Hand of the F.O. Room  
London, Station Lane etc  
L. M. Allen (with 18065)  
7/0

L. M. Allen  
2/11/32

L. M. Allen

15 To the Comptroller of the Customs (Drawing) 2/11/32

6 7.70 ———— 4/11/32

Sir J. St. John

I thank Lord Plymouth for showing me this before Tuesday's debate (see 18095 P. 2). Following the usual practice, this

There will probably be talk of slave raiding as usual there is no evidence of that.

because trying to find out if Kolonias is in Kenya or Abyssinia. The "peaceful mission" may be by Abyssinia represented as in Kenya by our people.

L. M. Allen  
4/11/32

Lord Plymouth,

You should see the debate in the H. of Lords for Tuesday next (the 2<sup>nd</sup> Nov.) arises on a motion by Lord Noel-Buxton asking for information as to raids on the Abyssinia-Sudan (not Kenya) frontier. I understand that the F.O. spokesman will reply on behalf of the Govt.

V.S.  
4/11/32

Sir, thank you. This is a question "not for oral answer", so there can be no debate.

9.  
7.11.32

DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE

To Governor Tel 224 Conf - cons. - 4 November

18. Governor Byrne Tel 206 Conf 5 Nov 32

States it is impossible to state precisely whether  
the village is in Kenya or Abyssinia, given  
Longitude & state from reports received indications are that  
it is in Abyssinia.

It would have been more useful if they  
had told us the latitude.

I have sent copy of 17-18 to Do.

(In Wallinger) S.O.

? Path

J. Allen

but as it is too obscure  
to make clear that will be so

J. Allen

7/11/32

W.S. 8/1/32

Foreign Office

9 Nov 32

DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE

of tel to H.M. Representative Addis Ababa  
stating that matter of raids east of Lake Rudolph should be  
taken up with the Emperor.

20 Foreign Office 9 Nov 32

Trans. copy of tel from H.M. Representative Addis Ababa  
reporting action he has taken regarding the raids on eastern  
shore of Lake Rudolph & enquiring whether there is any feasible  
means of complying with the Emperor's request for transport assistance  
in order to bring Governor Magji to Addis Ababa.

Note 21 on 25065/32-21  
Situation in frontier  
or return

J. H. Wallinger 9 Nov 32  
States that a despatch is being sent to Sir S. Buxton regarding  
submission of Abyssinian raids & encs. copy of cons. with  
Gen. Officer Air Gusty's with Gen. Officer Addis Ababa.

The encs to 20 include as to the  
"Sirelun" papers which are  
in circ. regarding a draft report which  
FO propose to despatch to H.M.  
M. Addis Ababa. In the present  
instance it seems desirable to  
telegraph to the former Kenya asking  
for his views regarding the alternative  
methods of transport for the former  
Magji suggested in instn to 20.

As regards the correspondence enclosed  
with 21 it seems desirable, as is  
suggested in Cairo Residency's  
letter of 23<sup>rd</sup> July that any further  
measures must be judiciously affect  
relations between Abyssinia and  
Kenya - Uganda and with Kenya - Hpa

Should keep in contact with  
the situation.

? Copy of the envelope should  
go to Governor Kenya for info by  
air mail.

J.H. Prosser  
9/14/32

Mr. Allen

The urgent paper - No. 20.

Draft letter submitted for comment copy

F.D. AM L.F.P.

have for 21 which though  
of great interest is not of immediate  
urgency

J.H. Prosser  
9/11

The immediate idea of this  
is to inform

J.H. Prosser

9/11

W.S. 9.11.32

25/11

DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE  
See. to Kya. No. 253 cons. - 9.11.32

to F.O. } (2/122) - B.P. 26 - 12/11/32

110. 15 to 22/12/32

25 Governor Byrnie Tel 209 \_\_\_\_\_ 12<sup>th</sup> Nov 32.  
Reports tel. to H.M. Moffatt at Addis Ababa  
regarding proposals for transport for Governor Gaji to  
Addis Ababa.

? Copy F.O. AM L.F.P. reference  
23, 24 and then review for  
answer of 21

J.H. Prosser  
14/11/32

Mr. Allen

14/11

ance

26 To F.O. } (att 25) 18/12/32  
27 a.m. } 16/11/32

28 Air Ministry \_\_\_\_\_ received 19 Nov 32

Copy of tel. to Head quarters, R.A.F. Middle East giving  
details of visit of Comms of Gaji Province to Addis Ababa &  
inquiring whether any difficulties are seen in proposed arrange-  
ments, number of aircraft required & approx date of flight.

29 To Governor Tel 2222 - cons \_\_\_\_\_ 19 Nov 32

30 To F.O. \_\_\_\_\_ 19 Nov 32

Mr. Walling (F.O.) came on a Saturday  
morning and discussed the position with Mr. Prosser  
o.m. He has heard from Air Ministry that

they are ready to repair the Malakal  
Addis flight as tactical exercise, i.e.  
no change wd. be made against Abyssinia

cost of petrol to be made available at  
Addis and airport <sup>to</sup> ~~be~~ <sup>be</sup> ~~so~~, and  
accommodation for R.A.F. personnel at Addis

F.O., however, cannot without prior Treasury  
sanction incur the contingent liability (in the  
event of the Emperor's default) for the

imperial Airways ~~fare~~ and the road (air) ~~fare~~  
journey in Kenya. S. C. 15. 11. 32

whom I spoke authorized a letter in the  
line of the 29.

Amat Gov. reply; then continue

J. Fraser  
21/11  
at home

31. Foreign Office \_\_\_\_\_ 21 Nov 32  
Trans. copies of ltr. to H. Comm. Cans & H. M. Reps  
Addis Ababa regarding transport for Governor Gaji to  
Addis Ababa

32. Foreign Office \_\_\_\_\_ 21 Nov 32  
Trans. copy of despatch from H. of Representatives  
Addis Ababa & Acting H. Comm. Cans regarding incidents  
on Sudan Abyssinian Boundary.

33. Air Ministry \_\_\_\_\_ - Nov 32  
Trans. copy of letter to F.O. regarding arrangements  
for conveying Gov. of Gaji from Malakal to Addis Ababa.

34. Governor Byrne Tel 216 \_\_\_\_\_ 22 Nov 32  
Given details of estimated cost of transport for Governor  
Gaji & of guarantee to be given by the Emperor. State  
also that Kenya Govt. would accept liability in event of  
default.

35. Foreign Office \_\_\_\_\_ 22 Nov 32  
Trans. copy of telegram from HMH Addis Ababa  
regarding air transport Malakal - Addis

Copy no 34 to F.O. LF also Cans  
to go to day in p.m. 31 (3 days)  
to inform the Wallingford. (to be sent to)  
then receive quickly

J. K. Jones  
23/11/32

Mr Wallingford telephoned to say that  
the F.O. was in the position of  
requiring no action to be taken



34. To Mr. Peterson % \_\_\_\_\_ 24 Nov 32.

Encls. a copy of a tel. to Addis Ababa regarding quantities for flight for Gns. of Waji. & asks that standards maybe instituted to control arrangements direct with S.S. <sup>Director</sup>

To Governor Tel 252 - cono - 25 Nov 32

39. To Governor Tel 256 \_\_\_\_\_ 25 Nov 32.

Extract from minutes on 18066/32

If this plan succeeds it will then be for Conson, whether Sir B. Barton should not be told by telegraph to take the opportunity while the Governor is at Addis Ababa to remind the Emperor of the claims making it clear that they are still alive. and if this is done the Gov. of Kenya should be notified.

40 Letter to F.C. 24th Novr. 1932 (copy attached) refers <sup>Ed. H.T. Allen</sup>

DELETED BY STAFF TO Mr. Peterson % (40 39) \_\_\_\_\_ 26 Nov 32

To Governor Bygone Tel 220 Gaf. \_\_\_\_\_ 26 Nov 32.

State in consequence of reports based on native information that have been reinforced by one company but if more reliable information is received it will be telegraphed at once.

Sub. Res. of meeting \_\_\_\_\_ 29 Nov 32

Encls. a copy of a tel. from Headquarters, Middle East stating flight to Addis Ababa is practicable & giving details of arrangements & route.

Re-circulated as reports 21 and 32 13  
in my minute of 24/11.

It seems unnecessary to send  
FO. a copy of either 38 or 41. See A  
NO 42 ? P. A. G.

J.S. P. MBS/ML  
1/12/32

As proposed in Mr. Pinterini's  
minute of 24 Nov.

At (I have sent FO. a copy of 41 S.O.)

J. S. P. MBS/ML  
1/12

See. Waji. We should see if we can  
understand that one was <sup>company</sup>  
has been sent to Alia Bay. (see FO)

J. S. P. MBS/ML  
2/12

Seen, thank you. In connection of the word  
"reinforce" I would deduce that the company  
has been sent to Alia Bay, or its vicinity  
and that the loops are being found from the  
3-73a. (Horse and Waji).

I am not sure  
that it is wrong to  
be (lost) from the  
1 km. 5 (MBS/ML)  
but I don't know  
how reliable the  
S.P. MBS/ML  
1/12

J.S. P. MBS/ML

2-12-32.

as regards my minute of 1/12. as  
Mr Allen's request I asked Mr  
Wallinger P.O. if he can let  
us have copies of the transmissi-  
on to Kenya of the notes 21 and  
32 which we require. He will  
ascertain and inform.

149. ~~Proposed~~

5/12/32

? 5 It also stated that the despatch  
mentioned is in ready and they  
propose to send it to P. Lawrence.

145.P.

~~Draft as proposed~~

to Priestman's minute of

22/11

100/1000

5/12

abuse

140. ~~Kenya Office~~ 2<sup>nd</sup> Dec. 32

Trans. a copy of a tel from H.M. Representative  
Addis Ababa stating the Emperor will use one of his  
own aeroplanes to bring Gen. of Gaji from Shin Chiniij

141. ~~Kenya Office~~ 6<sup>th</sup> Dec. 32.

Trans. a copy of a despatch from H. Comm. Genl  
along a copy of a draft despatch to H.M. Resident Addis  
Ababa instructing him to be the line on which the Emperor  
disposition of funds should be reviewed with the Emperor,  
with the view of the adoption of a similar attitude by Kenya  
authorities.

43. ? Publy.

44

It seems necessary to send a  
copy with notes to former Kenya  
for his views on the question of  
(1) the policy proposed (2) of applying  
the policy in the case of Kenya.

In this connection it may be  
of the draft despatch it may  
be necessary to raise again the  
question of the delimitation of the  
Kenya - Ethiopia boundary.

I have asked Mr. Wallinger to  
supplies copies of the correspondence  
inclosed with 21 and 32.

All of this should be possible  
to be by air mail of the 13 Dec.

(P.O. has rather neglected us  
in this matter).

145. ~~Proposed~~

9/12/32

On the general question of policy, and  
still more, on the likelihood of repercussions  
on the Kenya frontier from action taken  
by the Sudan, S. of S. should clearly be  
in possession of the Kenya Govt's views  
before making up his mind. If P.O.  
has no objection, as Mr. Priestman proposes

\* It is not recommended  
that it be considered the  
best. But the air to  
the Sudan is not  
in our hands. 1/12/32.

141/0

R. Allen

You showed me this in view of the  
common interest it has for the U.A.R.

Unfortunately the F.O. is away in  
Africa, and his view will not  
be available.

I do not see any alternative to  
consulting the Government of America as  
inspired, but in doing so it will be  
as well to suggest, as you proposed,  
that ~~in considering~~ the question he will  
not doubt take into account the point  
whether the military force at his  
disposal will be sufficient to attack  
Drome and the whole of the  
islands similar to that now proposed  
for the Sudan, or if dealing with  
any reprisals, for action taken by Sudan  
forces, which may be decided against  
Kenya. (The answer is) Ken. in  
the meantime)

[The F.O. draft of Sir S. Barton  
appears to envisage only raids taking  
place to the N. of Lat 6°. The Kenya  
frontier starts short at about Lat 6°40';  
but 100 miles or so in a further N. there  
improving lines.]

Ed Best  
10/12/52.

until  
May 14 /  
2050

the  
with  
the  
the  
the

It seems more important to get  
this off to the Gov. at once than to attempt  
to think out how all the indications e.g.  
of the result of proposals in Kenya that to long  
will no doubt arise that there is no  
to be done and say the truth.

It may be necessary in the  
light of the Eastmore way to consider whether  
the matter should not go to the O.C.

R. Allen  
12/14/52

Said to the Gov. ~~in~~  
by the move in mail saying for  
his objection by all forms or  
could be taken in consequence of  
saying early in  
This part of a note on the  
subject which came in  
Soft in explanation of the frontier

Ed Best  
12.12.52

By ~~the~~ <sup>original</sup>  
12/12/52

446 To Gov. Secret (w/mell con) <sup>was</sup>  
schedule  
13 DEC 1952  
14/12/52

Not necessary  
Revised. V. note 45

47. Note by Major Cole giving details of raid received from Major Costin.

48. Governor Byrne Tel 2358/32 12 Dec 32  
Furnishes further details of the locality & casualties of the raid on Sabha upland No 12. Sketch follows.

48. ? Copy F.O. LF reference 48  
and note quickly for action in the minutes of Sir C. Bothwell's minute 12/12.

If terms unnecessary to join F.O. 47. Major Cole sketch see 48 later.

J.F. P. 10/12/32  
14/12/32

A. H. 14 at once

49. To F.O. (L 48) 22/12

50. Governor Byrne 139 Col. 24 Nov 32  
Trans. a copy of sketch to H.M. Memoirs, Addis Ababa & connected copies, regarding raids & disarmament of frontier tribes. Suggests that British in East. are making no serious attempt to control these frontier tribes and requests copies may be sent to F.O.

50 - This document shows that the unrest in the Kuser - Abyssinia frontier continues but does not seem to call for any specific action beyond informing F.O. It fits in however

Not necessary  
copy 48

with the sudden complaint of no lack of effective administration on the part of the Abyssinians suggested in the draft despatch (see to 44) on which the former's observations were invited.  
? Copy F.O. LF reference 44

J.F. P. 10/12/32  
(Reciev. quickly).

Clearly do not have this at once. Any necessary Co. action can follow later.

Thank the LF informant

16 after

51 To F.O. (L 50) 17/12/32

No further action on 50 seems necessary at present.

51A - I submit a note with reference to Sir C. Bothwell's minute of 12/12 which covers the various questions concerning the draft with instructions 44.

J.F. P. 19/12/32  
50 and 51A sent on for information  
19/12

no do. I do not think there is any need to take exception to the invitation suggestion set the League of Nations made. I will be at the end of the day to be.

It will be very useful

Letter 2 the 'with' has 902 - first and to No 50.

No 51 A. The memorandum is I am afraid rather long but it seems desirable to refer to the earlier history.

ST Allen

20/12/32

I shall not send on the memo. Ed can have Sir J. Agnew's reply to no. 45, and in particular his views on the desirability of his press for following up. I am a little scared of the prospect.

Wait Wed 20.10.32.

52 Foreign Office 22<sup>nd</sup> Dec 32  
Strong copy of a tel. from St. M. Minister, Addis Ababa regarding an interview with Agnew for the Affairs in connection with engagement of 22 November.

53 Foreign Office 22<sup>nd</sup> Dec 32  
Trans. copies of corres. regarding proposals for Sudanese co-operation in actions taken by the Ethiopian authorities against the Amurs of the Nile area.

- 52. The telegram refers to the engagement men named in 48 ? Pathy. B.P.?
- 53. ? On this proposes action in concert with the Abj 35 in rain authorities

There seems no reason to anticipate reaction on Kenya and as it is unnecessary to send a copy of the correspondence to General Ken Pathy

115 Press Release 23/12/32

ST Allen

Let us err on the side of sending too much rather than too little. So send 52 & send to Sir Secretary ref us.

ST Allen

23/12

stance

54 To Sir General (W.C.S.) A/16 Dec 1932

(a) May be done  
(b) 51A Ken  
copy to be sent

his former Should the instructions point raised by Mr Allen in his minute of 23 Nov on 35 (see Sir C. Buttensley's minute following thereon) now be kept pursued?

Dr. Allen

Hardly worth while, now?

ST Allen 30/12

115 Press Release 25/12/32

55. Governor Byene Tel 261 Secret 31<sup>st</sup> Dec 32

Suggests that F.O. policy might lead to a situation more embarrassing than that at present existing & it is of the opinion policy should be increased diplomatic pressure on Ethiopia Govt. to control & demand Sudan tribes.

Byene's letter any variation on previous instructions

BT Allen

55A

I attach a rough summary of the salient parts of the correspondence leading up to the draft despatch. Although the Governor in (55) bases his opposition to the Foreign Office proposals on the Sudan's attitude towards the route proposed by the Sudan against further proposals of the Foreign Office for reprisals, and although the Sudan views on the draft despatch have not yet been received, it seems evident that the ~~proposals~~ <sup>proposals</sup> by Sudan forces operating in the area within the territories of the Sudan mentioned in para. 4(b) of the F.O.

Snatch 444

Snatch 444

Snatch 421

despatch of the 21<sup>st</sup> December, 1932, and touched on in para. 1 of the draft despatch, would permit the reprisals suggested in para. 1 of the Foreign Office despatch of the 13<sup>th</sup> July, 1932.

The objection ~~is~~ <sup>is</sup> seems cogent and it does not therefore appear possible to ~~oppose~~ <sup>oppose</sup> the Foreign Office forward policy.

The position seems to be that in so far as the draft despatch deals with the causes of unrest and the measures and their remedies it would apply to Kenya, but in addition the Foreign Office is faced with definite slave raids whereas Kenya is concerned only with complications arising out of inter-tribal feuds. The League of Nations would, no doubt, in view of the recent proposals of the Committee of Experts on Slavery view with little or no objection the institution of drastic measures to stop slave

raids and to rescue enslaved persons. This would hardly apply to inter-tribal feuds (vide para. 4 of the Cairo despatch of the 2<sup>nd</sup> July, 1932). There seems, therefore, good reason to oppose the Foreign Office proposals and to endeavour to achieve control on the lines proposed by Kenya in various suggestions, e.g. (1) by the institution of tribal courts, (2) by special frontier legislation to control Kenya tribes, and (3) by demarcation of the Kenya-Abyssinian boundary.

A specific application ~~is~~ <sup>is</sup> Kenya for the increase of the tribal police about Moyale tracks. In the first instance send a copy of (45) to the Foreign Office under a cover letter giving a history of the instructions mentioned in the last paragraph and saying that you are inclined to agree with para. 1 of the Governor's telegram, but before taking a decision would be glad to learn what the Sudan views are on the draft despatch.

H.S. Parnsken 4/1/33

\* see the suggestions of the Experts in papers 11-12 of the Report attached (para 25)

Minuted BT Allen after discussion with him last week:-

I agree with H.S. Parnsken that the Governor's attitude towards the F.O. proposal (in the marked passages of para. 9 of the 2<sup>nd</sup> enclosure to

44) is justified.

The Governor does not, in  
deal with the point whether  
the forces at his disposal would  
be sufficient to deal with ~~Ethiopian~~  
reprisals directed against Kenya;  
but there is no doubt that they  
would not.

It is of course the F.O. business,  
but it certainly would seem most  
expedient and embarrassing that  
British administrations should  
themselves take the law into their own  
hands before H. N. G. have  
taken what seems the proper  
legal course of taking a complaint  
against a member of the League  
to the League itself. Their attitude

is the more surprising in that on Somaliland papers  
(which will be sent on) they, and Sir S. Barton, are  
clearly anxious to take any step possible to maintain  
improved relations with the Emperor.

As to the last paragraph of the telegram  
(55), if the Foreign Office proposals are eventually  
adopted, the instructions of 1929 (15533/29) will  
certainly become obsolete; but not otherwise.

I have discussed shortly with you, and it  
seemed best merely, at this stage, to send copy of 55  
to Foreign Office, with copy 45, reference 44, saying  
that before expressing any opinion Secretary of State  
would prefer to wait for the view of the High  
Commissioner in Egypt and the Sudan Government, and  
any further observations the Foreign Office may have  
to make in the light of those views. As regards the  
last para. of 55, give a reference to 11 and 14 of  
15533/29, and say that the procedure indicated in 10  
of that paper will appear to require re-consideration  
in the event of the policy indicated in the enclosures  
to 44 on this file being resolved upon, but that  
otherwise the Secretary of State is not aware that  
any variation need be contemplated.]

Copy above to go to the Governor.

(It is also for consideration whether we  
should not ask the Foreign Office privately whether  
it would not be as well to consider if, as an  
alternative to the policy they are now suggesting, the  
question of effective control of raids in this part of  
the Ethiopian frontier could suitably be dealt with  
as part of the general "deal" with Ethiopia - if it is  
eventually decided that a deal can be entertained - in  
connection with Somaliland affairs).

W. S. H. H.

S. Steel

7.1.33



but merely in tribal squabbles.

The ideal solution would be to persuade the Abyssinian Government to grant the right of pursuit involving crossing the frontier and taking the punitive measures suggested. But the Abyssinian Government would probably demand reciprocity.

Cairo, after consultation with Khartoum (see Khartoum despatch of 11th August 1932) considered that reprisals should only be undertaken with the prior consent of the Abyssinian Government and suggested that in the first instance the Emperor should be pressed to

- (1) check the illicit arms traffic;
- (2) increase administrative control of the frontier areas;
- (3) rectify the frontier;
- (4) instruct frontier representatives to maintain close co-operation with the Sudan;
- (5) agree to the crossing of the frontier

by aircraft to pursue, punish or reconnoitre. Foreign Office agreed to put forward the above proposals but refused to adopt the suggestion that the consent of the Ethiopian Government should be sought in advance for the taking of counter measures involving a disregard of the frontier as the threat of reprisals would probably assist the negotiations. Later, Sir S. Barton raised the question of

- (1) the practicability of sending joint punitive expeditions against

(Khartoum despatch  
17th October,  
1932)

(F.O. despatch  
6th December,  
1932)

(Sud. R. 44)

(Sud. R. 44)

against border tribes, and

- (2) the action to be taken in the case of a tribe seeking refuge in British or Sudan territory.

Khartoum considered that (1) was open to grave objection on account of inevitable friction and that (2) should be dealt with on its merits, preferably on humanitarian grounds.

Foreign Office, after considering the above views, decided that the Sudan must protect the integrity of their territory by positive action where not pursuit was impossible. Foreign Office therefore prepared a draft despatch advocating

- (1) prompt restitution and compensation in respect of past raids caused by aggressors;
- (2) re-organization of the control of the Abyssinian provinces to ensure that they should be able to inflict punishment for raids.

- (3) co-operation to be maintained between frontier representatives;
- (4) Abyssinia to permit visits by Sudan officers to the Sudan Nuer in Abyssinia;
- (5) rectification of the Sudan-Abyssinia frontier;
- (6) closer administration of the northern area;
- (7) action to implement the Arms Treaty, 1930;
- (8) a statement that future raids will not be allowed to go unpunished: that the Abyssinian Govt. in the event of Abyssinian forces not being immediately available should

(Cairo despatch  
of 23rd August,  
1932)

(Sud. R. 21)

(Cairo despatch  
of 23rd August,  
1932)

(Sud. R. 44)

(22nd August,  
1932, enclosure  
to 32)

should acquiesce in the punishment of raiders by Sudan forces without regard to the front.

(9) assumes that the Emperor desires to ensure ~~the~~ conditions and will therefore not object to measures to secure this;

(10) if the proposals are not favourably received, particularly those in (8), threaten to refer the question to the League of Nations for endorsement of the ~~action~~ action now proposed.

44  
Foreign Office invited Colonial Office to concur in the policy in the draft despatch and also to consider the adoption of a similar attitude by Kenya.

The Governor of Kenya

(a) supports the views of Cairo and Khartoum that ~~retrials~~ are inadvisable and that diplomatic pressure is preferable.

(b) proposes by the use of forward military posts and patrols and the use of ~~the~~ police to protect the frontier and punish raiders when found.

(c) considers that the instructions approved in (15) in 15533/29 are suitable and adequate. These instructions were issued with Foreign Office concurrence to supersede previous instructions issued in 1920, which permitted pursuit across

should acquiesce in the punishment of raiders by Sudan forces without regard to the frontier;

(9) assures that the Emperor desires to ensure settled conditions and will therefore not object to measures to secure this;

(10) if the proposals are not favourably received, particularly those in (8), threaten to refer the question to the League of Nations for endorsement of the action now proposed.

44

Foreign Office invited Colonial Office to concur in the policy in the draft despatch and also to consider the adoption of a similar attitude by Kenya.

The Governor of Kenya

(a) supports ~~the~~ policy of Cairo and ~~thinks~~ that reprisals are inadvisable and that diplomatic pressure is preferable;

(b) proposes by the use of forward military posts and patrols and the use of tribal police to protect the frontier and punish raiders when found;

(c) considers that the instructions approved in (10) in 1933/36 are suitable and adequate. These instructions were issued with Foreign Office concurrence to supersede previous instructions issued in 1930, which permitted pursuit

across

RECEIVED

20 JAN 1933

COPY TO THE SECRETARY

23

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

Dated 31st December, 1932. Received in the Colonial Office at 2.47 p.m. on 31st December, 1932.

No.261. Se ret.

No.45

Your separate despatch of the 13th of December. After consulting my advisers I find myself in agreement with the views of the High Commissioner and Governor General of the Sudan expressed in correspondence. I am of the opinion that forward policy suggested by Foreign Office might lead to a situation more embarrassing than that at present existing and which would ultimately result in such friction as might involve Governments concerned in heavy expenditure which none of them at present can afford.

I believe the Emperor is anxious to do what he can to bring the unruly/tribes under some measure of control and to antagonize him now would be a mistake. In my opinion our policy should be increased diplomatic pressure to make the Ethiopian Government exercise proper control and disarm their border tribes to prohibit scandalous and unrestricted traffic in rifles from the hinterland and to demand compensation when such is due.

Kenya on her part must take all possible measures to guard her frontier from raids and to punish raiders when found. This has been effectively accomplished in Turkana and I anticipate similar measures will have to be taken in the east of Lake Tanganyika. Proposals have already been submitted to you for increasing the armed tribal police between Moyale and Mander.

I would be glad to know whether any variation in the instructions approved in your predecessor's Confidential telegram of the 11th of April, 1929, is contemplated. In my view they are both suitable and adequate.

14 JAN 1933

Copy 7 C

Secretary - 1015/1/11 (1)

Neus 15533/19

In any further communication on this subject, please quote

No J 3206/44/1.

and address—

not to any person by name,

but to—

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

FOREIGN OFFICE

S.W. 1.

22nd December, 1904.

24  
53

Sir,

No 32

With reference to Foreign Office letter No. J 3018/44/1 of the 21st November, regarding the incidents on the Sudan-Abyssinia boundary which form the subject of Cmd. Paper No. 4154 of August last, I am directed by the Secretary Sir John Simon to transmit to you herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, copies of a despatch from His Majesty's High Commissioner at Cairo regarding the proposals of the Sudan Government for a Chinese expedition in the action which was temporarily taken by the Ethiopian authorities against the Akush of the Nile area last February, and of the reply which Sir John Simon has returned.

2. As the Secretary of State for the Colonies is aware the liquidation of the said question is expressly excluded from the procedure discussed in the enclosures to Foreign Office letter No. 2956/44, 1 of the 11th December, the date of which Sir John Simon has written, regarding to the Sudan the Ethiopian Government.

3. A similar letter has been addressed to the Air Ministry and War Office.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

The Under-Secretary of State,

Colonial Office.

NO 44

ABYSSINIA

November 12 1932

CONFIDENTIAL

SECTION I.

J 3306/44.1

No. 1

Sir P. Loring to Sir John Simon. Received December 12

(No 1058

Sir

Khartoum, November 29 1932

I HAVE the honour to enclose herewith, with reference to Mr. R. Campbell's despatch No. 973 of the 29th October (copy of despatch which I have to send from the Governor General of the Sudan) containing proposals for Sudanese cooperation in the action which presumably will be taken by the Ethiopian authorities against Aniak of the Gifa area next February.

2. I concur in Sir J. Maffey's proposals as set forth in paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 of his despatch, and I agree that even in the eventuality foreseen in paragraph 7, the presence of Sudan Detachment 1 on the frontier will serve a useful purpose.

PERCY LORING

High Commissioner

Enclosure No. 1

Sir J. Maffey to Sir P. Loring

No. 258

Sir

Aden, November 18 1932

YOU, I understand, will be anxious that as a result of the meeting held at Lamdena in June of this year the Ethiopian Government should be taken effective action to punish the Aniak of the Gifa area for their failure to fulfil the terms of the agreement of the 15th October 1931, and that in accepting the relevant sections of the Lamdena agreement the Abyssinians added a clause to the effect that facilities should be given to the Government of the Sudan with a view to handing over to it, stopping those raiders who may still be in the Sudanese territory. See the papers forwarded to you in the file of Addis Ababa despatch No. 35 of the 18th August 1932.

2. As stated in paragraph 1 of Khartoum despatch No. 244 of the 17th October 1932, consideration has to be given to the steps which should be taken on our side of the frontier in the event of Abyssinians commencing operations in the Gifa district, the objects which it appears to me desirable to pursue being as follows:

- 1. To deny asylum in Sudan territory to Abyssinian tribesmen implicated in the raids and to prevent as far as possible the influx of substantial refugees.
- 2. To make suitable arrangements for the reception of combatants who may take refuge in the Sudan in the event of a large-scale operation, it will be impossible to refuse a measure of protection.
- 3. To maintain confidence and preserve order amongst the Aniak, especially those inhabiting the Abadia area of the Gifa area, by the Akoba River who are closely connected with the Aniak, and to secure organisation with the Gifa tribesmen whose administration has not yet been fully developed.

3. The precise date of the Ethiopian punitive expedition is uncertain (see Khartoum telegram No. 112 of the 4th November 1932) and, in view of the fact, however, that such operations if undertaken at all must utilise the brief dry season, I am assuming for the purpose of the precautionary measures to be taken on the Sudan side of the frontier that the Abyssinians will take action some time

in February and that their expedition will have been concluded by the end of April.

4. I am accordingly arranging for two companies of the cavalry and mounted rifles to proceed to the Upper Nile Province at the beginning of January with the object, in the first instance, of carrying out exercises which form part of normal military training. From February onwards these troops will be stationed in the Adia area, where their presence will no doubt be of assistance to the civil authorities, who will be engaged in an effort to organise the tribal administration of the Sudan Anuak.

5. In the event of the Abyssinian punitive expedition meeting with resistance on the part of the Gila tribesmen, the Sudan Defence Force troops, together with mounted province police, will be employed in guarding the more vulnerable sectors of the frontier in order to prevent the escape of armed combatants into the Sudan, and to round up any Abyssinian Anuak who may succeed in reaching our territory. In view of the latter possibility it will probably become necessary to establish refugee camps in which Abyssinian Anuak can be interned until the termination of the Ethiopian punitive expedition.

6. During this stage, should it arise, a flight of aircraft of the Royal Air Force will, subject to your Excellency's concurrence, co-operate with the ground troops in patrolling the frontier and affording any assistance that may be required in the achievement of the objectives outlined above.

7. In the absence of precise information as to the intentions of the Ethiopian authorities the arrangements here described are being made to cover such contingencies as can be foreseen. It is possible, of course, that Kanyazmatch Majid Abdir will secure the submission of the Gila Anuak and the restoration of captives and stock without having to resort to force; I am confident, however, that even in this case the presence of the troops in the frontier will have achieved a useful purpose.

8. I trust that the provisional measures outlined above meet with the general concurrence of your Excellency

I have, &c.

J. L. MAFFEY,  
Governor-General of the Sudan.

in February and that their expedition will have been concluded by the end of April.

4. I am accordingly arranging for two companies of the cavalry and mounted rifles to proceed to the Upper Nile Province at the beginning of January with the object, in the first instance, of carrying out exercises which form part of normal military training. From February onwards these troops will be stationed in the Adonga area, where their presence will no doubt be of assistance to the civil authorities, who will be engaged in an effort to organise the tribal administration of the Sudan Anuak.

5. In the event of the Abyssinian punitive expedition meeting with resistance on the part of the Gila tribesmen, the Sudan Defence Force troops, together with mounted province police, will be employed in guarding the more vulnerable sectors of the frontier in order to prevent the escape of armed combatants into the Sudan, and to round up any Abyssinian Anuak who may succeed in reaching our territory. In view of the latter possibility it will probably become necessary to establish refugee camps in which Abyssinian Anuak can be interned until the termination of the Ethiopian punitive expedition.

6. During this stage, should it arise, a flight of aircraft of the Royal Air Force will, subject to your Excellency's concurrence, co-operate with the ground troops in patrolling the frontier and affording any assistance that may be required in the achievement of the objectives outlined above.

7. In the absence of precise information as to the intentions of the Ethiopian authorities the arrangements here described are being made so as to cover such contingencies as can be foreseen. It is possible, of course, that Kanyazmatch Majid Abdou will, in the submission of the Gila Anuak and the restoration of captives and stock without having to resort to force; I am confident, however, that even in this case the presence of the troops in the frontier area will have achieved a useful purpose.

8. I trust that the provisional measures outlined above meet with the general concurrence of your Excellency.

I have, &c.  
**J. L. MAFFEY,**  
*Governor-General of the Sudan.*

No.1034.

(2 3806/44/1)

26  
FOREIGN OFFICE. S.W.1.

21st December, 1932.

Sir,

I have received your despatch No.1058 (272/154/32) of the 29th November in which was enclosed a copy of a despatch from the Governor-General of the Sudan containing proposals for Sudanese co-operation in the action which will presumably be taken by the Ethiopian authorities against the Annak of the Gila area next February.

2. I approve Sir John Maffey's proposals as set forth in that despatch, and I shall be glad if you will so inform the Acting Governor-General.

3. A copy of a despatch which I have addressed to Sir Sidney Barton on this subject is enclosed.

I am, with great truth and regard,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(For the Secretary of State)

MAURICE PETERSON

Sir Percy Loraine, Bart., K.C.M.G.

etc., etc., etc.

Cairo.

No.1024.

(J 3306/44/1)

FOREIGN OFFICE. S.W.1.

21st December, 1932.

Sir,

I have received your despatch No.1058 (272/154/32) of the 27th November in which was enclosed a copy of a despatch from the Governor-General of the Sudan containing proposals for Sudanese co-operation in the ~~operation~~ <sup>action</sup> which will presumably be taken by the Ethiopian authorities against the Anuk of the Gila area next February.

1. I approve Sir John Maffey's proposals as set forth in that despatch, and I shall be glad if you will so inform the Acting Governor-General.

2. A copy of a despatch which I have addressed to Sir Sidney Barton on this subject is enclosed.

I am, with great truth and regard,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(For the Secretary of State)

Sir Percy Loraine, Bart., K.O.M.G.

etc., etc., etc.

Cairo.

No. 293.

(S 3306/44/1)

POST OFFICE, S.W.1.  
31st December, 1932.

Sir,

With reference to Mr. Ronald Campbell's despatch No. 973 (872/128, 23) to you of the 26th inst. herewith I transmit to you herewith a copy of a despatch from His Majesty's High Commissioner at Cairo regarding Sudanese co-operation in the action which will presumably be taken by the Ethiopian authorities against the ~~armies~~ <sup>armies</sup> of the wild arabs next February. A copy of my reply to Sir Percy Corbin is also enclosed.

I shall be glad to inform you in due course what arrangements the Ethiopian Government are making to implement the Geneva agreement. You should have no communication to the Ethiopian Government regarding the measures which the Sudan Government have in mind until you have satisfied yourself that the Ethiopian Government are in fact prepared to take action at the time in question.

I am, with great truth and regard,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(For the Secretary of State)

Sir Sidney Barton, C.B., V.O., L.D.S.,

Sir, Sir, Sir,

Attn: Akaba.

In any further communication on this subject, please quote

No J 3370/44/1

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

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

5228

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

Foreign Office,

22<sup>nd</sup> Dec., 1932.

Reference to previous correspondence

F.O. letter J 3027/44/1 of Nov 9<sup>th</sup>

No 20

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.

Subject.

Tel from H. M. Minister

Addis Ababa

No 70 of 20<sup>th</sup> Dec.

Incidents on Kenya-Abyssinia

frontier

Similar letter sent to

NO DISTRIBUTION.

Decode. Sir ~~Robert~~ (Addis Ababa)  
D. (Wireless) 20th December, 1938.  
R. 8.00 p.m. 20th December, 1938.  
No. 70.

My telegram No. 58.

Following has been sent to Nairobi No. 17  
reference Governor's telegram to Secretary of State for  
the Colonies of December 18th. Begins:-

Your telegram No. 23.

At an interview with Minister for Foreign Affairs  
on December 17th letter read out long telegram from  
Governor of Bako about engagement of November 22nd.  
Report was obviously exaggerated. He maintained that  
village in question was in Abyssinian territory and  
that its inhabitants paid taxes to Abyssinian authorities.  
He was told in reply that village was well within British  
territory and that being on the lake shore there should  
be no doubt as to where frontier was. Lastly he was  
told that troops would remain on shore until we saw  
what action Abyssinian government were going to take.

No explanation has yet been given of the two  
original raids or of measure of satisfaction that will  
be granted. Ends.

The situation on the Abyssinia-Kenya Frontier.

As regards Abyssinia, the Government of Kenya is directly concerned at present with the following matters:-

- (1). Outstanding claims for compensation amounting to £31,791 in respect of raids by Abyssinians (Merille and Donyiro) on Kenya subjects in 1928 - 1929 in which large numbers of Kenya natives were killed and considerable loot taken.
- (2). Various territorial claims owing to the indeterminate nature of the <sup>boundary</sup> country, e.g. the occupation of the Abyssinians of Namrupus, and fishing <sup>rights</sup> in Lake Rudolf.
- (3). Current disputes in respect of:
  - (a) ~~intertribal feuds and murders~~ which constantly occur owing to the lack of administration on the Abyssinian side of the frontier, and to their failure to control the arms traffic, and
  - (b) the recent attacks on Kenya subjects by the Abyssinians ~~to the east of Lake Rudolf~~

To deal with 3 (a), and possibly (b), it was proposed to institute an arbitration board composed of equal numbers of tribal chiefs from Kenya and Abyssinia. The Abyssinian Government agreed to give full powers to the Governor of Maji to institute this system if the local tribal chiefs agreed. A meeting was therefore arranged in April, 1932, attended by representatives of Kenya and Abyssinia and by the tribes, and with the consent of the tribes an agreement was drawn up. The Governor of Maji refused, however, to ratify this agreement.

agreement on the ground that he had received subsequent instructions by telegraph from his Government not to ratify but to refer. He also refused to agree to a settlement of the fishing <sup>rights</sup> ~~rights~~ and of <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ occupation of the village of Namurapus, mentioned in (c) above.

At the request of the Colonial Office, the Foreign Office had agreed to address a note of protest to the Abyssinian Government when the raids mentioned in (b) above occurred. Sir S. Barton thereupon sought an interview with the Emperor and pointed out to him that the immediate causes of the raids must be ascribed to the unexplained failure of the Governor of <sup>of</sup> ~~the~~ Maji Province to conclude an agreement for peace between Abyssinian and Kenya tribesmen at the meeting above mentioned. The Emperor then proposed to get the Governor of Maji ~~at once to Addis Ababa~~ <sup>at once to Addis Ababa</sup> by air to receive personal and definite instructions covering the whole frontier situation in the neighbourhood of Lake Rudolf. In view of this, the Colonial Office decided that it was unnecessary to send a note of protest until the Emperor had had an opportunity of giving instructions to the Governor of Maji.

Meanwhile, similar unsettled conditions prevailed on the Sudan-Abyssinia frontier, e.g. <sup>raids</sup> ~~raids~~ from Abyssinia took place during the first six months of this year. The Foreign Office suggested to the High Commissioner, Cairo, that more energetic measures should be taken, either by direct prevention, or by reprisals (by use of air-craft or by the despatch of a punitive column after the rainy season with a view to destroying villages and taking hostages from the tribes concerned in the raids).

After consultation with the Government of the Sudan, the High Commissioner, Cairo, considered that reprisals might lead to counter attacks by the armed forces of the Abyssinian Government and that the Sudan Government, before taking any punitive measures, should therefore be satisfied that they could deal with all eventualities and that the Governments of Kenya and Uganda should be consulted before any definite decision was taken.

Later Sir S. Barton also raised again the question of the possibility of joint action on the part of Abyssinia and the Sudan against rebellious frontier tribes.

The Foreign Office then sent for the draft despatch which, subject to the concurrence of Sir Percy Loraine and the Government of Sudan, it is proposed to send to His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa suggesting the preventive measures (including rectification of the frontier) which should be taken by the Abyssinian Government and then proposing, as regards future raids, one of the following methods:-

- (a) prompt punishment by Abyssinian forces.
- (b) punishment by Sudanese forces operating where necessary within the territories of Abyssinia with the concurrence of the Emperor, to be given immediately upon the making by Sir S. Barton of the representations now proposed, and
- (c) in the event of the Emperor's prompt concurrence not being forthcoming, punishment by Sudanese forces operating with the approval of the Council of the League of Nations.

The Foreign Office asked the Secretary of State to consider the advisability of the adoption by

Kenya, involving modification of the draft despatch, of a similar attitude and also invited his concurrence in the proposed policy for the Sudan in the light of the possibility of reprisals against Kenya.

The Governor of Kenya has therefore been asked to furnish his observations on this proposed draft despatch, taking into account the question of the sufficiency of the military force at his disposal.

In the meantime, a despatch has been received from Kenya indicating that no serious attempt is being made by the Ethiopian Government to fulfil their obligation to secure a firm administration of the tribesmen on their frontier. The enclosures include a despatch to His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa in

which the Governor has suggested that, if this state of affairs continues, it might be a matter for consideration whether the present state of affairs in Kenya, and possibly on the Sudan frontier, should not be formally referred to the Council of the League of Nations.

34  
50

KENYA

NO 39

CONFIDENTIAL.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE  
NAIROBI  
KENYA

RECEIVED  
NOV 22 1952

22 November, 1952.

Sir,

No

I have the honour to refer to my Confidential despatch No. 1 of the 10th January on the subject of the situation on the Kenya-Abyssinian frontier and to transmit to you a copy of my despatch No. A.I.A.F. 2 of the 2nd November to His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa and of the connected correspondence.

No 11

The recent massacre of British subjects near Lake Rudolf and the subsequent rail-rail into British territory which I reported in my Confidential telegram dated on the 1st November, the failure of the negotiations in Northern Sudan, reported in Mr. Moore's Confidential despatch No. 1 of the 1st August, and the enclosures to this despatch indicate, in my opinion, that no serious attempt is being made by the Sudanese Government to fulfil their obligation to secure a firm administration of the tribesmen on their frontier.

I shall be grateful if these papers may be brought to the notice of the Foreign Office.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient, humble servant,

11/22

Secretary-General.

JOY KAWOOR

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

ARMY.

NO. 30/1/11/86.

CONFIDENTIAL.

24 November, 1935.

SECRET

with reference to my despatch No. 42/14/27/4  
 22/11/37 of the 14th October on the subject of the  
 disarmament of the Boran tribes and to telegraphic  
 correspondence regarding ~~the~~ affairs in the Borana Province  
 arising with my telegram No. 14 of the 10th November. I  
 have the honour to transmit to you copies of a Confidential  
 letter of the 20th October from His Majesty's Consul for  
 Northern Abyssinia, Mege, and of Confidential letters  
 Nos. 120.17/13/1/1449 and 1450 of the 4th November from  
 the Provincial Commissioner, Northern Frontier Province,  
 Nairobi, with their enclosures.

2. Information has now been received that a  
 raiding party of Kerille has collected in the North West  
 Kikuyu area preparing for a further raid down the West  
 side of the Lake.

The disturbed state of affairs on the  
 Kikuyu-Abyssinian frontier is a continual menace to the  
 lives and property of the tribesmen, and it is scarcely  
 putting the matter too strongly to say that the state of  
 affairs has gone from bad to worse.

3. I am aware that as a result of your  
 representations the Emperor is taking a personal interest  
 in frontier affairs and has suggested that the Governor  
 of Raji should come to Nairobi to discuss frontier  
 conditions

HIS MAJESTY'S MINISTER,  
 THE BRITISH LEGATION,  
 ADDIS ABABA.

2.

conditions here. Such conversations are, however, likely to prove abortive, unless the Governor is vested with sufficient authority to make binding agreements with a reasonable prospect of their being implemented and carried out by the Abyssinian Government. Should this proposed visit materialize, I trust you will see that this aspect of the negotiations is strongly represented in the appropriate quarters.

4. The Government of Kenya cannot go on meeting indefinitely the unnecessary anxiety and expense caused by the failure of the Abyssinian Government to exercise that control of her nationals which is expected of her as a civilized state and as a member of the League of Nations. If she continues to fail to meet her obligations in this matter, it would appear to be a matter for serious consideration whether the present state of affairs on the Kenya, and possibly on the Sudan, should not form the subject of a formal reference to the Council of the League of Nations.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. BYRNE

Brigadier-General,  
GOVERNOR.

COPY

37

TELEGRAM FROM BARTON, ADDIS ABABA.  
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, NAIROBI.

Despatched 2nd August, 1932.  
Received and typed 3rd August.

1 Despatch No. 11. I have had a long interview with the Governor of the Boran in the presence of the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Former, while not unreasonable and promising that registration of arms, now in progress, will be followed by actual disarming, is inclined to argue:-

1. that more deaths are caused by spears and arrows than by bullets and
2. that disarming of our tribes is not complete.

It would assist me if I could receive, as soon as possible, report asked for in paragraph 4 of my despatch No. 7 to Mega (see His Majesty's Consul's despatch to the Colonial Office of the 13th June).

BARTON,

(H.M. Minister, ~~ADDIS~~  
Ababa).

COPY

TELEGRAM TO PRODROME, ADDIS ABABA.  
Despatched 30th August, 1932.

Your telegram of the 2nd August. DISARMAMENT OF FRONTIER TRIBES. (i) Records for years 1930 to 1932 show casualties due to violence near the frontier from bullets 102 and from spears and arrows 31. Moreover it is held that those armed with the latter are generally accompanied by riflemen. (ii) Provincial Commissioner points out that rifles of tribes in Jubaland were confiscated and destroyed in 1919 and nearly all in Marsabit District similarly treated in 1928. In the same year possession of rifles was made an offence under the Arms Ordinance in Moyale and Gurreh Districts where any rifles found were confiscated and destroyed. His opinion is that very few rifles are owned and hidden by British Tribes in British territory but some so owned are hidden in Abyssinian territory. Minister agrees with all of the foregoing. Despatch follows.

GOVERNOR'S DEPUTY.

NAD.5/4/22/111/57.

14 October, 1952.

Your despatch No. 7  
to H.H. Consul, Bogo.  
Your telegram d/d  
2nd August.  
My telegram d/d  
30th August - copy  
now enclosed.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to the marginally noted papers on the subject of the disarmament of the Boran tribes. A copy of the Governor's Deputy's telegram of the 30th August is enclosed for facility of reference.

2. That telegram dealt concisely with the arguments advanced by the Governor of Borans and in amplification of this Government's contentions I enclose for your information copies of the orders made by the District Commissioner, Moyale, prohibiting the carrying of fire-arms by the tribesmen within his jurisdiction.

I should add, in explanation, that any attempt at forcible disarmament, such as was undertaken in the HarSabit and Kaji Districts, would have proved abortive because the rifles would merely have been passed to the other side of the border.

3. I should welcome definite evidence of the whereabouts of rifles on the British side of the boundary, since it is appreciated that so long as Ethiopian Subjects are allowed to carry rifles it will always be possible for some British Subjects to obtain them. It was for that reason that a joint and simultaneous disarmament was recommended in 1927.

/s/ Finally,

HIS MAJESTY'S MINISTER,  
THE BRITISH LEGATION,  
ADDIS ABABA.

2.

4. Finally, I would refer to recent despatches addressed to you by the Consul at Haji, and particularly to paragraphs 1 to 3 of his despatch No. 29 of the 4th July, from which it appears that the traffic in arms and ammunition continues to flourish at least in that area, and to paragraph 15 of despatch No. 145/1/32 of the 1st September addressed to you by the Acting Consul at Mege, reporting the capture by the Gurreh of 18 Moran armed with rifles who had entered their territory. Such a state of affairs, you will agree, justifies my asking you to press to the utmost for some tangible proof of an intention by the Ethiopian Government to give effect to the recently ratified Abyssinian Arms Traffic Treaty, 1930, in the preamble to which it is expressly stated that a purpose of its provisions is to prevent "the menace to the peace of Abyssinia and the adjacent territories of the other three Powers which is caused by the acquisition of arms and ammunition by unauthorized persons".

I have the honour to be,

Your most obedient servant,

J. BYRNE

Brigadier-General,  
GOVERNOR.

41  
COPY

Under Section 9 of Cap. 129 of the Revised Edition of the Laws of Kenya, I have to-day directed Jeldess Jarao, Official Headman of the Boran in Moyale District to issue orders under Section 8(d) Cap. 129 to the natives residing within the local limits of his jurisdiction prohibiting the carrying of fire-arms by them, such prohibition to take effect from April 1st, 1928.

(Sd.) A.A. Seldon.

District Commissioner,  
Moyale, February 9th, 1928.

Note:

This includes all Boran in Moyale and all Gabbra in the district as they are "Shogat" to the Boran.

There were also present when the order was given to Jeldess Jarao, the following headmen:-

Bora Seriti	Boran
Galgalle Madale	"
Hasaan Halake	"
Diid Kanje	Gabbra.

42  
COPY

Under Section 9 of Cap.129 of the Revised Edition of the Laws of Kenya, I have to-day directed Ido Robleh (through his sub-headman Abdi Hatchi, Ido Robleh being ill and unable to come to Moyale) Official Headman of the Ajuran in Moyale District to issue orders under Section 8(d) Cap.129 to the natives residing within the local limits of his jurisdiction prohibiting the carrying of fire-arms by them: such prohibition to take effect from April 1st, 1928.

(Sd.) A.A. Seldon.

District Commissioner,  
Moyale, February 16th, 1928.

43  
COPY

Under Section 9 of Cap. 129 of the Revised Edition of the Laws, I have to-day directed Kuno Dida, Official Headman of the Sakye in Moyale District to issue orders under Section 8(d) Cap. 129 to the natives residing within the local limits of his jurisdiction prohibiting the carrying of fire-arms by them: such prohibition to take effect from April 1st, 1928.

(Sd.) A.A. Seldon.  
District Commissioner,  
Moyale, February 9th, 1928.

COPY

TELEGRAM TO PRODROME, ADDIS ABABA.  
Despatched 27th October, 1932.

Following from Keoce begins:- "If Governor Ashenafi cannot return immediately request responsible substitute be sent. Situation unsatisfactory. Subordinate officers quarrelling, soldiers disobedient and tribes likely to give trouble on the frontier. Ems".

He also reports that the Press telegraphic instructions from Governor Ashenafi referred to in your telegram of 15th September have not been received.

A ZEMBE.

TELEGRAM FROM PRODROME, ADDIS ABABA.  
R. HIS MICHELLEBY THE GOVERNOR, MALKOR.

Despatched 21st October, 1932.  
Received and typed 1st November, 1932.

Your telegram of 15th October. Copy of Keoce's message has been handed to Minister for Foreign Affairs for Emperor. Ashenafi himself professes to be anxious to return but I have been trying to reach some agreement regarding frontier question before he leaves here. Present position is as follows: see Mr. Connel's despatch of 15th December 1931.

1. HOBE RAIDERS. Hope you will have to be sent back to Hobe for a further joint investigation owing to insufficiency of evidence available here.

2. RENKILE MURDERS, 1928. Pending conclusion of special agreement governing all future frontier murders which he would be willing to make Minister for Foreign Affairs refuses to agree to more than local rate of blood money which appears to be 10 head of cattle.

3. DISARMAMENT. I still await despatch promised in your telegram of 10th August. When may I expect this?

I have communicated gist of your telegram dated 15th September to Minister for Foreign Affairs who asked for memorandum in writing.

Are you proposing to send anything in answer to my despatch here or shall I send my reply on your telegram.

A ZEMBE.

COPY

CONFIDENTIAL.

BRITISH CONSULATE,  
SOUTHERN ABYSSINIA,  
VIA MOYALE  
KENYA COLONY.

20th October, 1932.

Sir,

I have today sent you a telegram reading as follows:-

"Administer Nairobi GR.97 - 20 Suggest following be sent Prodrome Addis Ababa. If Governor Ashenafi cannot return soon request responsible substitute be sent as Situation unsatisfactory subordinate officials quarrelling soldiers disobedient and tribes likely to give trouble. Consul Mega."

2. Pitaurari Ashenafi, the Deputy Governor of Borana, has been away now for over 10 months and he continues to postpone his return.

3. When he came to Borana, owing to his having been a political prisoner for so long, Pitaurari Ashenafi had not any subordinate officers of standing to bring with him.

Therefore on his departure to Addis Ababa in January last he was constrained to leave in charge of this large Province no more responsible person than his Agafari (or butler) - one Basha Walde Marian.

4. Another Basha, named Belatcho, was told to deal with the magisterial work; and, to make things more difficult, a subordinate official of the previous regime, Grazmach Makonen, was deputed to act as a go-between, without any executive power, in all affairs in which the British Consul was concerned.

15.

THE HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY,  
THE SECRETARIAT,  
NAIROBI.

LONDON

2.

5. Since Fitaurari Ashenafi has been away, there has been much discontent and unrest here.

Many of the people had followed him to Addis Ababa to complain to the Central Government of his actions. He had incurred unpopularity by depriving minor officials and soldiers of their 'gabars', and other perquisites and by reversing judgments given by officers in former times.

6. News has since been received that in several instances - (notably in connection with Fitaurari Ayella, his Predecessor, Grazmach Demise, who was responsible for Moyale, and the new Customs Nagadras, who had been evicted) Fitaurari Ashenafi has lost his cases.

7. Then when recently an order was sent forbidding anyone to start collecting the taxes from his 'gabars', there was much resentment, and many of the soldiers refused to obey orders.

8. Since then the two Bashes have begun to quarrel. Each countermands orders given by the other, and neither trusts Grazmach Makonen, the Consul's mouth piece.

9. It will be realised therefore that a very unsatisfactory situation exists. No action is being taken to suppress brigands, or to deal with tribal raids and murders, and not even petty cases are being satisfactorily disposed of.

10. I am particularly apprehensive about the Beran. For some time past - in fact ever since they were allowed to carry fire-arms - they have tended to become more troublesome, and, while Fitaurari Ashenafi has harassed them with his demands for taxes and labour, he has allowed them much licence in other respects.

It will be remembered that last year, at about this time, the Beran murdered many Adjuran and

Gelibleh

3.

Gelibleh in British territory, and on that occasion not only were they not punished by Fitaurari Ashenafi, but they were even allowed to retain the stock that they had looted.

11. Five days ago a party of Boran armed with rifles again attacked the Adjura south of ~~Mor~~, and killed a number of them. If, as is quite likely, this is the beginning of another succession of inter-tribal raids, I fear that the Boran, remembering last year, and in the absence of any responsible Abyssinian official to control the situation on this side, will be even bolder than heretofore.

12. I have ~~not~~ received from His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa any communication concerning the return of Fitaurari Ashenafi or the results of his visit, but I enclose a ~~specimen~~ of this despatch in case you may wish to forward it to him.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Obedient servant,

(Sd.) Gerald Reece.

His Majesty's Ag. Consul,  
Southern Abyssinia.

COPY

TELEGRAM TO PRODBOME, ADDIS ABABA.  
Despatched 8th November, 1932.

No. 12. Your telegram of 31st October.

HORN RAIDERS. I shall be grateful if you will arrange for the return of access to Kaga for further joint enquiry to be expedited.

2. BEKINLE MURDERS. I regret I must insist on 1,000 dollar basis of payment as established by 1928 Mission at Addis Ababa for murders of this nature. I presume I shall be consulted in due course with regard to any special agreement contemplated.

3. DISARMMENT. Please see my despatch of 11th October. It adds little to my Deputy's telegram of 30th August except the orders issued to natives on British side prohibiting the carrying of firearms.

4. TRADE AGREEMENT. Please have your reply on my telegram of 19th September.

5. BOGANA PROVINCE. I am forwarding a further communication from Reuca amplifying that contained in my telegram of the 27th October.

GOVERNOR.

OFFICE LONDON

18

49

CONFIDENTIAL.

COPY

Provincial Commissioner's Office,  
Northern Frontier Province,  
Moiolo, 14th November, 1932.  
Ref. No. L.O. 17/13/1/1450.

Hon'ble  
The Colonial Secretary,  
NAIROBI.

KENYA- ABYSSINIAN FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

You will remember that I mentioned to His  
Excellency and yourself ~~the~~ disturbed condition of the  
Borana Province. I now enclose a memorandum from the  
District Commissioner, Moyale.

2. I have been able to reinforce Moyale with  
additional police to the number of seven which I hope  
will help him. I cannot do more as I have had to send  
reinforcements to Marsabit.

(Sd.) R.G. Stone.

Provincial Commissioner,  
N.F.P.

COPY

CONFIDENTIAL.

Ref: No. ADM. 15/13/709

District Commissioner's Office,  
Moyale, N.F.P.

24th October, 1932.

The Provincial Commissioner,  
Northern Frontier Province,  
ISIOLO.

FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

You will have realized from the letters and wireless messages of His B. Majesty's Ag. Consul that the position of affairs in the Boran Province of Abyssinia is far from satisfactory and that there appears to be no single official who has either the inclination or the authority to control either the Government soldiers or the tribesmen.

Various minor incidents on the frontier give some indication of the present state of affairs. A few days ago Grazmach Matafaria arrived at Abyssinlah Moyale from Bube with a number of soldiers. He is to be stationed here in future in charge of the soldiers. Immediately he arrived he was accused of raiding Boran manyattas en route. Two days ago one of his soldiers drew water from the private well of Ato Wanda Awak, the local official. Two shots were fired at the soldier and although the matter is being kept quiet it is generally known that it was Ato Wanda Awak himself who fired the shots.

As I have said, these are very minor incidents but they are at the same time an indication of the character of the local officials with whom we have to deal.

An Ajuran who was trading in the Sololo-Uran area has brought to me a complaint that his camp was raided and all his property taken. I enclose a copy of his statement from which

2.

from which it is, I think, reasonable to assume that Abyssinian soldiers were responsible.

As reported to you in my No. L&O. 17/14/708 of 24th September the Boran-Ajuran feud has been revived in this district. You will note that the Ajuran casualties were only seven and that the Boran casualties were eleven. Though I have endeavoured to take precautions against Boran reprisals, I fear we must anticipate them for several months. More Boran than Ajuran have been killed: the last attack was made by Ajuran: the Boran and Wata killed at Ogorchi were a hunting party from Abyssinia whither the wounded have returned.

I do not wish to exaggerate the position or cause any unnecessary alarm, but one must realize at the same time that the Boran will try to retaliate, that the Abyssinian Boran have been buying as much ammunition as they can get and that the Abyssinian officials are unable and disinclined to control them, and are in fact better themselves as is instanced by the raid on the trading party at Uran.

I have four patrols out at present to the east and south east of Moyale in which directions it is most likely that the Boran will retaliate. I should also like to have a patrol in the Sololo-Uran area to prevent further parties crossing from Abyssinia and also to watch the Boran in that area, for, should the rains break, they will become extremely mobile.

I have at present only twelve police fit for duty in the station and I should be extremely grateful if the Superintendent of Police, Isiolo could spare another ten men with a senior and reliable N.C.O. either from Isiolo or Marsabit for temporary duty in Moyale.

I repeat again that there is no cause for immediate alarm or anxiety, but I should like a patrol at Sololo

Sololo and at the same time I must retain a certain number of men at Moyale.

The basis of my contention, in which I think His Britannic Majesty's Ag. Consul will bear me out, is that Borana Province is in an unsatisfactory state, the Borana may cause trouble on the frontier, and that we are not justified at present in expecting any assistance whatever from Abyssinian authorities, but must rely entirely upon our own efforts.

(Sd.) A.C.M. Mullins.

District Commissioner.

Copy to:-

His Britannic Majesty's Consul,

MEGA.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

COPY

II CLASS COURT, MOYALE.

19th October, 1932.

Osman Mohamed, Ajuran, Gelberis, Mohamedan, Sworn.

I am employed by Salim Said of Moyale as a safari stock trader. Lately I have been between Sololo and Uran on the British side at the manyatta of Kinticha Kotalo, Boran, Danka.

On the 12th of October a party of seven, six Abyssinians and one Boran with one camel were seen by our camel herds going in the direction of Ellabor. On the 15th October they came to the manyatta of Kinticha about 7 p.m. and unloaded their camel and went to sleep. The next morning they left with the exception of one Abyssinian and the Boran who came to my camp which is just beside the manyatta. They did not talk to me but sat close to the camp for a short time and then followed their companions towards Abyssinia. The following night 16th seven men came about 3 a.m. and fired four shots over our camp. My herders and assistants all ran away leaving only myself and Dida Arbo in the camp. Dida Arbo shouted to them not to kill us but to take anything they wanted. This they did including the clothes we were wearing. They did not take our camels. I don't know who they were as they all hid their faces. I heard the Boran talking and they said that the hunting party were Zabanyas of Dabali, from H. Dola.

The property that was taken was:-

- 13 Jera Mardiff
- 10 Amerikani
- 10 Kikori (Germani)
- 1 Cloths (Germani)
- 20 striped shirts
- 2 Blankets
- 20 Dollars
- 2 large bags Buni (6 frasilas)

- 2 large bags tobacco (6 frasila)
- 236 shillings (100 shillings I took from Moyale and 136 which I collected on safari).
- Also the clothes of the safari.

(Sd.) Osman Mohamed.

R.O.C.

(Sd.) A.C.M. Mullins.  
II CLASS MAGISTRATE

Certified true copy of the original.

(Sd.) A.C.M. Mullins.  
Mag. II Class.

RECORD OFFICE LONDON

COPY

TELEGRAM TO PRODROME, ADDIS ABABA.

Despatched 10th November 1932.

No. 14. Following from Reece:-

"I consider it necessary to obtain from Abyssinian Government definite assurance that responsible official will be sent to resume charge of Borana, definite date near future. Trouble on the Frontier expected not only from tribesmen but from increasing number of brigands"

GOVERNOR

COPY

Provincial Commissioner's Office,  
Northern Frontier Province,  
Isiolo, 4th November, 1952.

Ref. No. L&O. 17/16/1/1/1449.

The Hon'ble  
The Colonial Secretary,  
NAIROBI.

NORTHERN FRONTIER PROVINCE - MURDERS.

I enclose a copy of a report from the  
District Commissioner, Moyale giving all the available  
information about murders in Moyale District during the  
month of October.

(Sd.) R.G. [Signature]  
Provincial Commissioner,  
N.F.P.

COPY

Ref. No. L&O. 17/14/708  
District Commissioner's Office,

Moyale, N.E.P.

24th October, 1932.

Provincial Commissioner,  
Northern Frontier Province,  
ISIOLO.

BORAN-AJURAN FEUD.

1. AS reported to you in my wireless messages Nos. 1183 and 1191 I regret to inform you that there has been a recrudescence of tribal murders between the Boran and the Ajuran in the Moyale district.
2. On the night of 14th October four Boran, two of whom were armed with rifles and two with spears, attacked the manyatta of Malin Galeid, Ajuran, Wagaleh between Koloba and Debel. Seven Wagaleh were killed and two wounded and three huts were burnt. Of those killed one was a grown man, one a grown woman, one a full grown girl, and four were children, two girls and two boys, aged 8, 6, 5 and 3. Only one person was killed by rifle fire. The bodies of a woman, a boy and a girl were mutilated and the man and two children were also disembowelled.
3. The Wagaleh immediately set off for the Boran manyattas at Debel where they killed five Boran males on the morning of 15th without suffering any casualties themselves. They also killed an Ajuran, Gelberis, youth mistaking him for Boran to whom he was talking at the time. They then returned to their manyattas.
4. On the night of 15th a Boran child who was in an Islam manyatta about 3 mile west of Moyale was shot dead about 9 p.m. This murder was probably merely one of the usual Boran murders on the frontier but it may have been connected with the attack on the Wagaleh manyatta at Koloba.

5. On

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5. On the night of the 16th three Boran and three Wata were killed at Samaka at the foot of Ogorohi and four Wata wounded. Two Wata children were killed, another aged ~~was~~ was wounded, and two women were wounded. The remain- were men. Spears only were used in this attack. I originally reported to you in my wireless message 1191 that I believed the Garen to be guilty of this murder, but I now have reason to believe that it was committed by Wagaleh, and I now think <sup>that</sup> it was probably connected with murders at Debel.

6. As soon as the report of the murders at Koloba and Debel was received on the morning of 16th October the Asst. Supdt. of Police left with a section of Police for Debel and a mounted section left to patrol the Koloba-Debel area. I enclose a copy of my letter No. L&O. 17/14/678 of 16.10.32 to the Asst. Supdt. of Police.

7. On the 18th October I visited the road party on the Mandera road where I received information from a Boran elder of the murder at Ogorohi. The Boran who were murdered there and some of the Wata had come from near Godoma just north of the Abyssinian boundary to the east of Moyale. It is not unlikely that the Boran from Godoma will retaliate at first opportunity and I have accordingly sent out a section to patrol the Mandera road from the foot of Moyale to campment to Chalalaka.

8. I have asked the Asst. Supdt. of Police to move back all Wagaleh to Buna and Ajow. I have moved the Buna patrol to Ajow and given orders that they are to patrol that area for the present. It is more likely that any Boran retaliating will evade the frontier patrols and attack the Ajuran at Ajow than that they will evade the Debel patrol

and

3.

and attack the Ajuran at Bana.

9. I have asked the Asst. Supdt. of Police to keep the mule section patrolling the Debel area and the foot section patrolling from Debel to Ogorochi and Gakilo to the east of [redacted].

10. Five Wagaleh who, having seen the mutilated and disembowelled bodies of the women and children of their manyatta, went to Debel and killed the Boran have been arrested. Unfortunately there is at present no evidence as to who the Boran were. It is suspected that they were retaliating for the murder of two Boran at the bottom of Moyale escarpment on 21st July, 1932, as reported in my [redacted] of 5th August, 1932, page 3.

11. I have called in Gulgullo Mudala and the Boran elders from the west and have been talking to them and the Boran from Moyale.

12. I attach a schedule of those killed and wounded. I have not prepared a precis of any of these murders as I hope to collect more information.

(Sd.) A.C.M. [redacted]

District Commissioner.

Copy to:-

His B. Majesty's Consul,  
MEGA.

LONDON

COPY  
SCHEDULE.

14th October - between Koloba and Debel.

ATTACK BY BORNA & AJURAN.

KILLED:

<u>No.</u>	<u>Section.</u>	<u>Sex.</u>	<u>Approx. Age.</u>	<u>Rifle or spear.</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
Mohamed Nuro	Wagaleh	Male	18	Spear	Disembowelled
Adei Isaak	"	Female	35	"	Mutilated.
Ziara Sheikh Abdi	"	"	17	"	
Abdi Malim Guleid	"	Male	8	Rifle	
Jelo Aden	"	Female	6	Spear	Mutilated
Imbia Malim Guleid	"	"	5	"	Disembowelled
Mohamed Malim Guleid	"	Male	3	"	Disembowelled and mutilated

WOUNDED:

Sangaba Osman	"	Female	30	"	In hospital,
Mohamed Nur	"	Male	20	Rifle	Moyale.

15th October Debel.

ATTACK BY AJURAN ON BORAN.

KILLED:

Guyo Mole	Karaiyu	Male	45	Spear	
Hokile Tare	Hawatin	"	45	"	
Dokicha Tare	Karaiyu	"	26	"	
Jakare	Matari	"	47	"	
Karaiyu ?	"	"	50	"	
Aden Mohamed	Ajuran, Gelberis	"	25	"	Mistaken for a Boran.

15th October Moyale.

KILLED:

Ahamed Ibrahim	Boran	"	4	Rifle	Living in an Islam Manyatta.
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16th October Samaka (Ogorchi).

KILLED:

Ulufe Dawa	Karaiyu	Male	30	Spear	
Halo Gaiyu	Jilitu	"	40	"	

SCHEDULE (Contd.)

Name	Section.	Sex.	Age	Approx. age	Rifle or Spear.	Remarks.
------	----------	------	-----	-------------	-----------------	----------

KILL:

Guyb Saka	Jilitu	Male	30		Spear	
Abdi Adi	Wata	"	30		"	
Baltuma Guyo	"	"	5		"	
Halkano Guyo	"	"	3		"	

WOUNDED:

Gato Guyo	Wata	Female	30		"	Back at Godoma
Jilo Guyo	"	"	20		"	" " "
above	"	Male	1		"	
Huko Bikato	"	"	24		"	

COPY

Ref. No. L&O. 17/14/678.

District Commissioner's Office,

Moyale, N.E.P.

16th October, 1932.

The Assistant Supt. of Police,  
MOYALE.

I have just received information that the Boran manyattas at Debel have been attacked by Ajuran from Koloba.

Information is at present scanty, but it appears that on the evening of the 14th Boran riflemen entered the manyattas of Malim Galeid, Wagaleh, Ajuran near Koloba. Seven are reported killed and two wounded and it is believed that two sons of Malim Galeid were killed.

The following morning (15th) the manyattas of Jalless Jarso and other Boran were attacked by Wagaleh from Koloba. Five Boran and one Ajuran are known to have been killed and one Boran is missing.

The attack took place in daylight and Ido-Robleh who is at Debel was unable to stop it. He has since managed to quieten the people but has sent in runners to say that he can only keep them quiet for a few hours.

Will you please send a section of Police by lorry as far as possible to Debel to control the situation as I do say he cannot control it longer than this morning?

Will you please also send a mounted section with all speed to Koloba? They should patrol from Koloba to Debel amongst the Ajuran manyattas in that area. I have detailed a mounted Dubas to accompany them.

Please do all you can to send back all Wagaleh manyattas towards Bupa. They are an alien section of the Ajuran for whom the Boran have no love.

There are camels at Debel including Government camels and several of my sais. Please make use of the latter.

Ido

2.

Robleh and Abdi ~~W~~hi are both at Debel and if you have room in your lorry I think it would be a good thing to ~~take~~ ~~the~~ ~~class~~ Jarso back with you.

I have told the interpreter Ahmed Musa to go with you. Please let me know by runner as soon as you can any news of the situation and the attitude of the tribes in general.

(sd.) A.C.M. Mullins.

District Commissioner.

Telegram from the Governor of Kenya to the Secretary of State for the Colonies

Dated 12th ~~Nov~~ <sup>Dec</sup> 1932. Received at 3-52pm 12th December 1932.

No 238 Confidential.

*Nov 1*  
My telegram No 220 Confidential. Massacre of Gabbra reported in my telegram No 200 of 1st November confirmed but total of murders and stolen stock still only approximate. There is no doubt that majority of persons murdered were killed in our territory. *No 12*

Raid/s of Gelubba riflemen on Rendille now confirmed as having penetrated approximately 80 miles into Kenya. Troops referred to in my telegram No 200 consist of 2 platoons K.A.R. 2 military officers 25 police 1 police officer 1 medical officer were accompanied by Provincial Commissioner and on 22nd November found

*copy of 100 1/2*  
members of tribes in armed villages close to Lake shore estimated to be situated some 4 to 6 miles within Kenya territory. Gelubba of whom 200 estimated to have been armed with rifles evacuated villages some of which were burnt. Our casualties 1 K.A.R. slightly wounded. Owing to dense bush enemy casualties uncertain but 2 Abyssinians of Gelubba known to have been killed. Presence of

Abyssinians as leaders conforms with experience of Bani fighting in this locality in December 1925 reported in my despatch of 16th April No 394 1926. Troops remaining on lake shore at approximately latitude 4 degrees until it is seen what action

Abyssinian Government are taking. *4175/26*  
A copy of this telegram sent to Minister at Addis Abbaba. Despatch follows.

Mr Seal, *D. E. Easton*

*64  
41*

Major Costin, of M.O.L. branch War Office, told me this morning that he had received a letter from Capt: Bishop of the W.O. Int; ~~Staff~~ now visiting Kenya) saying that a patrol was sent up from Meru to Alia Bay. That ~~According~~ according to native information this patrol had been engaged with the raiders and that the raiders had suffered from 20 to 30 casualites, and one K.A.L. ~~Skari~~ had been killed or wounded. No information had been received from the patrol since it went up. As the patrol had weakened the Meru garrison, a company had been sent to Meru from Nairobi. Whether any additional troops were sent up to Alia Bay from Meru, Capt Bishop does not say - probably ~~not~~ at the time he wrote as he would have been sure to have mentioned it. In his letter Capt Bishop says that there seems to be a need for portable wireless sets for use in the field, as the existing sets are all tied down to certain stations such as Meru, etc.

S. J. Cole

12-12-32.

*297  
Put in file + circulate!*  
*[Signature]*  
*13*

C. O.

Mr. Priestman 12/2/32

Mr. Allen

Mr. Tomlinson.

Sir C. Bottomley.

Sir J. Shackburgh.

Sir G. Girdle.

Parly. U.S. of S.

Parly. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

Downing Street,

24 December, 1932.

Sir,

I am etc. to acknowledge the

(44)

receipt of your letter No. J.2956/44

/1 of the 6th December on the sub-

ject of the <sup>Suppression of</sup> ~~most important~~

~~steps to adopt towards future policy~~

~~in Ethiopia~~

~~Sudan Kenya~~

~~and that Sir [Name]~~

~~and that Sir [Name]~~

~~and that Sir [Name]~~

~~and that Sir [Name]~~

**DRAFT**

THE U. S. OF STAGE,

FOREIGN OFFICE.

(2 drafts)

END

66 mm  
111

C.O.

Mr. Priestman 12/12/32  
Mr. Allen  
Mr. Parkinson  
Mr. Tomlinson  
Sir C. Bottomley  
Sir J. Sluchburgh  
Perm. U.S. of S.  
Parly. U.S. of S.  
Secretary of State

Answered by No 55

To go by Air Mail on the 12th December

O.D.  
9 12 DEC  
0 13

Downing Street,

13 December, 1932.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose,

for your observations, copies of the correspondence indicated in the accompanying schedule, on the subject of the most appropriate method of ensuring the suppression of <sup>Ethiopian</sup> ~~the~~ raids into <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ Sudan and Kenya.

In considering the question <sup>raised in para 2 of the letter to the Govt. on 12/12/32</sup> you will no doubt take into account

whether the military force at your disposal would be sufficient either to observe an attitude towards future raids similar to that now proposed in the case of the Sudan, or, in dealing with any reprisals for action taken by

Sudan

DRAFT. Amos

KENYA

Secret

Govr.

14 JAN 1933  
CPU A 7.0.

Schedule (herewith)

(Specialist) with Mr. White (S.M.)

(Re-circulate) - see inserts

(2 drafts)

Sudan forces which may be directed

against Kenya. I regret that it <sup>has not</sup> ~~will~~  
<sup>then</sup> not be possible to obtain the views  
of the Inspector General of the K.A.R.  
<sup>on the question, as he is in W. Africa</sup>

3. I shall be glad to be furnished  
with your observations by telegram, or  
if that would be inconvenient, by a  
very early air mail.

I have, etc.

(Sd.) P. CUNLIFF-LISTER

C.O.

*cc*

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		Schedule	
Mr.	(21) X	From the S. of S. for F.A.S. to Sir P. Loraine	13th July
Mr. Parkinson	X	From Sir P. Loraine, with encl.	23rd July
Mr. Tomlinson	(21) X	From Mr. F.L. Campbell, with encl.	20th Aug
Sir C. Bottomley	(21) X	From do	23rd Aug
Sir J. Shuckburgh	(21) X	From F.O. to W.O. and Air Min.	5th Sept
Perm. U.S. of S.	(21) X	From Air Min. to F.O.	14th Sept
Parly. U.S. of S.	(21) X	From W.O. to F.O.	17th Oct
Secretary of State	(21) X	Tel. from F. Cairo and Addis Ababa	31st Oct
<b>DRAFT</b>	(21) X	From Mr. Campbell to F.O. Tel.	2nd Nov
	(21) X	From S. Sidney Barton to F.O. Tel.	4th Nov
	(32) X	From U.S. of S. F.O. to U.S. of S. for the Gols. with encl.	21st Nov
	(1) X	Fr. Sir S. Barton (M. & G. Encl.)	22nd August
	(1) X	Fr. Mr. Campbell	29th Oct
	(iii) X	Fr. Sir H. MacMichael	17th Oct
	(ii) X	Fr. the U.S. of S. F.O. to the U.S. of S. for the Gols. with encl.	6th Dec
	(i) X	To Sir P. Loraine	6th Dec
	(ii) X	Draft despatch to Sir S. Barton	

\* These Encls. comprised despatches Nos 33 & 35 of the 10th June 1932, respectively - the latter despatch was marked as having been sent to the General Secy, Nairobi.

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W. 1.,  
9th December, 1902.

Dear Priestman,

In reference to our telephone conversation I enclose copies of all the papers which you require with the exception of our telegram to Cairo No. 208 of November 2nd (also to Addis Ababa No. 50), Barton's telegram No. 57 of November 4th and our letter and enclosures to you of December 6th. The two telegrams are quite short and it appears, as I told you on the phone, that a second copy of our letter of December 6th and of its enclosures was in fact sent to you.

Yours sincerely,  
Gordon Walker

H. E. Priestman, Esq.,  
COLONIAL OFFICE.

In any further communication on this subject, please quote

No. J 2956/44/L.

and address—

not to any person by name.

but to—

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

b9  
44

FOREIGN OFFICE.

S.W. 1.

6th December, 1932.

Sir,

Not

With reference to your letter No. 18060/32 of November 2nd in which was enclosed a copy of a telegram reporting an Abyssinian incursion into Kenya territory, I am directed by Secretary Sir John Simon to state, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that since the publication in Cmd. Paper 4153 of August last ~~of the~~ details relating to the more serious Abyssinian raids into Sudan territory during the present year, the question of the most appropriate means to secure the discontinuance of these raids, or their punishment should they occur, in the face of the obvious impotence of the Central Ethiopian Government to control the local chiefs on their frontiers, has been the subject of earnest consideration. The correspondence on this subject which has been exchanged with the High Commissioner in Cairo, the Government of the Sudan, the War Office and the Air Ministry, has been communicated semi-

17 "Incl. a for (45)  
14/11/32 241 305/32

No. 21

I am now directed to transmit for the information of Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister a copy of a despatch which Sir John Simon has addressed to the High Commissioner in Cairo, enclosing a draft despatch which, subject to any observations which Sir Percy Loraine or the Government of the Sudan may have to make, he proposes to address to His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa. This draft despatch is communicated for the double purpose of enabling Sir

The Under-Secretary of State,  
Colonial Office.

/Philip

Philip Cunliffe-Lister to take into consideration the  
 advice of the adoption by the Kenya authorities  
 involving the necessary modifications of the draft despatch  
 to Sir Sidney Barton, of an attitude towards future raids  
 similar to that which it is now proposed should be taken  
 up by the Government of the Sudan, and of obtaining his  
 concurrence in the line of policy laid down in the light  
 of the possibility, however remote, that action by the  
 Sudan forces of the nature indicated may lead to Abyssinian  
 operations directed against Kenya.

3. Copies of this letter are being sent to the  
 War Office, Air Ministry and His Majesty's High Commissioner  
 at Cairo.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*James Selous*

No. 974.

(J 2966/46/1)

FOR INFO OFFICER, No. 1.

8th December, 1932.

You will be aware from correspondence ending with my despatch No. 897 of November 8th, which enclosed copies of a letter from the War Office dated October 21st, that the question of the most appropriate method of ensuring the suppression of Abyssinian raids into Sudan territory has formed the subject of discussion between my Department and the War Office and the Ministry. The question has been rendered additionally urgent by the incursion into Kenya which forms the subject of the enclosure in my despatch No. 898 of ~~the 7th~~ 7th and which constituted further evidence of the inability of the central Ethiopian Government to control the frontiers as well as of the physical difficulties which tend to obstruct the punishment of a raid once it has occurred.

In these circumstances, and while I have allowed full weight to the considerations advanced to you, by Mr. Campbell and by the Government of the Sudan in the series of despatches ending with Mr. Campbell's No. 796 (87th/04758) of August 23rd, I have been driven to the conclusion that it is impossible for the Sudan Government to reject the responsibility for preserving the integrity of their territory by their own punitive action in cases in which it is either practicable to follow up returning raiders across the Abyssinian frontier or in which, should longer delay have perforce intervened after the occurrence of the raid, the

Forcy Loringo, Bart., R.C.M.G.

etc., etc., etc.

Cairo.

72

the Abyssinian authorities have shown themselves unable to institute reasonably prompt punitive measures.

3. I have accordingly caused to be prepared the enclosed draft despatch to His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa, instructing him to review the whole question with the Emperor on the lines ~~in~~ laid down. Once ~~Sir Sidney Barton has~~ made a communication in the sense proposed it will be for the Sudan Government and their competent military and air advisers to determine the precise means by which effect should be given in each individual case to the general policy now announced.

4. The Sudan Government will ~~state~~ that the procedure contemplated under the terms of the draft despatch to Sir E. Barton does ~~not~~ apply to past, but only to future raids. With that reservation the procedure proposed provides for the punishment of such ~~raids~~ by one of the following alternative methods:-

- (a) Prompt punishment by Abyssinian forces,
- (b) Punishment by Sudanese forces, operating where necessary within the territories of Abyssinia, with the concurrence of the Emperor to be given immediately upon the making by Sir E. Barton of the representations now proposed.
- (c) In the event of the Emperor's prompt concurrence not being forthcoming, punishment by Sudanese forces operating with the approval of the Council of the League of Nations.

5. You will see from my despatch No. 978 of 6th December that the Colonial Office are being kept informed

of

of the policy which it is proposed should be adopted by the Sudan Government and are being invited, should they so desire, to concur in the extension of that policy to cover Kenya. You should impress upon the Sudan Government the necessity for furnishing early information to the Government of Kenya regarding the occurrence of raids and the measures adopted to punish them.

6. Copies of this despatch and its enclosure are being sent to Sir Barton, the War Office and the Air Ministry. No action upon the enclosure will be taken by Sir Barton until the views of the Colonial Office and of the Sudan Government have been obtained and communicated to him by telegram.

I am, with great truth and regard,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(For the Secretary of State)

(Sd.) MAURICE FETERSON.

J 8555/40/71

P.O., S.V. 1.

December 1958

Sir S. Barton,  
ADDIS ABABA.

Sir,

You will be aware from the

NO. 10000

correspondence of which copies have been  
communicated to you from time to time that  
I had under consideration, in consultation  
with His Majesty's High Commissioner at Cairo  
and the Sudan Government, the most appropriate  
and practicable measures for suppressing raids  
from Ethiopia into Sudan of the  
nature described in the White Paper which was  
laid before Parliament last August (Cmd. 4158).

The necessity for taking steps to prevent  
a recurrence of these raids is emphasised  
by the news which I have received through  
the Colonial Office of the incursion into  
Kenya about September 30th last, which,  
although no slaves appear to have been  
taken, resulted in the massacre of over one  
hundred British protected persons. I request

therefor that you will seek an early  
audience with the Emperor and take up this  
question with him on the following lines.

2. His Majesty's Government in the  
United Kingdom have welcomed the assurance  
conferred to you by His Majesty in the course  
of your audience on the 25th April and the  
successful issue of the subsequent negotiations  
at Gondola between representatives of the  
Ethiopian and Sudan Governments. They  
trust that the events of the next few months  
will show that the Ethiopian Government  
not only has the will but the power to implement  
the agreement concluded at Gondola, and  
the provision of restitution and of  
compensation to which the Ethiopian Govern-  
ment thereby agreed will have been completed  
by the date fixed - May 1933. Meanwhile,  
however, His Majesty's Government feel that  
frontier relations between Ethiopia and

/the

the Sudan should be placed on a more satisfactory basis with a minimum of delay, and with this aim in view they desire to offer certain suggestions for His Majesty's consideration.

*9th March 1940  
S.M. 1940  
L.S. 1940*

3. His Majesty's Government are inclined

to draw a distinction between raids which occur between latitude 6° and latitude 8° and those which occur to the north of the latter parallel. They realize the difficulties with which the Ethiopian Government are confronted, owing partly to the nature of the country, and partly to the character of its inhabitants, in controlling the southern section of the frontier. They are confident, however, that the Sudan authorities will be ready, should occasion arise, to furnish effective assistance and contribute towards the establishment of settled conditions. It has been suggested that the task of the authorities on both

side of the frontier could be considerably facilitated if the responsibility which is now shared between the two Ethiopian provinces of Goro (Ulu Saboor) and Goro (Gallala) were placed in the hands of a single competent authority to whom could be entrusted the task of stopping the arms traffic from Ethiopia into the Upper Nile province of the Sudan, and of inflicting condign punishment on those implicated in the raid across the frontier. According to the information contained in your telegram No. 53 of November 7 this step has now been taken. It is naturally desirable that the official concerned should be given authority to take action on his own responsibility, since time is an important factor. If raiders can be brought to realize that punishment will follow swiftly on their heels a very important advance will have been made towards the discouragement of future raids.

4. The maintenance of friendly relations between the Governor of the Upper Nile Province and the responsible Ethiopian authority, whether direct or through His Majesty's Consul at Gore and the District Commissioner at Gambella, is of the first importance and you should assure His Majesty that nothing will be wanting on the part of the Sudan Government to promote such relations. His Majesty's Government on their side hope that the Emperor will be prepared to instruct his representative on the frontier in both northern and southern areas to maintain close co-operation with the local Sudan authorities.

5. A practice formerly existed whereby in the dry season the local Sudan District Commissioner with his police escort visited the Sudan Herd, who were then camped in accessible positions south of the Baro, in order to maintain touch with them and settle those disputes which, if unsettled, are usually the precursors of

tribal unrest. His Majesty's Government hope that the Sikkim Government will agree to the rectification of this practice by local agreement.

6. The suggestion has been made that the rectification of the frontier by the inclusion in the ~~area~~ of the lowlying portions of the Baro salient provides, in the southern sector under consideration, the only lasting and logical solution of the situation which has arisen. You should mention this to the Emperor, making it clear that you do not do so out of any desire to require the transfer of territory but solely in order to indicate an effective method of meeting a situation which neither the Emperor nor His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom can afford to allow to continue.

7. With regard to the northern sector, His Majesty's Government understand that the local rulers of these districts are in

communication with Addis Ababa by telephone and telegraph and can be controlled by the Central Government without difficulty.

Moreover, the boundary in this sector is demarcated and well known, and no question of seasonal migrations by pastoral tribesmen arises. The remedy thus appears to lie primarily in the exercise by the Ethiopian Government of that proper control which is within their competence over their own subjects.

8. You should also mention that one of the main objects of the Treaty Regulating the Importation into Ethiopia of Arms, Ammunition and Implements of War which was signed at Paris on the 31st August, 1930, was to "prevent the menace to the peace of Ethiopia and the adjacent territories of the other three Powers which is caused by the acquisition of arms and ammunition by unauthorised persons." You should enquire

what

communication with Addis Ababa by telephone and telegraph and can be controlled by the Central Government without difficulty.

Moreover, the boundary in this sector is demarcated and well known, and no question of seasonal migrations by pastoral tribesmen arises. The remedy thus appears to lie primarily in the exercise by the Ethiopian Government of that proper control which is within their competence over their own subjects.

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what steps have been taken in the districts adjoining the frontier north and south of parallel 9° to ensure that arms and ammunition do not remain in the hands of unauthorized persons.

9. Up to this point in your audience your aim will have been to outline to the Emperor a programme of preventive measures the adoption of which, in whole or in part, will afford proof of His Majesty's determination to suppress raids into neighbouring territory. You should at this stage however be careful to leave

His Majesty in no doubt that, whatever preventive measures may be adopted, further raids will not be allowed to go unpunished. You should make it clear that you are not at this stage referring to the raids of last March and June which form the subjects of the White Paper. Quite apart from questions of

restitution and compensation, the measures adopted by the Ethiopian Government, within the limit of grace, for the punishment of the perpetrators

perpetrators of these raids will be watched with interest as affording an evidence, both of the will and of the power of the central Ethiopian Government to deal with recalcitrant tribal chiefs on their own frontiers. But you should make it clear to the Emperor that, in the case of any future raids which may occur, His Majesty's Government consider it essential that the Ethiopian Government should acquiesce in the punishment of those concerned by the forces of the Sudan Government in the event of Abyssinian forces, furnished appropriate instructions, not being promptly available. Such punishment would be directed against the persons and possessions of sheiks such as Dugali el Hedan and El Tahir Ibrahim Afodi, who are known to have instigated or connived at the recent raids, as well as against such members of the actual marauding parties as can be identified. The action to be taken would not be limited by any consideration of observing the frontier, an observance which would

would in the circumstances be one-sided.

10. In conclusion you should represent to His Majesty that the future policy of the Sudan Government and of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom will be based upon the following assumptions:

(1) The assumption which these Governments are convinced is justifiable, that His Majesty is sincere in his desire to repress incursions from his territories into those of neighbouring states, with the attendant loss of life, carrying off into slavery and destruction of property, from which the deduction is drawn that failure on the part of His Majesty to prevent, or adequately to punish, these raids must be due to physical and climatic difficulties.

(2) The assumption that, under these conditions, His Majesty neither can, nor will, object to, but on the contrary that

he

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he will facilitate by every means in his power, the taking of measures by the aggrieved parties with a view to ensuring the punishment of local chiefs whose actions are as much in defiance of the Emperor's own sovereignty as of the rights of neighbouring populations.

11. You should leave a memorandum in the above sense with the Emperor at the close of your audience. You should at the same time inform His Majesty verbally that should these proposals fail to secure a satisfactory reception from the Ethiopian Government and in particular should His Majesty fail specifically and clearly to concur in the action which it is proposed should be taken by the forces of the Sudan Government in the circumstances contemplated in paragraph 9 above, His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom will be obliged to refer the question at issue to the

Council

Council of the League of Nations under Article  
21 of the Covenant with a view to securing  
the endorsement of the Council for the course  
of action now proposed, and the termination  
of a state of affairs which, from every  
consideration of humanity, must admittedly be  
intolerable.

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IMMEDIATE 43

In any further communication on this subject, please quote  
No. 3238/44/1  
and address not to any person by name, but to  
"The Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, London, S.W.1."

2-DEC-44

THE Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his  
compliments to *Mr. Under Secretary of State*  
*Mr. Colville* and by direction of the Secretary of State,  
transmits herewith copy of the under-mentioned paper.

Foreign Office,  
Belmont, 108

Reference to previous correspondence

Foreign Office letter no. J 5098/44/1 of 11th November 1944

Description of Enclosure

No 31

Name and Date	Subject
<p><i>From</i></p> <p><i>Chief Representative</i></p> <p><i>Addis Ababa</i></p> <p><i>Telegram no 63 of</i></p> <p><i>20th November</i></p>	<p><i>Mysewom</i></p> <p><i>Kenya - proposed visit of</i></p> <p><i>Governor of Kenya to Addis Ababa</i></p>

Similar letter sent to *Adm Unit*

87

102

*With the Compliments of*  
*The Secretary of the*  
*Air Ministry*

ADASTRAL HOUSE,  
KINGSWAY,  
LONDON, W.C. 2.

Date 29 NOV 1937

87

42  
—

*With the Compliments of  
The Secretary of the  
Air Ministry.*

ADASTRAL HOUSE,  
KINGSWAY,  
LONDON, W.C.2.

Date 29 NOV 1932

SECRET

Decade. Sir G. BARTH (Addis Ababa).  
30th November 1933.

D. 25th November 1933.

H. 10.00 A.M. 1st December 1933.

No. 63.

.....  
Your HQ.

Emperor is very grateful for assistance offered but has now discovered it will be possible for one of his own aeroplanes to bring Governor Haji Sura then Minirij which is seven days march North of Haji. Orders have been sent through Governor to proceed to place named for transport to Aviation School.

Addressed to Foreign Office, telegram 63, repeated to Cairo 20 and Khartoum.

MEMORANDUM

Decade. Sir S. Barton (Addis Ababa).  
30th November 1932.

D. 30th November 1932.

H. 10.00 A.M. 1st December 1932.

No. 63.

.....  
Your SS.

~~Under~~ ~~very~~ grateful for assistance offered  
but has now discovered it will be possible for one of his  
completeness to bring ~~completeness~~ ~~Haji~~ from ~~then~~ ~~Chinirij~~  
which in seven days march North of Haji. ~~orders~~ have been  
sent through Governor to proceed to place named for trans-  
port to Aviation School.

Addressed to Foreign Office, telegram 63, repeated  
to Cairo 29 and Harrop.

# SECRET.

A.M. 1820

## PARAPHRASE OF CYPHER MESSAGE. Serial No. ....

This message must be circulated under cover and must be locked up when not in use. It must not be placed on any but a secret file and all drafts or copies of the original which may have been retained by the originator must be burnt on receipt of this copy. This message must not be referred to in clear or code messages or in any non-secret correspondence.

To— Air Ministry.

Date

Headquarters, Royal Air Force, Middle East.

Time of

Receipt

Despatch

From—

System

Time of Origin 2100 27.11.32.  
Time of Receipt 0204 28.11.32.

G.S. 399 27/11. Flight to Addis Ababa considered practicable and can be carried out from Malakal on any date between now and March 1933. Propose sending three aircraft. Route as follows. Reference map air route Kurmuk to Addis Ababa by Erekins despatched to Air Ministry under reference number ME/EO/4/5/2/Air dated October 27th. Malakal - Kurmuk (refuelling Kurmuk) - SAIO - GORE - BAKANTI - Addis Ababa; 440 miles. After end of December route to be Malakal - NASIR (refuelling NASIR) - GAMBELLA - GORE - BAKANTI - Addis Ababa; 420 miles. Landing grounds in both cases GORE Outwards as above with third alternative route via Addis Ababa - east along the Blue Nile valley - Lake Tana - GALLABAT 340 miles - GEDARET 420 miles. Chief difficulties unreliable maps and distance. Consider Quirey IIIIF or GORDON with five hours endurance can perform the flight as leader can check his time at GORE which should ensure safety. Propose to photograph outlet of Nile from Lake Tana if possible. Sufficient notice of flight should be given for Ethiopian Government to warn the inhabitants along the proposed route to ensure safe forced landings.

It may be necessary to place petrol at GORE due to varying consumption of GORDON aircraft. As this may be a deciding factor in event of No. 47 Squadron having been fully

2.

re-equipped with Gordon aircraft an approximate date for flight should be given as soon as possible.

Registry (Telegrams)

Copies to:-

- Air Council.
- D.C.A.S.
- Deputy Secretary.
- D.D.O.I.
- S.6.
- A.I.
- A.I.5.
- A.I.8.
- F.O.3. (2) for action.

No action is to be taken on this telegram without reference to the holder of the action copy.

Copy for Registration 419  
TELEGRAM from the Governor of Kenya to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Dated 26th November, 1932.

(Received, Colonial Office, 2.24 p.m., 26th November, 1932.)

Important.

No. 220 Confidential.

Your No. 252,

No 58

In consequence of the military intelligence reports which are so far based on the native information

I have taken precautionary measures to reinforce troops under reference in my No. 200 Confidential by Company.

1012

Should more reliable information be received I will telegraph you at once.

Draft on  
18065 Kenya

Duplicate

40<sup>92</sup>

Downing Street,

24 November, 1932.

Dear Mack,

Thank you for your letter of the 2nd November, No. J. 2769/44/1 about Kenya-Abyssinia frontier relations.

The action which Sir Sidney Barton has already taken, vis-à-vis the Emperor and the latter's plan for getting the Governor of Maji to Addis Ababa, seems to emphasize the necessity for a note, save possibly as regards the outstanding Kenya claims: These the Border Courts are to deal with in the first instance. We therefore wish to withdraw - at any rate for the present - the request in our letter of the 4th October that a further communication should be sent to Sir S. Barton on the subject (this confirms Priestman's telephone message to Wallinger of the 23rd November to this effect).

If the Emperor's plan succeeds, we can then

consider

W. H. B. MACE, ESQ.

consider whether to suggest to you that  
Sir S. Barton might be asked, while the Governor  
of H&J is at Addis Ababa, to remind the Emperor  
of the claims, making it clear that they are still  
alive.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) H. T. ALLEN

39

C. O.

Date 1/31  
Receipt

Colled and

Mr. Fruton 25  
Mr. Allen 25/11

3.15 PM

Mr. Tomlinson.

Sir C. Bottomley 25 clear

Sir J. Shuckburgh.

Sir G. Grindle.

Permd., U.S. of S.

Parly. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

the

25/11/32

No. 253 Suggestions in

DRAFT. (for review.)

para. 5 of your let. 22nd

Gov. Nauru

Nov. 216 have been

communicated to H.M. Rep.

at Addis Ababa. who

has been instructed to

make further arrangements

direct with you.

2 ltr

C. O.

38

Mr. ~~Armitage~~ 25/11

Mr. Allen 27/11

Q

Mr. Tansley

Sir C. Bottomley 25/11

Sir J. Shuckburgh

Sir G. Grindle

Permt. U.S. of S.

Parly. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State

C. D.
A 26.0V
D 26

18060/32

Closed on

Kenya

Answer by No. 1

3.15 PM

25/11/32

*[Signature]*

Z 252

Conf-<sup>no</sup> Question being asked

DRAFT Tel. (for review)

17/11/32

*[Signature]*

in H/Lords 1<sup>st</sup> Dec. includes

request for information

regarding recent raid

by Abyssinians into Kenya

Please telegraph any relevant

particulars supplementary to

you tel. 1 Nov. 200 you

tel 5 Nov. 206.

2 tele.

(2)

(8)

96  
37

J.3158/44/1.

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W. 1.

24th November, 1932.

RECEIVED  
25 NOV 1932  
G. OFFICE

IMMEDIATE.

Dear Allen.

No 36

I enclose a copy of the telegram which we are sending to Addis Ababa in accordance with your official letter No. 180 of the 23rd November. We hope that you will be able to instruct Harobi to concert arrangements from now on, direct with Barton, and that we may thus avoid any further telegraphing from this end.

*James Dickson*  
*James Dickson*

Harold Allen, Esq.,  
COLONIAL OFFICE.

37<sup>96</sup>

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W. 1.,

24th November, 1932.

J.3158/44/1.

RECEIVED  
25 NOV 1932  
C. OFFICE

IMMEDIATE.

Dear Allen.

No 36

I enclose a copy of the telegram which we are sending to Addis Ababa in accordance with official letter No. 18060/27 of the 23rd November. We hope that you will be able to instruct Nairobi to complete arrangements, from now on, direct with Barton, and that we may thus avoid any further telegraphing from this end.

Yours sincerely  
Francis Cotton

Harold Allen, Esq.,

COLONIAL OFFICE.

Copy telegram to Sir S. Barton, Addis Ababa, 31 November 24th.

My telegram No. 56 [of November 21st: flight of Governor of Ma'ji to Addis Ababa].

Governor of Kenya suggests that Emperor give quarters of £125 for land journey in Kenya and of £170 to cover air journeys including Nairobi - say £300 in all. I would prefer that if possible deposit be obtained from the Abyssinian Government.

Please make further arrangements direct with Emperor

.....

18060/1932 Kenya

PC No. 36  
C.D. 98  
23 NOV  
D. 251

O. O.

Mr. Priestman 23/11/32

Mr. *Tomlinson*

Mr. Allen 23/11

Mr. Tomlinson

Sir C. Hottelley 23/11 for

Sir J. Shuckburgh

Sir G. Grindle

Permt. U.S. of S.

Parly. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

Downing Street,

23 November, 1932.

Sir,

I am etc. to refer to

(35) your letter No. J. 3136/44/1 of the

22nd November, and previous

correspondence, on the subject of

the proposed to convey the Govr.

of Maji by air to Addis Ababa.

2. I am to enclose a copy

of a telegram from the Governor

of Kenya, agreeing, in the event

of the failure of the Emperor of

Abyssinia to defray the cost of

the

IMMEDIATE

DRAFT. *Green*

THE U. S. OF STATE,

FOREIGN OFFICE.

Tel. fr. Govr. Kenya 21/11/32

(34)

the journey, to accept liability

for the expenditure <sup>referred to in the telegram</sup> incurred,

but containing <sup>a</sup> suggestion

that a deposit might be obtained

from the Abyssinian Government.

3. I am to <sup>ask</sup> suggest that

if Secretary Sir John Simon sees

no objection, this <sup>suggestion</sup> proposal may

be communicated to His Majesty's

Minister at Addis Ababa.

See, etc.

It should be recalled that it is  
of some importance that the indebtedness  
accepted by the Gov. of Kenya should not  
be communicated to the Abyssinian Govt.

2  
(Signed) H. T. ALLEN

the journey, to accept liability

for the expenditure *referred to in the telegram* incurred,

*a*  
but containing ~~the suggestion~~

that a deposit might be obtained

from the Abyssinian Government.

*ask*  
3: ~~to~~ to ~~see~~ *see* that

if Secretary Sir John Simon sees

*Suggestion*  
no objection, ~~this proposal~~ may

be communicated to His Majesty's

Minister at Addis Ababa.

*It will be recalled that it is  
of some importance that the undertaking  
accepted by the Gov. of Kenya should not  
be communicated to the Abyssinian Govt.*

2

(Signed) H. T. ALLEN

In any further communication on this subject, please quote

No. 33126/44/1

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

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

35 99

Immediate

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

Foreign Office,  
November 22, 1932.

Reference to previous correspondence

Foreign Office letter no J 3027/44/1 of November 9<sup>th</sup>

Description of Enclosure

Name and Date.

Subject.

From  
Jinnetp ocaentahi  
Addis Ababa  
Telegram no 62 of  
2<sup>nd</sup> November

Myatman  
into Kenya

NO 7

Similar letter sent to Av Min

In any further communication on this subject, please quote  
No. J 3126/44/1  
and address—not to any person by name, but to—  
"The Under-Secretary of State," Foreign Office, London, S. W. 1.

35 99

Immediate

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

Foreign Office,  
November 22, 1932.

Reference to previous correspondence:

Foreign Office letter WJ 3027/44/1 of November 9<sup>th</sup>  
Description of Enclosure.

NO 20

Name and Date.	Subject.
From Addis Ababa Telegram No 62 of 21 <sup>st</sup> November	Mysseman and Kenya

Similar letter sent to the Union

COPY.

NO DISTRIBUTION.

Decade. Sir S. Barton (Addis Ababa).

21st November, 1938.

D. (Wireless)

21st November, 1938.

R. 9.30 a.m.

22nd November, 1938.

No. 68 (R).

My telegram No. 68.

I have heard from Governor of Kenya that he could arrange for the Governor to be taken as far as Malakal. From there to Addis Ababa he suggests that Roy Force machine from Khartoum should be employed. Can this be arranged or could Imperial supply machine? I do not consider Abyssinian aeroplanes could be expected to do more than pilot our aeroplanes from here.

FOR RE LIBERATED

22 NOV 1932

COL OFFICE

18060/32  
101 34

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

Dated 22nd November.

(Received Colonial Office 2.45 p.m. 22nd November, 1932)

IMPORTANT.

No. 216.

No 29

Your telegram No. 244. (1) Estimated total cost of conveying Governor MAJI and one companion from Todenyang to Kisumu and back is between £75 and £100. not including cost of food and accomodation.

(2) Fares for 2 persons by air from Kisumu to Malakal and back is £148 and if Nairobi is visited by air £15 should be added.

(3) In the circumstances I suggest Emperor should give a guarantee of £125 for land journey in Kenya and of £170 to cover return journey from Kisumu to Malakal and Kisumu to Nairobi say £300. In the event of default liability would in accordance with instructions contained in your telegram be accepted by this Government if it is not possible for Minister to obtain a deposit from Abyssinian Government.

23 NOV 1932

Air Ministry reference S.31697/S.6.

102 34

Your reference 19060/32.Air Ministry,  
Adastral House,  
Kingsway, W.C.2.

SUBJECT:—

November, 1932.

Raids by Abyssinian tribes-  
men into Kenya.

Sir,

I am commanded by the Air Council  
to transmit, for your information, a copy of  
letter which has been addressed to  
the Foreign Office

on the above subject.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

The U.S. of S.  
Colonial Office,  
S.W.1.C. G. Bullard

SECRET.

S. 31697/S.G.

21<sup>st</sup> November, 1932.

Sir,

I am commanded by the Air Council to refer to Colonial Office letter of the 16th November, 1932, on the subject of raids by Abyssinian tribesmen into Kenya and in confirmation of the arrangements concerted orally and to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that the Air Officer Commanding, Middle East, has been informed of the proposed use of Royal Air Force aircraft for conveying the Governor of Malakal from Malakal to Addis Ababa or alternatively to Jere, and has been asked whether he possesses any difficulty in making the necessary arrangements.

In the event of the service being undertaken by the Royal Air Force I am to state that the Council would regard it as a normal training exercise and would be prepared to defray the normal expenses incurred from Air Votes. In view, however, of the expressed willingness of

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

If any further communication on this subject, please quote  
No. 75018/441  
and address - not always person by name, but to -  
The Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, London, S.W. 1.

Ken 18060/22

104

32

THE Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his  
compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for  
the Colonies and, by direction of the Secretary of State,  
transmits herewith copy of the under-mentioned paper.

Foreign Office,

November 21<sup>st</sup> 1922

Reference to previous correspondence

No 19

Foreign Office Memorandum No. 2955/441, of November 7<sup>th</sup> 1922

Description of Enclosure

(2 parts)

No 21

Name and Date	Subject
<p>Hindenburg Admiral Alaba holder of 22<sup>nd</sup> August Acting High Commissioner Cairo</p>	<p>Students in Sudan Physician Boundary</p>

No 972 of 29<sup>th</sup> October

Similar letter sent to

WD

copy of memo to be sent to Mr. [unclear] (25th Nov 1922)  
copy of memo to be sent to Mr. [unclear]

C.C.M.  
(J 2891/44/1)  
NO 121

BRITISH LEGATION,  
ADDIS ABABA.  
22nd August, 1932.

Sir,

I understand that you have already received from His Majesty's High Commissioner for Egypt a telegraphic report of an incident concerning the Tid and Tirma tribes, who after killing a number of Amharas fled into British territory. I now have the honour to enclose copies of two despatches from His Majesty's Consul at Maji dealing with this affair in detail.

2. I am informing Captain Whalley that I approve of his action in following the Abyssinian expedition inasmuch as he appears to have restrained the Ethiopian troops from penetrating into Sudan territory.

3. There are, however, two points of a more general nature on which Captain Whalley asks for the views of His Majesty's Government, namely, whether in future cases of this kind a joint punitive expedition should be sent against the offending tribes and also what action is to be taken by the British authorities with regard to tribes which take refuge in British or Sudan territory.

4. As regards the question of a joint punitive expedition I hold the view that, if it could be arranged, it would undoubtedly be the best way of dealing with an unruly border tribe. But as far as I understand the situation there are, especially in the area where the incident in question took place, no Sudanese troops who could

The Right Honourable  
Sir John G. ... G.C.B., K.C.V.O., M.P.  
Etc., etc., etc.

could co-operate. The suggestion of a joint expedition would therefore not be a practical proposition in certain cases.

5. The question of the repatriation to Abyssinia of tribes who may emigrate into British or Sudanese territory is one that I am inclined to regard from a humanitarian point of view and in this respect I am entirely in agreement with the views expressed by Sir Cloud Russell in his despatch of October 20th 1925 (item No. 6 in White Paper Abyssinia No. 1 of 1925).

6. On both the above points the views of His Majesty's High Commissioner for Egypt and the Governor-General of the Sudan will doubtless prevail and I am sending them a copy of this despatch. I do not consider it necessary to pound the Ethiopian Government as to their views concerning joint expeditions unless and until the British and Sudanese authorities concerned are themselves prepared to welcome the proposal.

I have, etc.,

(EGD) G. BARTON.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINISTER.

Private Mail Bag  
Care Postmaster  
Khartoum,  
Sudan.

107  
The British Consulate,  
Maji  
S.W. Ethiopia.  
11th June, 1932.

Despatch No. 33.

Sir,

I have the honour to give you the translation of an Amharic letter received from the Governor of Maji, the original Amharic letter being attached hereto.

TRANSLATION.

From Dejazmach Mangasha Yilma  
Governor  
Maji and Godea Provinces. Dated 3rd Sanno 1924  
(i.e. 10th June 1932).

To Captain Whalley  
H.B.M.'s Consul for S.W. Ethiopia  
Maji

after salutations.

1. Your letter of the 3rd Sanno requesting me to issue a pass has been received by me.
2. I am sending you the usual pass but as the Tid and Tirna tribes have changed their habits and as they are disturbing us, it might happen that they will fight with your people when they see they are so few. In order to prevent this I think that it would be better if your mails and people waited for a few days at Mukriya Safer until I can supply an escort to accompany them through Tid and Tirna. I told Lij. Johanna personally about this and I meant that your people should wait until the escort is ordered to depart and until they can prepare rations for the journey.
3. If the Tid and Tirna see that your people are few and if they suddenly fight or if anything happens to your people I have the honour to inform you that neither the Governor nor Government will be responsible for this. I enclose the pass herewith.

Signed Dejazmach Mangasha Yilma.

2,

2. Further to my despatch No. 9 of 26th February 1932 and paragraph 4 thereof, the Governor has made enquiries into the affairs of unwarrantable interference with the Consulate Mails but nothing has been done about the matter so far, according to information.

3. Whilst the Governor was at Lake Rudolf the Tirma or Tid tribes killed a certain number of Amharans and these tribes have now refused to pay the tax which is due to the Governor of Maji. It is reported that Pitaurari Addikas has told the Tid and Tirma people who are under his control to refuse to pay the tax, or to produce the persons responsible for the Amharan deaths, due to the fact that he thinks that this would be the beginning of the people losing their cattle and the start of slavery; further he is reported to have told the tribes that he will inform of any happenings and that if the Amharans come to Tid that they should depart the British Territory beyond the reach of Amharans. Pitaurari Addikas has been brought to Maji and is in detention and all the routes to the south and west of Maji have been closed so as to prevent any news of the proposed actions of the Governor reaching the Tribes.

4. The Governor was requested to issue an ordinary road pass so that Consulate Mails could depart for Kapoeta in the usual way.

5. It is rumoured in Maji that the Governor is proposing to send a punitive expedition against the Tid and Tirma tribesmen but what will happen is uncertain.

6. It is reported that the Tishana have pulled down and demolished the huts which were built at Djanu by the Governor last December, that they refuse to clean tracks or do any work

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work on the Bachoums-Maji telephone line which as reported in December was then resting on the ground for the greater part of the distance and the line is now reported to be out of action. Recent reports state that the Tishana have issued a challenge to the Governor of Maji and his soldiers to a fight, so that the Governor of Maji for the moment is in doubt as to what action to take with these recalcitrant tribes to the north, west and south of his Maji Headquarters.

7. With regard to punitive expeditions in Ethiopia I am unaware what procedure should be adopted by me. I intend if possible to accompany the Governor should he go out on the expedition himself so that unnecessary killing of non-combatants such as old men, women and children should be avoided as far as possible. That the customary method of taking hostages will be the rule, there is little doubt, and that the hostages will eventually find their way to the slave markets I think is quite certain, but about this it is impossible for me to take any action other than to report the matter to you.

8. Punitive expeditions against the Tirma, Rid, Bume, Gollab and other such border tribes and who graze their herds of stock into British Territory appear to need a different handling to those of Ethiopian territory and I beg to put the following points before you for consideration.

a). The Tid, Tirma, Bume and Gollab in the event of a punitive expedition being directed against them would retire to British Territory and would remain in the unadministered and uninhabited areas where I have seen the Tirma beyond Toadar and Kutul Birinc in the valley of the Kuron River or in the area which is situated

between

between the Kenya and Sudan administered areas and the Ethiopian Border, or in other words, in the so-called Illemi Triangle where their herds of stock normally graze during the rainy season, until the scare was over or they might be followed there by the Ethiopian soldiers and riflemen. It is reported that the Tirma and Tid tribesmen are now in the vicinity of north and east Horu Agippi.

b) In the event of a punitive expedition taking place in this direction I would endeavour to accompany the party so that the Ethiopians could be warned to break off pursuit or action immediately they had crossed the Border, as according to the terms of the Menelik Treaty the tribes at such a time and place come under the Territorial jurisdiction of the Territorial Authority and remain so for the time during which they remain in this Territory. This appears to be an impossible situation for the Ethiopians and British as the tribes can play hide and seek across the border due to the lack of co-operation between the Territorial Governments. I think that the Ethiopians would refuse to accept the Ethiopian Border as shown by me and would carry on the pursuit into British Territory and thus international complications might arise, but it is thought that these should be avoided if possible.

c) Should a punitive expedition against a border tribe be desirable, which I am inclined to doubt, and would be definitely against were my opinion asked, for as long as the existing conditions of administration in South Western Ethiopia are in force, perhaps my reasons for this statement need enumeration:-

1. After defeat the tribe would become placed under, and at the mercy of, an administration which is very harsh in gabar exactions, extortion of cattle, stock and slavery and, further, would be without any effective remedy against harsh rule and without any appeal for a good and just administration.

11. That the territorial Governments should co-operate in a border punitive expedition if such is really necessary, and that the objective should be to punish and disarm the tribesmen with a little bloodshed as possible and that all arms and ammunition should be irretrievably destroyed by burning, that some tribal punishment should be inflicted on the tribe such as making a motor road to Kopoeta or Lake Rudolf without payment. Unless the territorial Governments decide to co-operate it would appear that the whole object of the expedition is lost as the tribesmen cannot be dealt with in a suitable manner by either the British or Ethiopian Governments acting alone.

111. That an opening should be left in the event of the administration being harsh or corrupt so that the tribe can depart to other parts of the country and should not be forced to return to their ancestral homes until such a time as the administration has actually improved, as from my experience of this part of Ethiopia guarantees for justice and good Government would appear to be quite valueless.

9. I beg to inform you that I have written to ~~the~~ with ~~privately~~ and semi-officially regarding my fears of the desertion of some of the Ethiopian tribesmen into British Territory and I beg that this matter be given consideration, as to the action to be taken by the British Government, should such a state of affairs arise. It appears that the possibility of such a happening is not in the very distant future.

10. Before our departure for Lake Rudolf the Governor was informed of the trouble experienced by the Consulate mail runners and he was told that the event had taken place in the Sudan beyond Tomadur at Rocks or Mukajo but nothing has been done about this matter as the Governor thinks the whole affair to be untrue. It is impossible for me to accept the Governor's Escort beyond Tomadur as difficulty might be experienced by the Mail Guard in ensuring the Governor's escort's return from Tomadur to Maji. It is not anticipated that any trouble will happen

happen to mails with or without the Governor's Escort in Ethiopia as there are no tribesmen at Tirma now and the Kaposta road does not proceed anywhere near Tid, but that if trouble does happen that it will happen in the Sudan seems certain. This appears a complex situation and is one of the reasons why I have ventured to suggest that any punitive expedition against border tribes should be a combined affair to show the tribesmen quite definitely that both Governments mean to co-operate and that they will accept no nonsense from the tribesmen who attempt to complicate a rather delicate situation.

11. The present situation is a delicate one and for this reason I venture to request that you will instruct me as to what action I should take but in the event of a border tribe punitive expedition taking place before the arrival of your instructions I shall be as circumspect as possible.

10. Since writing the above I requested Dejazmatch Mangasha and Agafari Zaudi to come to discuss the matter and they visited the Consulate on the 19th instant. The whole of the above was explained to the Governor and I stated that punitive expeditions in Ethiopia were but little concern of mine but that I would be grateful if it would be possible for information to be given about border tribe expeditions so that the Governments of the adjoining territories could be informed. The difficulty about a Tid or Tirma expedition was explained to the Governor very carefully and my fears of international complications were put forward. Dejas. Mangasha was informed that I intended proceeding to the Sudan as soon as possible to discuss matters

and

and that he would be informed in due course of any arrangements which were arrived at. It appeared to be most evident during the discussion that there was some scheme for a punitive expedition on foot, but I was left completely in the dark as to the nature of the happening, but it is hoped to obtain some information later on, all of which will be sent to you in due course.

15. In view of the unsettled state of affairs in Maji I attach hereto the copy of a letter which I sent to the Governor of Maji and which is passed to you for information, the English version reads as follows:-

The British Consulate,  
Maji,  
S.W. Ethiopia  
15th June, 1932.

Dejasmach Mangasha Yilma  
The Governor  
Maji and Golden Provinces  
MAJI

Sir,

Salutations to you.

1. I have the honour to inform you that I am proceeding to meet the District Commissioner, Eastern District, Kappeta, Sudan. I intend leaving Maji as soon as possible in order to make some Sudan arrangements in connection with our conversation of yesterday's date regarding the possibility of a punitive expedition being sent against the Tid and Tirna tribes at some date, as yet, uncertain.

2. I have the honour to request that you will be so kind as to inform me of the name of the Officer in charge of the Mt. Tid area and/or the name of the Army Officer who will proceed there to build your new Post. I desire to know the names so that I can notify the Officer of any Sudan

arrangements

on my return journey to Majji.

3. In the event of unexpected trouble happening in this area in the near future and in view of recent events I shall be grateful if you will instruct your Officer Commanding that neither he nor his Troops can cross the undermentioned limits, which are detailed, for any operations against the tribesmen until he has received permission in writing from either you or myself to the contrary:-

"From the south near Lake Rudolf, along the Kibbish River to its junction with a tributary which flows due east from its source near Mt. Tid (the junction is situated to the west of the high hills which are on the western side of Mukwetona Vahel), from the source of the river in a straight line to the peak of Mt. Tid, thence in a straight line to the centre peak of Mt. T..., thence to the highest peak of Kutul Birino, and thence in a continued straight line to the Munini River, and thence along this river to its junction with the Akobo River".

The above points are given to you so that it is impossible for your Officers to make any mistake as to the limits of Ethiopia, and to which limits I have the honour to point out that their operations against the tribesmen should be confined. The above description briefly informs you of the International Boundary and is the one which your Central Government will accept and which boundary I venture to inform you has been described to you on more than one occasion.

4. I have the honour to inform you as above so that you will be fully aware of the International Frontier.

5. I have the honour to inform you that I shall advise you as soon as possible of any Sudan arrangements and which I shall endeavour to make as simple as possible for any operations you may intend in the future to take against such tribesmen, further I desire to inform you that I am proceeding to the Sudan with the express

intention

intention of helping you in this matter, which cannot be done from here due to the telephone line to Addis Ababa being out of action.

6. I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you the expression of my highest consideration.

Sgd R.C.R. Whalley  
H.B.M.'s Consul, MAJI.

14. I am doubtful about the state of the Bachouma to Addis Ababa telephone line as I have sent off telegrams to you but the runners have not as yet returned, and are long overdue, so there appears only one thing to be done, and if the expedition seems certain, as I suspect it to be, I shall go to Mt. Tid and then on to Horn Agippi where I hope to meet the D.C. Kaposta to whom I shall give the latest information and some telegrams for you. I shall then return to Maid or Tirma and Maji but I think it can be taken as being quite certain that the frontier will be violated by the crossing of European Troops should an expedition take place.

I have, etc.

(SGD) R.C.R. WHALLEY.

H.B.M.'s Consul, Maji.

Copies to:

- The Civil Secretary Khartoum.
- The Hon. Colonial Secretary Nairobi.
- The Hon. Chief Secretary Entebbe
- The Governor Mongalla Province thro' D.C. Kaposta.
- The Provincial Commissioner, Turkana thro' A.D.C. Lokitaung.

Private Mail Bag  
Care Postmaster  
Khartoum,  
SUDAN,

The British Consulate,  
Maji,  
S.W. Ethiopia,  
18th June, 1932.

Despatch No. 55.

Sir,

In my despatch No. 33 dated the 11th June 1932 I had the honour to inform you that I intended proceeding to the Sudan should the punitive expedition contemplated by the Ethiopian Authorities of Maji take place, vide page 4 paragraphs 12 and 13. I expect unless conditions improve which seems unlikely at the moment to depart from the Consulate on the 18th inst.

2. The reasons for my departure are due to the information given to me on the evening of the 15th by John Abdu and the fact that most of the Officers on the undermentioned tabulated list have already left Maji.

John reported as follows:-

- Kany. Mamey left Maji on the 18th inst. for Tid through Kolu with 800 rifles.
- Kany. Baakala ) leaves Maji on the 18th inst. for Tid through Sayi with 800 rifles.
- Kany. Toldeyois )
- Lij Lemma )
- Lij Tangai ) leaves Maji on the 14th inst for Tid through Tirma with 476 rifles.
- Oras Banjow )
- Kany. Bashah leaves Maji on the 14th inst for Tid through Mukwetcha Waha with 250 rifles.
- Kany. Bogala leaves Maji on the 14th inst. for Tid through Tirma with 150 rifles.

3. The Consulate Mails and Escort were stopped in the vicinity of Mukriya Safer to wait for additional letters or further developments of the Governor's plans. At dawn on the 18th news was sent to the mail escort and donkeys to return and wait at Mukriya Safer and that 25 donkeys were to be returned to the Consulate at once in order to collect my kit and extra escort for the proposed visit to the Mount Tid area and the Sudan. The runners

who

H. B. M. Minigter,  
ADDIS ABABA.

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who went to Mukriya Safer and the returning escort with the donkeys reported to me on the 14th at about mid-day and stated that the Addikas - Siski-Maji track was so badly crowded with soldiers and riflemen that great difficulty and delay was experienced during the journey to the Consulate. The escort of the donkeys stated that they had met many friends and acquaintances and that the latter on being questioned had stated that they were proceeding to Mt. Tid to fight with the tribesmen.

4. Thus John's information of the evening of the 13th was corroborated as also had my suspicions that "building a Post at Mt. Tid", vide my Despatch No. 35 page 4 paragraph 15 sub-para. B was an evasion proposed by the Dejaz. Mangasha to put me off the scent. The Governor may have instructed his soldiers not to fight but it is doubted since 1,700 or so rifles are hardly necessary for the building of a new Post when 100 or so can do the work.

5. The Governor's plan according to reports and as can be realized at glancing at the departure list is to encircle Mt. Tid by having a screen of troops to the south, west and north of Tid so as to prevent the tribesmen escape into the Ileaby triangle, but according to information and surmise they have already departed from the Tid area for Moru Agippi. The plan involves a violation of the Sudan-Ethiopian frontier and of which Dejaz. Mangasha was informed during my conversation with Agafari Zaude and himself in the Consulate on the 18th inst., and again in my letter to him dated 13th June vide page 4 of Despatch No. 35. paragraph 15 sub-para. 3

which

which gives a brief description of the said frontier from Lake Rudolf to the Akobo River. It is thought that the Ethiopians and their tribesmen have crossed this boundary so very frequently that it is time that they were warned to refrain from doing so in the future.

6. During the whole of the time I have been in Maji Dejaz Mangasha has informed me of nothing and it was necessary to cause inquiries to be made either to support or allay my suspicions which had been formed before and were strengthened during our conversation of the 12th inst. and were furthered again when the Governor's drums beat out "there is a journey to be made". Obtaining and corroborating information has been no easy matter and I am indebted to the hard and excellent intelligence work done by John whose information has proved on the whole very accurate. My belief is that the Governor desires to have all the operations completed before it is possible for me to reach the area; it has been impossible for me to leave before the 15th due to the fact that grain which has proved difficult to buy, had to be ground into flour for the journey to Mt. Titi and the Sudan.

7. It is thought that Dejaz Mangasha is very much under the influence of Fitaurari Kidana and others of the "old set" about this boundary matter and I suspect the Governor has been obliged to take action due to the insistence of his junior army officers and officials. That the Governor has been placed in a very difficult position and that I have made it more so, is undoubted but he appears not to have had the moral courage to

withstand

withstand the insistence of his juniors, until it was possible for me to inform the adjoining territorial Governments which has been done so rapidly as conditions have allowed. The Governor informed me on the 18th instant that he had no intention and could not cross the frontier with his troops, and that he had no intention of invading the frontier, but when my frontier was mentioned to him as the limits he passed it off very quickly and changed the subject. He then added that it was his desire to obtain the tax and murderers by peaceful or political means and that for the moment he had no intention in fighting the people, but if they deserted to the Sudan that he would ask me to obtain their return. That the Tirma and Tid need some punishment I agree but I think that a combined force of the Territorial Governments concerned should mete out the punishment. Since Dejes Mangasha has not accompanied the expedition and we have no intention of doing so, it seems certain that some of the "old gang" will proceed into the Sudan and to where the Tid and Tirma are now reported to be and whence Pitaurari Agide and Kidano received cattle from the Tirma last year when I was at Lake Rudolf and in the Sudan, though it was impossible to prove my suspicions at that time due to lack of information.

8. It is reported that large numbers of Maji natives and other tribes have followed the expedition in the hope of capturing some Tirma cattle or collecting a few rifles or some ammunition off the battle field, even to the Mission tailor who was repairing some Consul's Guard clothes, work was stopped and he has followed the expedition. The expedition appears of a similar nature

in which Hyacina, Jackal, cats etc., etc., follow behind the lion who is proposing to kill.

9. It is reported that Dejas, Mukriya ordered a punitive expedition against the Tid in Consul Hodson's time and that he was removed very shortly afterwards by the Central Government but it remains to be seen whether Dejas. Mangasha will carry out the expedition or not, I fear that it will continue.

10. I have the honour to give you hereunder the English version of a letter of to-day's date which has been sent to the Governor of Maji, the Amharic original being attached hereto. The Governor was requested to receive me this afternoon but he pleaded that it was mail-day and therefore he was very busy, the time was unsuitable etc., etc., so that the letter was sent by John in order that Dejas-Mangasha will have time to think over its contents before my departure from Maji for the Sudan. The letter reads as follows:-

The British Consulate,  
MAJI,  
S.W. Ethiopia.  
15th June, 1938.

To: Dejas. Mangasha Yilma  
The Governor  
Maji and Golden Provinces  
MAJI.

Sir,

Salutations to you.

1. I have the honour to refer you to my letter dated the 15th inst. and which it was impossible to send to you until yesterday due to the time of translation and the fact that the Translator and staff have been buying food for my proposed visit to the Sudan.

2. I have the honour to inform you that 25 of my Gorkhas arrived in the Consulate yesterday at mid-day and upon enquiry because they were so late I was informed that it

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was due to the fact that the Addikas - Siski - Haji track was crowded with troops and riflemen on the 13th and 14th instant.

3. It was with great regret that I heard this news and I venture to point out that 1,000 to 2,000 troops and riflemen are not in accordance with your conversation to me at the Consulate on the 13th instant when you informed me that your intention was to build a Post between Tirna and Tsd and to obtain the murderers of the 8 Amharans by peaceful or as you termed it political measures.

4. I venture to bring to your notice the seriousness of the action you appear to have taken in the matter which was referred to by me during our conversation as a punitive expedition on a Border tribe, without making any reference to the British Territorial Authorities and without reference to me so that I can inform them of your proposed actions and as I said so that assistance might be given to you such an action a success.

I have the honour to inform you that once the [ ] or any other border tribe enters British Territory that they come under the jurisdiction of the Territorial Authority of the country concerned and in accordance with the terms of the Menelik Border Treaty of 1907. It was for this reason that, in my letter to you of yesterday that I gave you a rough and brief description of the said Boundary so that your soldiers and officers should be aware of the limits to which their operations are confined. During our conversation of the 12th inst you informed me that you were fully acquainted with conditions pertaining to operations on International Boundaries.

5. I have the honour to refer you back to a conversat

at Djamu in December last when you produced a copy of the Boundary Agreement which had been given to you by H.B.M's Minister at the British Legation. During this conversation I requested you to withdraw troops and officials who had been sent to open a Post on the Boma Plateau and which you very kindly did at once. I now have the honour to venture to request that you will kindly withdraw the expedition sent out to Tirma and Tid until such time as I have had time to notify the British Authorities in the Sudan and Kenya Colony, and until such time as some arrangements are made, and that action on your part should be stayed.

7. I have the honour to point out that in a telegram No. 7 dated the 3rd Yekatit from your Central Government at Addis Ababa and a copy of which you very kindly sent me and in which you were instructed by your Central Government that a certain piece of land, which I informed you was beyond the Ethiopian border. This telegram refers to the Boundary Agreement of which you are now fully aware and which has been described by me to you on many occasions, at Djamu, at Bura when your camp and Post were situated in the Sudan etc., etc., and finally in my official letter of yesterday.

8. My mail as requested by you in your official letter dated 3rd Ganne is at Mukriya safer awaiting your escort about which nothing further has been done by you.

9. I have the honour to assure you that my letters are being written in all friendliness and again I venture to remind you of the seriousness of this expedition which eventually, if carried out, will constitute a violation of the sanctity of the International Frontier as the Tirma and Tid, as you are fully aware, will proceed to, and according to my

reports are now in British Territory.

10. I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you the expression of my highest consideration.

(Sgd) R.O.R. HILLEY.

H.B.M.'S CONSUL MAJI.

11. Since typing the above. On the afternoon of the 17th June the Governor was visited so that various matters could be discussed and he was with great difficulty pacified regarding my departure for the Sudan. During our conversation the Governor informed me that he had issued definite instructions to his soldiers that they were on no account to proceed beyond Tirma and Tid and that the boundary mentioned by me would not therefore be reached by them. On the morning of the 18th June the undermentioned letter from the Governor was received by me at the same time as the Foud Faso letter of which letters have been translated hereunder:-

To Capt. Stanley  
H.B.M.'s Consul for S.W. Ethiopia Maji.

Salutations to you.

1. I wish to explain to you that saying it appeared to me when I thought about your departure last night.
2. As I told you during our conversation yesterday I have sent out an expedition to arrest the guilty persons of Tid and Tirma and I am disturbed that if you happen to be worried suddenly on your journey by these guilty tribesmen who may go here and there, I beg you therefore that you will be patient for a few days.
3. I point out to you that I am not allowing you to go to the country in which there is trouble to-day.
4. While you travel through such disturbed country saying that nothing worries you, if any bad things happens to yourself or one of your askaris and in accordance with the letter which was written to you on the 3rd Ganna about your mail runners

I have the honour to inform you again that neither the Governor nor the Government have to be responsible if trouble does occur.

Regarding this letter of mine I express to you my friendly feelings.

Dated 10th Banna (17th June 1932) 1924. (Sgd) MANGASHA YILMA. Dejaz.

Road Pass.

Addressed to: All Officers at the Customs Posts. Captain Whalley H.B.M's Consul is proceeding to the Sudan at his own request via Addikaa with 10 Armed, 15 unarmed men, 5 Mules, he can pass, do not hinder him. As he did not agree to our views in our letter of the 5rd Banna para. 4 9th Banna para 1 and 10th Banna paras 1 to 4 and as he desired to depart, if any bad thing happens to him in the Tid or Tirma road neither the Governor nor the Government are to be held responsible. He is also taking 20 porters as far as and who will be returned from the Kibla River.

Dated 11th Banna 1924 (18th June 1932) (Sgd) Mangasha Yilma. Dejaz.

18. The Governor was visited at mid-day on the 18th June to wish him farewell and nothing very untoward occurred and we parted the best of friends after I had been asked to buy certain articles in Kapsota. It will be noticed that in the above letter that the Governor for the first time admitted to having sent out a punitive expedition against the Tid and Tirma tribesmen. After my departure from the Governor's Gibebs I went ahead with the donkeys etc to Addikaa but due to daily heavy rain the travelling has been slow as the donkeys were not very fit or strong.

19. On the 23rd inst. I arrived at Bedula Gafor which is /about

about 8 1/2 hours distant from Tirma. Whilst climbing the Tirma escarpment to Bedulu large numbers of Tirma tribesmen were seen descending about a mile or so distant and on arrival in the camp two Concular guards who had been sent into Tirma to buy some extra food reported that the Asharans under Kidane had fought the remaining Tirma population at dawn and this accounted for the number of fleeing Tirma seen by us on our way up the escarpment.

14. As food supplies for the men were so short some runners were sent in advance to Tirma to buy more flour for the journey to the Sudan and to obtain any news or information possible of the punitive expedition's actions, a letter have been given to them addressed to Pitaurari Kidane asking him to assist them in any way possible. The runners reported to me at Bedulu Safer with a letter from Pit. Kidane who appeared to be running the operations to the effect that no flour could be given to me since the whole Tirma population had fled. On the 25th instant I proceeded with the donkeys into the Tirma populated area and found the area to be completely deserted. The Ethiopian soldiery had burnt many huts and villages and had seriously damaged a large area of ripening food crops. Another letter was sent to Pit. Kidane again asking for some flour and the names of those who had been implicated in the Asharan murders so that the Sudan Authorities could be notified of them for future apprehension if possible. Pit. Kidane's reply was to the effect that he could give me no flour and that he had not enquired about those people who had been implicated in the murders so he was informed that I intended proceeding to the Sudan. The letters were sent to Kidane so that my people would be able by talking to their friends and

/acquaintances

acquaintances to gather any news. It was reported that all the old men, women and children had been captured by the soldiery and that a concentration camp had been formed many miles away in the direction of Mount Tid. I thought that it was inadvisable to visit this camp so proceeded on a main bearing to Tomadur through the cultivated area.

15. On the 26th instant huts and villages upon village were seen being burnt by the soldiery and at about mid-day some soldiers were seen returning to Tirna from the Kuron direction these people were not visited but we went ahead leaving the Sergeant Major to glean all information possible. It appears that certain parties were sent down into the Kuron River to prevent the escape of the Tirna population and cattle and that they had thought of going on to the Boma Plateau but on hearing that I had left Haji for Tirna and the Sudan and having seen no Tirna tribesmen, the soldiers decided to proceed to Tirna. Close to the camp of this day a path leading to Tomadur was found which had been heavily used previously, the path leading to Tomadur and the Kuron River in Sudan territory and where Tirna fires were seen during my return journey from the Boma Plateau to Haji last year.

16. From Goshu Vaha advance runners were sent ahead to the District Commissioner Kaposta informing him that I was on my way to Kombo but that the date of my arrival was uncertain as the donkeys were in a very bad way and it was thought that they, as two mules, were suffering from trypanosomiasis. Beyond Tomadur in the Sudan it was most evident that all the Tirna cattle had been driven into the Sudan and Kuron Rivers as the tribesmen had been careful to use up all the water in the rock pools and water holes it is imagined to ensure

/water

water difficulties for the Ethiopians should they follow.

A serious shortage of water for men and animals was experienced before Kombo was reached on 4th July but at Kombo ample water was available as the rock pools were full. As no news of the D.C. Kapoeta had been received at Kombo before we departed for Dwabuk heavy rain fell during the afternoon and the bare cotton soil became very hard going for the animals. At this stage the men were on quarter rations and our supplies of flour were out on the 6th, very luckily some game was shot so that the men lived on meat which is no hardship for an Ethiopian. Heavy rain fell daily the whole way to Owabuk and the donkeys were in a very bad way due to lack of water and grazing. All the rain which fell immediately absorbed by the cotton soil but we managed to collect sufficient water for ourselves off our tents during the storms. Finally at about four hour's march from Owabuk we found the whole countryside flooded with water which had been carried down by numerous cotton soil streams. As no news of the D.C. Kapoeta had been received and after issuing most of my personal supplies of flour for the men I marched into Owabuk on the 8th travelling very light with a few porters across knee-deep cotton soil swamps and wading waist-deep rivers and about an hour from Owabuk some porters carrying flour were met and were sent to help the remainder of the party. The remainder of the party arrived at Owabuk on the 18th, but fourteen donkeys and twelve mules are still out in the mud and unable to get into Owabuk, some men have been left to bring them into Owabuk as soon as possible. At the time of writing nineteen donkeys and two mules have died on the road since leaving Maji for the Sudan, most of the animals were shot as they were unable to follow.

17. Due to the harsh methods of the Ethiopians with the Tiran it is doubted whether the latter will return to Ethiopia. The population may return in small numbers to collect

the remainder of their people and their ripening crops but that the cattle and stock will not return I think is quite certain. When Chief Losanga of the Kichopo tribe was visited last year on the Boma Plateau he told me that he had sent word for all the Tirna to leave Ethiopia and join him and his people and that their cattle and stock should come at once and be left either in Taposan or Fitor Post areas beyond the reach of the Ethiopians. It is thought that the people will comply with the request of Losanga and desert to British territory.

18. Very little news has been obtained about the Mount Tid operations except that Pitaurari Gafu Marina killed a certain number and lost dead some of his soldiers, further that some 300 to 500 cattle, about 500 to 1000 ahdep and goats and a small remaining population were captured. In order to obtain exact details and more complete information about the Tirna and Tirma affairs John was sent back from Bedulu Safor to do intelligence work.

19. Owing to my fears of trypanosomiasis amongst my transport animals and the possible infection of fly in the administered areas the donkeys and mules which remain alive have been left with guards at Owabuk. The Medical Officer at Kaposta has been requested to take blood slides to ascertain the disease from which the animals are suffering. It may be necessary to destroy them but it is hoped that some preventive measures against infection in the future may be adopted. If the animals have trypanosomiasis they were infected on the banks of the Omo River at Kero on my return journey from Lake Rudolf but the Kibich River on the Kaposta-Maji track is suspected also.

20. It appears to be most likely from available

/information

information that had I not followed the punitive expedition that the Ethiopians would have proceeded many miles into the Sudan after their deserted population. In having made strong representations and having applied a brake on their movements perhaps boundary matters may be simplified in the future.

21. I shall be most glad if you will be so kind to get instructions issued to the Governor of Maji by the Central Government if possible that no border tribe punitive expedition should take place without reference to yourself or me so that the British territorial authorities can be warned of any such action in good time.

22. Whilst in the Sudan it is proposed to discuss the matters of the Tia and Tirma tribes and what action is to be taken should these tribes refuse to return to Ethiopia. All such matters will be forwarded to you for information in due course.

I have, etc.

(Sgd) R.O. S.E.

(J 3018/44/1)  
No. 973  
(272/158/32)

THE RESIDENCY,  
CAIRO.  
29th October, 1932.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose herein with reference to Sir Sidney Barton's despatch No. 121 to you of August 22nd copy of a despatch which I have received from the Acting Governor General of the Sudan regarding possible joint punitive expeditions by Sudan and Abyssinian forces and the action to be taken by British and Sudan authorities in the case of tribes taking refuge in their territory.

2. I am in complete agreement with Sir Harold MacMichael's views as set forth in paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of the enclosed despatch and I think that the co-operation of the Sudan authorities with those of Abyssinia should be confined to the limits suggested in paragraph 5.

3. I am sending a copy of this despatch with enclosure to His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa.

I have, etc.,

(SGD) RONALD CAMPBELL.

ACTING HIGH COMMISSIONER.

The Right Honourable  
Sir John Simon,  
O.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.; M.P.

etc., etc., etc.

No. 843  
94-B-3)

KHARTOUM.

17th October, 1932.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to Addis Ababa despatch No. 131 of 22nd August, 1932, addressed to the Foreign Office in which Sir S. Barton raises the questions

- (a) of the action to be taken by the British and Sudan authorities with regard to tribes which may take refuge in British or Sudan territory.
- (b) of possible joint punitive expeditions by Sudan and Abyssinian forces against offending border tribes.

Before stating my views on the broader questions of policy and principle involved I would refer to the main facts governing the particular case of the Tid and Tirma tribes to which Sir S. Barton refers in the opening paragraph of his despatch.

- (1) His Majesty's Consul at Maji in his despatch No. 33 of 11th June, 1932, correctly foresaw that as a result of the punitive action then contemplated by the Governor of Maji these tribes would take refuge in the unadministered area of the south-eastern Sudan usually referred to as the Illemi Triangle, and

22

R. I. Campbell, C.M.G.,  
His Majesty's Acting High Commissioner  
for Egypt and the Sudan,  
The Residency,  
Khartoum.

he forecast a state of affairs which would either lead to a violation of Sudan territory by the Abyssinian punitive force or enable the tribesmen to evade punishment. The possibility of co-operation by the "territorial governments" was accordingly suggested by him as being preferable to unilateral action by the Abyssinians (see paragraph 6 of the Consul's despatch just quoted).

(11) The Consul's subsequent report (despatch No. 35 dated 15th June, 1938, but clearly despatched some time in July) shows that, largely as a result of his efforts, the Abyssinians refrained from pursuing the tribesmen into Sudan territory where the majority have taken refuge and whence they are unlikely to return to their homes for the present. The Governor, Meji appears to have acquiesced in their transmigration and the punitive expedition has come to an end. In these circumstances the question of joint operations in this area does not at present arise.

3. As regards the general question of the treatment of tribes which may transmigrate from Abyssinia to the Sudan I am in full agreement with the implication contained in paragraph 5 of Sir S. Barton's despatch No. 121, namely that to deliver refugees from oppression and slavery into the power of their oppressors is as repugnant to ordinary morality as would be active co-operation

co-operation in their enslavement. In applying this principle to specific cases the claims of humanitarianism may be found to conflict with the necessity of seeing punishment inflicted on those who deserve it, and the proper adjustment can, in my view, be made only in the light of the particular circumstances of each case.

4. The same considerations would appear in some measure to be applicable to the question of joint punitive expeditions: I feel that such combinations of Sudan and Abyssinian forces are open to grave objection, not only on account of the almost unnumberable practical difficulties and the almost inevitable friction to which they would lead, but because of the irreconcilable differences between Abyssinian methods and those of a civilized state in the treatment of primitive tribes.

I do not deny that situations might arise in which it might be advisable, in our own interests, to co-operate with an Ethiopian frontier governor to the extent of denying asylum in the Sudan to an offending tribe and of protecting our frontiers against the incursion of undesirable elements.

In the Anuk area bordering on the Upper Nile Province, for instance, it will clearly be necessary to establish some kind of liaison with the Abyssinians in the event of the latter undertaking punitive operations against the tribesmen who recently raided the Beir, and the best methods of effecting an understanding with the Ethiopian frontier officials, of restraining the excesses of the Abyssinian soldiery, and of dealing with the refugee problem which is likely to arise,

are now being explored in consultation with the Governor of the Upper Nile Province.

On the other hand, even apart from the objections mentioned in the preceding paragraph as attending any form of "joint punitive expedition", it will be realised that operations of any kind in the remote area of the Ilemi triangle and the vicinity of the Boma Plateau would present considerable difficulties and involve heavy expense. Consequently they could be contemplated only in cases of grave urgency and when vital interests of the Sudan were at stake.

I have, etc.

(SGD) HAROLD MACHICHAEL.

ACTING GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE SUDAN.

31/35

In any further communication on this subject, please quote  
No. } 3098/441  
and address—not to any person by name but to  
The Under Secretary of State, Foreign Office, London, S.W. 1.

THE Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his  
compliments to the Under Secretary of State  
in London and, by direction of the Secretary of State,  
transmits herewith copy of the under-mentioned paper.

Foreign Office,  
November 21, 1932.

Reference to previous correspondence

Colonial Office letter no 18060/32, to Mr. [unclear]

Description of Enclosure.

No 26

Name and Date. Subject.

from [unclear]



Telegram no 225 of November 21<sup>st</sup>

Mysore and

to

into Kenya.

Amoy [unclear]

Addis Ababa

Telegram no 53 of November 21<sup>st</sup>

Similar letter sent to

to him

J. 3038/44/1.

NO DISTRIBUTION.

Code telegram to Sir P. Lorraine (Cairo).

Foreign Office, 31st November, 1932. 2.20 p.m.  
No. 225 (R).

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Emperor of Abyssinia has asked that Governor of  
 Maji may be transported to Addis Ababa, where he is to  
 receive instructions regarding recent raid into Kenya.  
 Government of Kenya can arrange that he should reach  
 Malakal by Imperial Airways and Air Ministry have asked  
 Air Officer Commanding, Middle East, to provide aircraft  
 to take him from Malakal to Goree or even to Addis Ababa.  
 If Air Officer Commanding concurs and when you learn  
 from Addis Ababa that Emperor has guaranteed repayment  
 of costs please ask Sudan government to concert the  
 necessary arrangements with His Majesty's Minister,  
 Addis Ababa, and Governor of Kenya direct.

Repeated to Addis Ababa No. 55.

(J 3098/44/1)

NO DISTRIBUTION.

Code telegram to Sir S. Barton (Addis Ababa).

Foreign Office, 21st November, 1938. 2.20 p.m.

No. 56 (R).

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My telegram No. 225 to Cairo (of November 21st: flight of Governor of Maji to Addis Ababa).

Before definite arrangements can be made repayment of costs must be guaranteed by Emperor to whom you should submit following estimate to which must be added costs of car journey from Fort Wilkinson to Kisumu and back which Nairobi will telegraph direct to you.

(1) Return flight Kisumu to Malakal - 37E. 16s. Od. per person:

My Ministry will make no direct charge but expect His Majesty to provide, at his own expense, all fuel at Ethiopian aerodromes, any necessary preparation of landing grounds and accommodation (including subsistence) of Royal Air Force personnel during period of visit.

Governor should not have more than one companion.

Please advise Cairo when Emperor has guaranteed repayment of costs.

C. O.

18060/32

to Admiral 130/ 19/4/32

- Mr. Frederic 19/11/1932
- Mr.
- Mr.
- Mr. Tomlinson.
- Sir C. Bottomley.
- Sir J. Shuckburgh.
- Sir G. Grindle.
- Para. U.S. of S.
- Partly U.S. of S.
- Secretary of State.

O.D.  
 R 19 NOV  
 D '19

Annex No 314

**DRAFT.** Tel

Gyuma Nandi.

(IMPORTANT) NO. 2444 your tel 12<sup>th</sup> Nov.

2090 Please telegraph estimated cost to your government of conveying Gyuma MASI and one companion from FOJENYANG to KISU-I-U

subsequently back to TOJEN YANG. Repeat this information to H. H. 2 / Representation ADDIS ABABA who is being asked to secure written guarantee of repayment from Government of Abyssinia.

Please telegraph also whether you agree that in event of Emperor's failure to implement such

Copy to go this afternoon to J.O. (Th. Wallinger)

19/11/32

a guarantee charge could  
be accepted against your host.

Sum involved is cost of journey  
in Kenya and Imperial Airways  
fare between KISUMU and  
MALAKAL; charge for flight  
between MALAKAL and ADDIS  
ABABA are not in question.

Liability would arise only in  
event of default by Empire.

and in view of advantages  
which may accrue to Kenya

if plan succeeds I trust you

will see no way to accept it.

Your acceptance would of course  
not be made known to Empire.

Teletype reply with best possible  
delay

SÉCER

139  
28

A.M. Form 683.

**SECRET.**

**PARAPHRASE OF CYPHER MESSAGE.** Serial No. **A.M. 778.**

This message must be circulated under cover and must be locked up when not in use. It must not be placed on any secret file and all drafts or copies of the original which may have been retained by the originator must be burnt on receipt of this copy. This message must not be referred to in clear or code messages or in any non-secret correspondence.

To—  
Headquarters, Royal Air Force, Middle East.

Date	Receipt	Despatch
Time of		
System		

From—  
Air Ministry.

S.31697. Despatched Registry Telegrams 1910 hrs 18.11.32.

A.M.778. 18/11. It is proposed that the Governor of Majii Province shall in the near future visit the Emperor of Abyssinia at Addis Ababa in order to discuss with him and to receive instructions regarding measures which are necessary to prevent raids by Abyssinian tribesmen into Kenya and control of frontier tribes generally on the lines of conclusions reached at a recent meeting between Governor of Majii and Kenya of the Emperor appears anxious to co-operate. British Minister at Addis Ababa has suggested that in order to avoid the delay which must occur if journey is made by road Governor shall be conveyed by air and Foreign Office have asked for our assistance, proposal being that Governor shall proceed to Kisumu by car thence to Malakal by Imperial Airways and onward in R.A.F. aircraft. Alternative proposal is that R.A.F. aircraft shall convey him from Malakal to Gore and the journey completed in Abyssinian aircraft. Foreign Office who are anxious we should assist have been informed that subject to your agreement as to practicability of flight Air Ministry approve of its being undertaken. It is proposed to limit Governor to accommodation for himself and one other person. Please state if you see any difficulties and say how many aircraft you consider necessary and approximate date flight could be carried out. Foreign Office are informing High Commissioner.

Registry (Telegrams) Copies to:-

- Air Council.
- D.C.A.S. Deputy Secretary.
- D.D.O.I. S.S.
- A.I. A.I.5.
- A.I.8. F.O.3.
- Foreign Office (2).
- Colonial Office (2).

139  
28

A.I. Form 683.

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- D.C.A.S. Deputy Secretary.
- A.I.8. P.O.3.
- D.D.O.I. S.6.
- Foreign Office (C).
- Colonial Office (E).

18060/3=148/3

RECEIVED  
14 NOV 1932  
00

Telegram from the Governor of Kenya to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Dated 12th November. Received 11-7 a.m. 12th November, 1932.

No. 209.

~~No. 233~~  
24

Your telegram No. 233.

Following telegram has been sent to Minister at Addis Ababa begins.

Encl. to No. 209

Your telegram of 5th November to Foreign Office upon which Secretary of State wishes me to communicate with you. I have informed you that I shall be glad to be of assistance should proposed visit of Governor Maji materialise. He could be met by car at Todonyang and we taken to Kisumu proceed thence by Imperial Airways to Malakal at Abyssinian expense. <sup>at 3 am</sup> ~~Reserve~~ unable to arrange his journey thence to Addis Ababa which ~~arrangement~~ could be arranged by you either by Abyssinian aeroplanes or by H.A.F. machines from Khartoum. It will be realised that Imperial Airways cannot cope with suite. Ends.

I did not reply direct to Minister because his telegram was addressed to the Foreign Office and because it seemed to me that his reference to feeder line to Cairo-Cape route meant that arrangements had better be made between Foreign Office and Air Ministry.

Copy to FO  
11/11/32

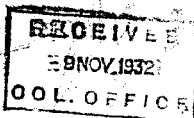
Corrected by Mrs. O'Leary consulted with Tel. Sect.

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14/10

141 21  
FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

9th November, 1932.

(J 5004/44/1)



Dear Priestman,

I enclose copies of recent correspondence with the War Office and Air Ministry on the one hand, and with Cairo and Addis Ababa on the other, regarding the suppression of Abyssinian raids. The whole correspondence has arisen out of our desire to do something really positive about these raids, and it may quite conveniently be hooked on to our recent White Paper (Cmd. 4157 of 1932), regarding incursions into the Sudan. The enclosed papers do not actually touch upon raids into territories within your purview, but the serious situation on the Kenya frontier must make the whole question of vital interest to you.

The present position is that we are drafting instructions to Barton. We propose to let you see our despatch in draft, and the enclosed papers are intended to enable you to picture the situation as far as the Sudan

15

19  
18065/32  
Copies small 2-500 (4)  
H.B. Priestman, Esq.

is concerned and to review the considerations  
upon which this draft will be based.

Yours sincerely  
Geoffrey Walling

is concerned and to review the considerations  
upon which this draft will be based.

Yours sincerely  
Geoffrey Watling

ABYSSINIA.

July 13, 1932

CONFIDENTIAL.

SECTION I.

[J 1911/44/1]

No. 1

Sir John Simon to Sir P. Loraine (Cairo)

(No. 549.)

Foreign Office, July 13, 1932

Sir,

IN your telegram No. 98 of the 2nd July you informed me of the second slave taking raid, in this instance on the village of Shuma, which has been carried out from Abyssinia into Sudan territory since the beginning of the year.

2. Both on humanitarian grounds and in view of the interest which is taken in Parliament and in this country generally in the matter of slave raids into British-administered territory, I consider it urgently necessary to devise some means of putting a stop to these incursions from Abyssinia. It is an anomaly which cannot be defended that a country which at the present time is in the process of receiving British assistance, albeit unofficial towards the immediate abolition of the slave traffic and the more gradual suppression of slavery as an institution, should be found to be encouraging the one and broadening the basis of the other at the expense of neighbouring tribes under an Administration which is to all intents and purposes British.

3. I fully understand the difficulties which the rainy season and the undefined character of the frontier must necessarily impose on the preventive measures taken by the Sudan Government. But making all allowances, it is in my view out of the question simply to acquiesce in the repetition of these raids, and I shall be glad if you will invite the Sudan Government to take into immediate consideration the most suitable and convenient measures for suppressing them either by direct prevention or by what I do not hesitate to describe as reprisals.

4. In this connexion it is essential that the Sudan Government should understand that they are in no way to observe a unilateral respect for the frontier between Abyssinian territory and their own.

5. While I have no desire to anticipate the conclusions which the Sudan Government may reach in considering this question of slave raids into their territory, it seems to me that, if it be impracticable at least during the rainy season to establish and maintain land patrols on the necessary scale, the following alternative methods of reprisal should be considered:

- (1) The use of aircraft (disregarding the frontier) in cases where notice of the raid has been received sufficiently promptly at Khartoum to allow of aircraft action on the Abyssinian side of the frontier being represented reasonably as undertaken in pursuit of the raiders.
- (2) The despatch of a punitive column after the rainy season with a view to destroying villages and taking hostages from the tribes concerned in the raids.

6. His Majesty's Government on their side will continue to bring all possible pressure to bear on the Abyssinian Government through the machinery afforded at Geneva, more particularly by the recently-created Slavery Committee of the League of Nations. The limitations and more especially the slow working of this machinery must, however, be recognised, and in my opinion it is impracticable more particularly in view of the known absence of control by the Central Ethiopian Government over the more outlying portions of their territory to rely upon Geneva to provide a remedy for a state of things which cannot be allowed to continue.

7. I am sending a copy of this despatch to the Governor General in London and to His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa.

I am, &c  
JOHN SIMON

No. 703.

(B72/61/32).

143  
THE RESIDENCY,

RAHALI,

July 23rd, 1932.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 340 (J 1911/44/1) of July 13th last, in which you informed me that His Majesty's Government were of the opinion that more energetic measures than have hitherto been employed should be used to put an end to the frequently recurring raids on the Sudan by natives of Abyssinia and that the Sudan Government should be prepared in future cases to take punitive action, involving if necessary the crossing of the Abyssinian frontier, to deal with the raiders.

2. I agree that in view of the failure of the Abyssinian Government properly to administer their territories and of their lack of response to the representations repeatedly made to them by His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa, it is eminently desirable that some more effective steps should be taken to prevent the recurrence of these raids which are a source of very considerable embarrassment to the Sudan Government.

3. I must admit, however, that I feel serious apprehension lest the policy now advocated in your despatch should, if not into effect, lead to a situation even more embarrassing to the Sudan Government than that at present existing. The Ethiopian Government would certainly, I imagine, deeply resent any infringement of their frontier by detachments of the Sudan Defense Force or Royal Air Force aircraft and such is their fear of any form of

/foreign

The Right Honourable

Sir John A. Simon, G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., M.P.,

Es., Es., Es.,

foreign intervention that they might well feel impelled to resist punitive action of the nature suggested on the part of the Sudan Government by counter-attacks by their own governmental armed forces. An engagement between the Abyssinian state troops and the Sudan Defence Force might have far-reaching consequences and lead to a very grave position between the two Governments; furthermore it would almost inevitably prejudicially affect the relations between Abyssinia and Great Britain, Kenya and Uganda. Even if the Ethiopian Government did not take such active measures of opposition the situation of the Sudan Defence Force troops - and more particularly of any Royal Air Force aircraft which might be impelled to make forced landings - operating in hostile territory a considerable distance from their base would seem to be distinctly precarious.

It would therefore seem essential that the Sudan Government before undertaking any punitive measures of the nature suggested should be satisfied that they are in a position to deal with all eventualities. It would further seem desirable that the Governments of Kenya and Uganda, whose interests might well be seriously affected were the Abyssinian Government to decide to resist, should be consulted before any definite decisions are taken.

4. I am concerned mainly by the physical risks - which in my opinion are very real - likely to be run were the Sudan Government to embark on a policy of reprisal and I am discounting the possibility of the Ethiopian Government successfully appealing to the League of Nations against such action on the part of the Sudan Government. I infer from your despatch that there can be no doubt whatever that in international law the Sudan

Government would be entitled to use their armed forces to punish the raiders, if necessary to the extent of crossing the Abyssinian border without the consent of the Abyssinian Government, even when, as in the present cases, the raids are carried out not by members of the Abyssinian state forces but by irresponsible persons acting contrary to the wishes and perhaps to the express orders of the central government in Addis Ababa. Should the Abyssinian Government lodge such a protest at Geneva they would no doubt deny that the raids were in any way connected with the slave trade. From such information as is in my possession, it would seem that it might not be altogether easy to effect such a denial. The outcome of the majority of the raids is no doubt that a number of inhabitants of the Sudan are carried off into captivity but it might be difficult to maintain that the raids were deliberately planned with the object of capturing potential slaves. In many cases their origin would seem to lie primarily in tribal squabbles. For example, as you will have seen from the enclosures in my despatch No. 618 of July 5th last, the cause of the recent Gila Annak raid was apparently the murder of a member of that tribe by a native of the Sudan.

5. The ideal solution of the difficulty would no doubt be to induce the Abyssinian Government to grant the Sudan Government the right of pursuit and to agree that in the event of further raids taking place the Sudan Defense Force and the Royal Air Force should have the right to cross the frontier and take punitive measures of the nature indicated in your despatch. Here representations in this sense, however, to be made to the Abyssinian Government the latter would no doubt insist on obtaining a reciprocal right of pursuit into Sudan

/secretary

territory. The Sudan Government would probably hesitate to grant such a facility to the Abyssinian Government in view of the probability that the latter would be prone to invent incidents in order to justify incursions into the Sudan.

6. I consider, however, that if, in spite of the risks involved, the Sudan Government decide to adopt the policy outlined in your despatch, it is clearly desirable that the Abyssinian Government should be informed of this decision at once and should be given clearly to understand what to expect if these raids continue.

7. In the meantime, as you will see from the enclosed copy of a despatch which I am sending to the Acting Governor-General, I am inviting the Sudan Government to give their earnest and immediate consideration to this matter and to inform me whether after weighing all the risks they are prepared to take action on the lines which you suggest and are satisfied that the forces at their disposal are sufficient not to attain the immediate objectives but to deal with all possible eventualities, including an incursion into Sudan territory by Abyssinian state troops.

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

Your most obedient, humble servant.

HIGH COMMISSIONER.

Ed. 500,  
(272/03/23).

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THE RESIDENCY,  
KHARTOUM,  
July 23rd, 1909.

Sir,

I have the honour, with reference to your telegram Ed. 50 of July 19th last and previous correspondence regarding the recent raids into Sudan territory by natives of Abyssinia, to transmit to you, herewith, copy of a despatch from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs stating that His Majesty's Government consider that the time has come when more energetic measures than have been hitherto employed must be used to put an end to these raids, and that the Sudan Government should in future cases be prepared to take ~~active~~ <sup>active</sup> ~~measures~~, <sup>measures</sup> if necessary, the crossing of the Abyssinian frontier, to deal with the raiders.

8. I agree with the view of the failure of the Sudan Government's property to administer their territories and of their lack of respect for the representations repeatedly made to them by His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa, it is eminently desirable that some more effective steps should be taken to prevent the recurrence of these raids which even if their origin cannot be traced solely to the slave-trading proclivities of the Abyssinians, are a source of very considerable embarrassment to the Sudan Government.

9. I feel seriously apprehensive, however, lest the policy now advocated by the Secretary of State should, if put into effect, lead to a situation even more embarrassing to the Sudan Government than that at present existing. I take it that the Ethiopian Government

D. H. Bell, C.B.E.,

Acting Governor-General of the Sudan,

Khartoum.

/would

would deeply resent any infraction of their frontier by detachments of the Sudan Defense Force or Royal Air Force aircraft and they might well feel impelled to resist punitive action on the part of the Sudan Government by counter attacks by their own governmental armed forces. An engagement between the Abyssinian state troops and the Sudan Defense Force might well lead to a very serious position between the two Governments. Even if the Ethiopian Government did not take such active measures of opposition, the situation of the Sudan Defence Force troops - and more particularly of any Royal Air Force aircraft which were compelled to make forced landings - operating in hostile territory a considerable distance from their base would seem to be distinctly precarious. It would therefore seem essential that the Sudan Government before engaging on any action of the nature suggested by Sir John Simon should satisfy themselves that they are in a position to deal with all eventualities. In any case it seems important that if the Sudan Government decide to act in the manner now proposed, the Ethiopian Government should be warned beforehand and should be given clearly to understand what they may expect in the event of the recurrence of these raids.

6. A copy of a despatch in which I am conveying my apprehensions to the Secretary of State is enclosed herein. In the meantime I should be glad if you will give this matter your immediate and early consideration and if you will inform me whether after duly weighing all the risks involved the Sudan Government are prepared to take action on the lines suggested by the Secretary of State and are satisfied that the forces at their disposal are sufficient not only to attain the immediate objectives but to deal with all possible eventualities, including an invasion

/into

5.

into Sudan territory by Abyssinian State troops.

I have the honour to be,

~~Yours truly,~~

Your obedient servant,

WALTER  
HIGH COMMISSIONER.

ABYSSINIA

CONFIDENTIAL

August 29, 1932.

SECTION 1.

[J 2442/44/1]

No. 1.

Mr. R. I. Campbell to Sir John Simon. (Received August 29.)  
(No. 700.)

THE Acting High Commissioner for Egypt presents his compliments to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and has the honour to transmit herewith copy of despatch No. 192 from the Acting Governor-General of the Sudan dated the 11th August, respecting Abyssinian raids into Sudan territory.

Ramleh, August 20, 1932.

Enclosure in No. 1.

(No. 102.)

Sir,

Sir H. MacMichael to Mr. R. I. Campbell.

Khartoum, August 11, 1932.

I HAVE the honour to refer to Foreign Office despatch No. 549 of the 13th July upon the subject of Abyssinian raids, which was forwarded for the views of the Sudan Government under cover of Presidency despatch No. 300 of the 22nd July.

In considering the most suitable and convenient measures for checking these raids it is important to draw a line of clear distinction between those occurring in the north and in the south. Ideally, that is to say to the north of a latitude which may be fixed roughly at 9° and to the south of that latitude and north of latitude 0°.

There is of course a possible connexion between the Anuak raid of March and the Western raid of June, save in so far as each serves to show the prevalence of lawlessness in Western Abyssinia.

*The Southern Area.*

In the southern area, the scene of the raid of March last, the terrain is marshy, the inhabitants—Anuak and Nuer for the most part—are naked cattle-breeders, swages, warlike and well-armed with rifles. The Central Government at Addis Ababa has little or no control and the Viceroys of Gorei and Sayo, who at present share the local responsibility, are in little better case. The boundary, for most of its length, is a river, both banks of which are peopled by tribesmen of purely Sudanese extraction, who have been accustomed from time immemorial to wander with their cattle, unhampered by any thought of international frontiers. The Abyssinian is a highlander with an unbrid horror of these unhealthy swamps and lowland plains and of the fevers there contracted. He will not go there if he can possibly avoid it nor stay there a moment longer than he need, and yet—apparently for no better reason than that at the beginning of this century a survey party visualised the Bara, Pibor and Alabo Rivers as combining to form an easily recorded line opposite Gambella—he finds himself in possession of, and responsible for, a vast area of marshland peopled by barbarians with which it is beyond his capacity or desire to deal.

It would perhaps be difficult to find in all the world a more inept line of boundary than that nominally separating the Upper Nile and Mongalla Provinces of the Sudan from Abyssinia, and ineptitude has reached its apogee in the Gambella (Baro) salient.

The difficulties of controlling this southern sector of the frontier, however parcelled out, must at all times be very great, on account of its inaccessibility, whether from Khartoum or Addis Ababa, and particularly is this the case from March to November at which season the Nilotic negro goes a-raiding and

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paying off old scores as boys in England go birds-neasting in the spring. Since the reoccupation of the Sudan, punitive patrols have been of almost yearly occurrence in the Nuer-Aniak area, but since no basis of stable administration was left behind conditions rapidly reverted to the normal state of chaos as soon as the rainy season opened. Since 1928, a more systematic policy has been adopted, the staff of the Upper Nile Province has been increased, roads have been opened and courts established for the adjudication of disputes. The result has been a great improvement in conditions in the main area lying on the Sudan side of the border. There remains the plague-spot of the unadministered area lying along the line of the Akobo, Pibor and Gila Rivers. The true remedy lies in the suppression of the scandalous and unrestricted traffic in rifles from the Abyssinian hinterland (see paragraphs 97, 129 and 140 of Sir S. Barton's annual report on Ethiopia for 1931) and the establishment of a proper respect for governmental authority as embodied in a system of ordered justice. It should not be beyond the power of the Ethiopian Government to achieve the former, but the attainment of the second and even more important objective, the inception and permanent maintenance of a proper administration by the Ethiopian Government, appears unlikely.

5. The rectification of the frontier by the inclusion in the Sudan of the low-lying portions of the Baro salient provides here the only logical and lasting solution and it is to be greatly doubted whether any other course will prove really effective. If this is impracticable or remote, the case is one for palliatives not made by the Foreign Office.

6. If aircraft can follow up raiders and when necessary, bomb the Aniak settlements on the Gila, the effect would be to rob these ventures of the comparative impunity which has hitherto invited them. That, in case of a patrol, troops of the Sudan Defence Force should similarly ignore the strict line of boundary would, no doubt, have a similar effect, but either course of action should be embarked upon with very great caution, and then only within very restricted geographical limits.

I agree with your Excellency that the Ethiopian Government would deeply resent the infraction of their boundary, but I do not think that in this neighbourhood there would be any danger of a hostile attack on their governmental armed forces. A more profitable and probable line of retaliation would be the infliction of the Sudan Defence Force on the deserters and the despatch of emissaries to stir up trouble on the Sudan side of the border. If the Ethiopian Government were warned that the Sudan Government was held free, within certain limits, to disregard the frontier, and if they accepted that position, retaliatory action might not follow, but it is, I assume, most improbable that the Emperor would for a moment consider acceptance of any such position.

7. The apprehensions here expressed concern the hypothetical case of infractions of the boundary by the Ethiopian troops. That aeroplanes should take action along the general line of the frontier without particular regard to their exact location in relation to it would, I assume, be less dangerous and objectionable. It is, however, that the Ethiopian Government would concede the justifiability of such action by the Sudan Government—and they are not at present in a position to take reciprocal action. At the same time I should make it clear that, in my view, mere demonstration flights would not have any permanent deterrent effect. If aeroplanes are to disregard the exact line of frontier they must have equal freedom of action, in case of necessity, on either side of it.

8. A measure of co-operation by the Abyssinian authorities and the maintenance of such friendly relations between the Provincial Governors on either side of the border as were evidenced at the recent Gambella Conference, are assets the value of which cannot be disregarded, and infractions of their border without their consent will conduce to neither.

9. Failing thecession of the Baro salient to the Sudan, the following appear to be the most hopeful of the practical palliatives—

(a) That the Abyssinian Government should substitute for the responsibility now divided between the two Abyssinian Provinces of Gorei (Ulu Baboor) and Bayo (Wallegu)—see Khartoum telegrams Nos. 93 of the

- 3
- 16th November, 1931, and 46 of the 6th April, 1932—a single competent authority, e.g., the friendly Governor of Gorei, Ras Mulu Gbeta, and entrust to him the task of stopping the arms traffic from Abyssinia into the Upper Nile Province, and of inflicting such condign punishment on those implicated in raids that the game will no longer seem to them worth the candle.
- (b) The maintenance of friendly relations between the Governor of the Upper Nile Province and the responsible Abyssinian authority, whether direct or through His Majesty's consul at Gorei and the District Commissioner stationed at Gambella.
- (c) Permission from the Ethiopian Government that the Sudan Government should by local agreement resume the practice, dropped for the last five or six years in the interests of correctitude, whereby in the dry season the local District Commissioner, with his police escort, visited the Sudan Nuer then camped in accessible positions south of the Baro, in order to maintain touch with them, collect their tribute and settle those disputes which, if unsettled, are usually the precursors of tribal unrest.
- (d) The continuance by the Sudan Government of the policy of improving communications, so far as funds will permit, on the Sudan side of the border. Some thousands of pounds have already been spent on road-grading, and the work should continue until the whole of the Aniak area is accessible for the greater part of the year.
- (e) Permission to the Sudan Government with the consent of the Ethiopian Government to disregard the precise line of frontier in this area, when occasion arises for the despatch of aircraft for purposes of reconnaissance or punishment.

*The Northern Area.*

10. In the northern area the foothills of the Abyssinian mountain system extend to the frontier, and in many places beyond it. The ruling caste of inhabitants on the Abyssinian side, marching with the Fung Province of the Sudan, are known as the Watawit ("Bats") and the most troublesome of them those responsible for a raid of June last—are Sheikh Khojali—a people living in the district of Beni Shangul. They are Mohammedan Arabic-speaking villagers of a more or less civilised type, whose forebears fled from the Sudan and settled there early in the 10th century, subjugated and enserfed the older inhabitants, and still exercise a feudal lordship over them. Beni Shangul was part of the Sudan until 1897, and the Watawit claim as of ancestral rights ownership of much of the land on the Sudan side of the frontier and of the Berta and others who live there (see my report to the League of Nations dated the 15th April, 1929, regarding the slave trade prevalent in this area).

11. The petty rulers of these districts of Abyssinia are in communication with Addis Ababa by telephone and telegraph, and can be controlled by the Central Government without any great difficulty. A summons is obeyed in this area, and wife, Sitt Amna, it will be remembered, lived on the Sudan side of the frontier until she was convicted of slavery offences in 1928 and consigned to prison at Wadi Halfa. The boundary in this sector is demarcated and well known, though savages arise. The absence of a system of permanent all-weather roads, the heavy rainfall and long grass make the stretch of frontier opposite Beni Shangul hard of access by land from June to November, but for the other half of the year the physical difficulties are by no means insuperable.

12. The rectification of the boundary in this quarter is not so necessary on political grounds, and would be hotly contested by the Abyssinians because the area is highly mineralised; the problem of the arms traffic is less acute, though by no means negligible. The remedy lies primarily in inducing the Ethiopian Government to exercise a proper control, which is well within its competence, over its own troublesome subjects. Even the serious menace of punitive action by the Emperor would probably lead the Watawit to do all they could to acquire our goodwill, for the Sudan provides their only line of escape from retribution. The Sudan Government, for its part, can only exercise all possible vigilance on its own

ABYSSINIA

September 5, 1932

CONFIDENTIAL

SECTION 1

[J 2500/44/1]

No. 1.

Mr. R. I. Campbell to Sir John Simon.—(Received September 5.)

(No. 796.)

Sir,

Ramleh, August 23, 1932.

IN my despatch No. 790 of the 20th August last I had the honour to transmit to you a copy of a despatch from the Acting Governor-General of the Sudan giving, in accordance with the instructions contained in your despatch No. 549 of the 18th July last, the views of the Sudan Government in regard to the most suitable and convenient measures for suppressing the recurrent raids into the Sudan by natives of Abyssinia and putting an end to the present highly unsatisfactory situation on the Sudan-Abyssinia frontier.

You will have observed that in his despatch Sir Harold MacMichael distinguishes between those raids taking place in the Southern Area, south of latitude 9° North, and those occurring in the Northern Area, to the north of that parallel. In both areas the most obvious remedy for the present state of affairs is, in the opinion of the Sudan Government, the suppression of the illicit traffic in arms and the establishment of a proper system of administration of justice by the Central Ethiopian Government. It should not, Sir Harold MacMichael contends, be impossible to deal with the problem of the arms traffic, nor should it be beyond the power of the Emperor to extend his authority and exercise an effective control in the Northern Area. It is, however, apparently recognised that, as things are at present, any attempt on the part of the central authorities properly to administer the Southern Area would be doomed to failure. That being so, the Sudan Government consider that, as an alternative means of guaranteeing the Sudan against further raids in the Southern Area, the low-lying portions of the Bardalient should be detached from Abyssinia and annexed to the Sudan. Feeling no doubt that this proposal is unlikely to meet with the concurrence of the Emperor, the Sudan Government have put forward in paragraph 9 of their despatch a series of measures, the adoption of which they consider might serve to ameliorate the position in the Southern Area.

Among these suggestions is one to the effect that the Abyssinian Government should authorise the Sudan Government to despatch Royal Air Force aircraft across the frontier to reconnoitre or pursue and punish raiders. This proposal arises directly from the suggestion made in your despatch No. 549, that the Sudan Government should consider the possibility of taking measures of reprisal against these raiders, by sending aircraft or punitive columns across the frontier to pursue the raiders, destroy villages and take hostages. You will see that the Sudan Government have given careful consideration to this proposal, and that they seem to share to a large extent the apprehensions expressed by Sir Percy Loraine in his despatch No. 705 of the 23rd July last. In regard to the Southern Area, Sir Harold MacMichael, while agreeing that such punitive action on the part of the Sudan forces would have a deterrent effect on the raiders, is of the opinion that such a course of action should only be embarked upon with very great caution and then only within very restricted limits. He anticipates that, were such a policy of reprisals to be adopted by the Sudan Government without the prior agreement of the Abyssinian authorities, the latter might well instigate counter-measures, though these would hardly be likely to involve an attack on the Sudan by the Abyssinian governmental armed forces. Such an eventuality, however, might well materialise in the Northern Area were the Sudan forces to cross that section of the frontier in pursuit of raiders without the previous concurrence of the Abyssinian Government.

Sir Harold MacMichael's despatch confirms Sir Percy Loraine's views that the adoption of the policy indicated in your despatch No. 549 would involve very serious risks, and I therefore feel that it is most important that the consent of the Abyssinian Government to the grant to the Sudan Government of the right of pursuit should first be obtained before any Royal Air Force aircraft or troops

are despatched on punitive expeditions across the frontier. This is not done, the resentment and suspicions of the Abyssinians will be increased. That mutual co-operation between the Abyssinian and Sudan frontier authorities which Sir Harold MacMichael considers so desirable will be rendered impossible and further progress in important matters, such as the Lake Tana dam scheme, will be out of the question—an eventuality which the Sudan Government might feel gave them a legitimate ground of complaint. It is therefore that the idea of the Sudan forces undertaking punitive expeditions into Abyssinian territory without the concurrence of the Abyssinian Government will not be pursued with-

5. Before the Sudan Government can decide what measures to adopt it seems necessary to ascertain—

- (1) Whether any steps can be taken to check the illicit arms traffic in both the Northern and Southern Areas.
- (2) Whether any effective steps can be taken to induce the Emperor to increase his control in the Northern Area.
- (3) Whether the Emperor would be prepared to consider ceding the low-lying part of the Baro salient to the Sudan, and, if so, on what terms.
- (4) Whether the Emperor is prepared to instruct his representatives on the frontier—in both Northern and Southern Areas—to maintain close co-operation with the local authorities.

And in the event of the proposal to cede the Baro salient falling through—

- (5) Whether the Emperor is willing to place the provinces of Gorei and Sayo under a single, competent and well-disposed Governor and to give him adequate powers to deal drastically with all raiders.
- (6) Whether the Emperor will, as previously, agree to the Sudan provincial authorities visiting the Sudan Nuer encamped on the Abyssinian side of the River Baro.
- (7) Whether the Emperor will agree that in both Northern and Southern Areas Royal Air Force aircraft may be despatched by the Sudan authorities across the frontier to pursue and punish raiders or to reconnoitre in connection with raiders' activities.

I have, &c.  
**RONALD CAMPBELL**  
*Acting High Comm.*

ABYSSINIA.

September 14, 1932

CONFIDENTIAL.

SECTION 1.

[J 2500/441]

No. 1.

Foreign Office to War Office and Air Ministry

(Secret.)  
 Sir,

Foreign Office, September 14, 1932.  
 WITH reference to Foreign Office letter of the 10th August, enclosing a copy of a despatch from His Majesty's High Commissioner at Cairo regarding the question of the suppression of Abyssinian slave raids into the Sudan, I am directed by Secretary Sir John Simon to transmit to you herewith copies of two despatches from the Acting High Commissioner on this subject.<sup>(1)</sup>

2. Sir John Simon is disposed to advance proposals to the Ethiopian Government in the general sense suggested by the Sudan Government and Mr. R. I. Campbell.

3. Sir John Simon feels disinclined, however, to adopt the suggestion that the consent of the Ethiopian Government should be sought in advance for the taking of counter-measures involving a disregard of the frontier. He is at the same time convinced that no useful purpose is likely to be served by initiating negotiations on the lines proposed unless definite emphasis is laid on the intention to adopt reprisals against the individuals or tribes responsible for the raids in the event of the Ethiopian Government being unable or unwilling to take effective measures.

4. In considering the nature of the reprisals to be contemplated, upon which point Sir John Simon would be glad of the observations of the Army/Air Council, it must be borne in mind that the intention to resort to retaliatory action will be expressed by the representative of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, and not of the Sudan Government, and that the latter have certain doubts, and even apprehensions, regarding the attitude of such a representative.

5. A similar letter is being addressed to the Air Ministry/War Office.  
 Lam, &c.

MAURICE PETERSON.

(1) August 7th, Section 1, and September 5, Section 1.

ABYSSINIA

October 14, 1932

CONFIDENTIAL

SECTION 1.

[J 2922/44/1]

No. 1.

*Air Ministry to Foreign Office. — (Received October 14.)*

(Secret.)

Sir,

*Air Ministry, October 13, 1932.*

I AM commanded by the Air Council to refer to Foreign Office letter of the 14th September, 1932, regarding the question of the suppression of Abyssinian slave raids into the Sudan.

2. The Council, having consulted the Air Officer Commanding, Middle East, are of opinion that the situation is one eminently suited for air operations, and they do not share the misgivings expressed by Sir Percy Loraine in paragraphs 3 and 4 of his despatch No. 705, dated the 23rd July, 1932, regarding the physical risks of air operations in that area. These are no worse than in other parts of the Sudan, where air operations have been previously undertaken.

3. During the dry season (December-May) operations would be possible along the whole of the Sudan-Abyssinian frontier, but during the wet season they would be severely handicapped (but not entirely interrupted) by the unserviceability of landing grounds and the great difficulty of moving supplies. The use of floatplanes would, to some extent, mitigate the difficulty due to unserviceability of landing grounds.

4. In the northern area, air operations can be carried out without any difficulty in the dry weather period and with every prospect of success. The geographical position of the landing grounds available allows aircraft to be concentrated on any part of the frontier, and, if necessary, to penetrate a considerable distance into the north-west portion of Abyssinia. Good communications exist to all landing ground and the question of supply would present no difficulties.

5. Similarly, in the southern area, particularly in the Pibor River area, where the frontier is well defined, and where in an enormous area of low-lying and fertile land Abyssinian administration is non-existent, independent operations would also be well suited to the punitive tasks involved.

6. The Council are of the opinion that any attempt so to dispose the available forces for the purpose of interception of the raiders is impracticable, in view of the spasmodic and widely separated nature of the raids and the enormous area in which they can take place. They, therefore, consider that aircraft should have liberty of action to attack raiders in their settlements, as this will have the effect of depriving slave-raiding ventures of the comparative immunity from retaliation which they have so far enjoyed. In fact, they feel that the results obtained will be in direct proportion to the freedom of action permitted to aircraft when operating across the frontier.

7. In air operations on the lines envisaged above it will be desirable to have the co-operation of the Abyssinian Government, for the reason that exact tribal information is a factor of great importance. While, however, this co-operation is desirable, it would not be essential so long as the requisite liberty of action is secured for the operating air forces.

8. A copy of this letter has been sent to the War Office.

I am, &c.

C. LL. BULLOCK

(J 2956/44/1)

0143/2639 (H.O.S.)

SECRET.

The War Office,

London, S.W.1.

31st October, 1932.

Sir,

In reply to Foreign Office letter No. J 2500/44/1 of 14th September, 1932, forwarding two despatches from the Acting High Commissioner, Egypt, containing proposals for the suppression of Abyssinian slave raids into the Sudan, I am commanded by the Army Council to offer the following observations for the information of Secretary Sir John Simon on the nature of the reprisals it is suggested should be undertaken by the Sudan Government.

1. From their experience of similar enterprises in other parts of the world, the Council consider that it is unlikely that information regarding the movements of raiding parties will be of sufficient accuracy or be received in time to admit of the raiders being intercepted by pursuing troops or aircraft. Further, in the event of spotting aircraft coming upon parties in movement in an area indicated by reports, there can be no certainty that they are the culprits and not merely local inhabitants who are similarly dressed and armed.

2. The Council consider that the only real deterrent in such cases is the actual capture of the raiders or destruction of the property, and not indiscriminate reprisals on an area. They are of opinion that such capture or destruction can best be carried out, when accurate information is eventually received, by an organised attack on the offending village by military forces working in conjunction with aircraft.

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

4./

4. I am to say, however, that the Council approach the matter with some diffidence as they feel that much must depend upon detailed knowledge of the local conditions. They have great confidence in Brigadier H.H. Butler, C.H.C., D.S.O., who commands the Sudan Defence Force and the British Troops in the Sudan, and they consider that great weight should be given to his advice.

5. Finally, I am to add that the Council in forwarding their observations have confined themselves to the military aspect of the problem, and have not touched on the political consequences vis-a-vis the Ethiopian Government of an expedition carried out within its territory.

6. A copy of this letter is being sent to the Air Ministry.

I am, etc.

(Sgd.) A. Widdows.

COPY.

(J 2973/44/1)

NO DISTRIBUTION.

Code telegram to Mr. Campbell (Cairo) No. 208  
Sir S. Barton (Addis Ababa) No. 50

Foreign Office, November 2nd, 1932. 8.45 p.m.

(R)

(To Cairo only) Your despatch No. 834 (of September 6th).

(To Addis Ababa only) Khartoum despatch to Cairo No. 212 (of August 31st) (Abyssinian raids into the Sudan).

Have there been any further developments regarding Ethiopian punitive expedition? Please reply by November 5th.

Copy.

NO DISTRIBUTION.

303000. MR. Campbell. (Cairo).

D. 1.50 p.m. 4th November, 1932.  
4th November, 1932.

n. 1.25 p.m. 4th November, 1932.

No. 194. (R).

-----000-----

Your telegram No. 208.

Following received for Khartoum No. 112. Begins:  
Time limit for final settlement under terms of  
Cambell's agreement expires on 1st May. No informa-  
tion is available with regard to proposed punitive  
expedition against Anzak by Abyssinia and operations  
in Anzak country probably impossible before February  
at least owing to floods.

Arrangements are being made for guarding Sudan  
frontier and dealing with possible refugees in the  
event of expedition taking place.

Addressed to Foreign Office No. 194; repeated to  
Addis Ababa.

NO DISTRIBUTION.

Decode. Sir S. Barton (Addis Ababa)

November 4th, 1932.

D. W/T

November 4th, 1932.

R. 9.00 a.m.

November 5th, 1932.

No. 57 (R)

Your telegram No. 50

I have no further information here regarding expedition and assume as arranged under Gambia agreement of June last notification will be made through His Majesty's Consul at (Goree). The Emperor informed me that Province of Sayo had been taken away from the present Governor and that the new administrative arrangements would be made to ensure an improved frontier policy.

Addressed to Foreign Office, repeated to Cairo telegram No. 27.

In any further communication on this subject, please quote  
No. 3027/44/1  
and address—not to any person by name, but to—  
"The Under-Secretary of State," Foreign Office, London, S.W. 1.

20/60

Immadiat

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

Foreign Office,  
November 9<sup>th</sup>, 1932.

RECEIVED  
- 9 NOV 1932  
COLONIAL OFFICE

Reference to previous correspondence  
Colonial Office Mem No 8040/32 of 2nd November  
Description of Enclosure.

No 16

Name and Date	Subject.
<p>from</p> <p>Imperial Representative</p> <p>Admiral Abala</p> <p>Telegram No 58 of 7<sup>th</sup> November</p>	<p>Passes by Agreement</p> <p>Entertain into Kenya</p>

Similar letter sent to to him

NO DISTRIBUTION

Decode. Sir S. Barton (Addis Ababa).  
7th November, 1932.

D. W/T. 7th November, 1932.

R. 11.00 a.m. 7th November, 1932.

No. 58.

-----

On receipt of Nairobi telegram No. 11 of November 4th addressed to me and repeated to Colonial Office regarding raids by Abyssinian tribesmen into Kenya on eastern shore of Lake Rudolph, I handed Amharid translation to Minister for Foreign Affairs and asked for immediate audience with Emperor.

Emperor received me today and undertook to send immediate orders to Governor of Bako province to deal with raids.

I pointed out that immediate cause of raids must be ascribed to hitherto unexplained failure of Governor of Majji province to conclude agreement for peace between Abyssinian and Kenya tribesmen at Lake Rudolph meeting in April last at which chiefs of Galubba tribe were present (see my despatch No. (?) 121 or 122).

Emperor stated that most effective action he could take would be to send Governor of Majji at once to Nairobi by car via the Lake and bring him to Addis Ababa by air to receive personal and definite instructions covering whole frontier situation in neighbourhood of the lake and to be flown back again via Nairobi. This could only be effected

effected with the co-operation of His Majesty's Government and he accordingly requests necessary telegraph and (? gr. omitted) enquiries whether necessary transport could be provided by us at his own expense.

Emperor asks whether Governor can be (1) transported by car from Fort Wilkinson to Nairobi and (2) flown from Nairobi to Addis Ababa either direct or by Imperial Airways or other route.

I am satisfied that Emperor is anxious to avoid trouble with us on any frontier, but he is hampered in exercising his authority by lack of communications and I accordingly venture to urge that we should assist him in this respect if possible.

I suggest that if Governor ~~could~~ be flown direct from Fort Wilkinson to Juba (this was suggested as a possibility in April last, but no aeroplanes were then available) he should be motored to Nairobi and take an Imperial Airways liner to Malakal. From Malakal to Addis Ababa is only some 500 miles, with landing grounds at Greer and Gore, and it could be arranged for Abyssinian Government aeroplane to meet him at Gore and pilot him to Addis Ababa.

As I understand, the question of feeder-line to Cairo-Cape route is now under consideration, this would incidentally present opportunity for testing a line to Addis Ababa.

I should be grateful if I might be informed whether there is any possible means of complying with the Emperor's request, as failing this it will take at least two months to get Special officer sent to frontier by road.

Repeated to Nairobi No. 58.

COPY FOR REGISTRATION

18163

RECEIVED  
7-NOV 1932  
COL C

Telegram from the Governor of Kenya to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Dated 5th November. Received 1-50 p.m. 5th November, 1932.

No. 206 Confidential.

18060

Nory

Your telegram No. 224 Confidential.

It is impossible to state precisely whether 'Icharia' said to be village is in Kenya or in Abyssinia longitude is roughly 36 degrees 25 minutes. From reports at present available indications are that village is in Abyssinia. As already reported visit of our nationals was friendly one.

Copy to 4.6.

18060

164

C. O.

Mr. Preston 1/11/32

Mr. Allen 2/11

*Approved by No. 44*

Downing Street,

2 November, 1932

- Mr. Parkin
- Mr. Tomlinson
- Sir C. Dolan
- Sir J. Shackburgh
- Pres. U.S. of S.
- Emb. U.S. of S.
- Secretary of State

Sir,

I am sorry to transmit to you, to be laid before Secretary Sir

John Simon, a copy of a telegram from the Governor of Kenya reporting serious raids by armed Abyssinian tribesmen into the territory of Kenya east of Lake Rudolf.

It will be noted that Sir Joseph Byrna has already urged Sir S. Barton to make the appropriate representations to the Government of Abyssinia. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister regards with grave concern this recurrence of lawlessness on the part of the Abyssinian tribesmen and he trusts that Sir John Simon will

instruct

IMPORTANT

DRAFT *Ans: V. minutes*

THE U. S. GOVERNMENT

FOREIGN OFFICE

Govt. Kenya Adv. Hovr.  
Tel. Tr. (No. 12)

(2 drafts)

*of the caravan  
especially heavy death roll  
1/11/32*

instruct His Majesty's Minister at  
Addis Ababa to give the fullest  
possible support to the Governor's  
requests.

I am, etc.,

(s/p) C. W. Friedman

instruct His Majesty's Minister at

Addis Ababa to give the fullest

possible support to the Governor's

requests.

I am, etc.,

(sig) C. G. Franklin

O. O.

18060/1932 Kenya

15-65

Mr. Freeston 2/11/32

Mr. [unclear] 2/11

Mr.

Mr. Tomlinson.

Sir C. Bottomley 2-11-32

Sir J. Shuckburgh.

Sir G. Grindle.

Comd. U.S. of S.

Parly. U.S. of S.

Sr.

Coded Report  
4-50p-2/11/32

Confidential No. 223

**DRAFT.**

Tel. Cas  
P. [unclear]

Nairobi.

Deeply concerned to learn of  
byssinian raids reported in  
your telegram No. 200. Confiden-  
tial which is being communicated  
to Foreign Office with request  
that His Majesty's Minister may  
be instructed to give fullest  
possible support to your re-  
quests. I shall be glad to be  
kept promptly informed of any  
further developments, especially

(2drafts-)

in

in view of question relating to

Abyssinian raids into Sudan

which is being raised in House of

(No. 4 on 18065)

Lords 8th November.

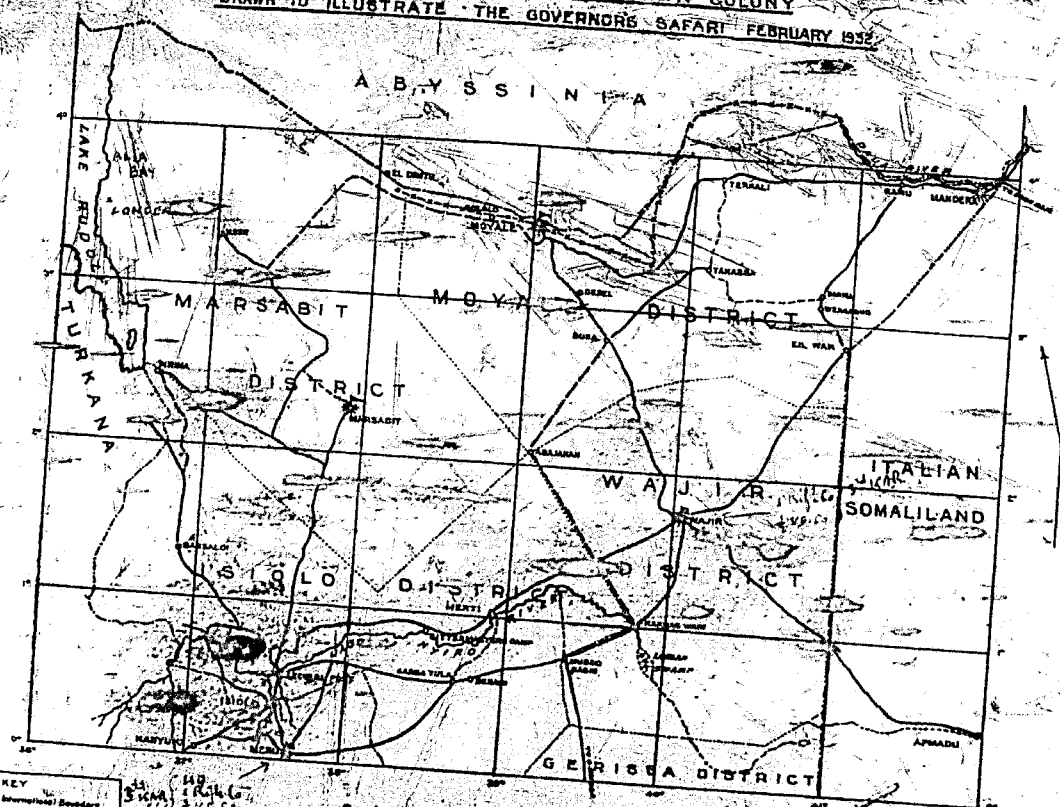
in view of question relating to

Abyssinian raids into Sudan

which is being raised in House of (No. 4 on 18065)

Lords 8th November

SKETCH MAP OF THE N.F.P. KENYA COLONY  
DRAWN TO ILLUSTRATE THE GOVERNOR'S SAFARI FEBRUARY 1932



- KEY**
- International Boundary
  - Provincial Boundary
  - District Boundary
  - Road
  - Proposed Road
  - Tracks
  - Wireless Stations
  - Civil Stations
  - Military Stations

35 34 33 32 31 30 29 28 27 26  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35

Scale of 300000 or 1 inch to 47.54 Miles.



NAIROBI  
(S. KAR)

According to the latest information available the present distribution of the Northern British, K.A.A. is as follows:-

4th Batta. in Uganda - could hardly operate east of Lake Rudolf.

3rd Batta. less 1 Company and half machine gun Platoon, at Meru.

1 Company and half machine gun platoon at Wajir.

brigade headquarters and 5th Batta. in reserve at Nairobi; under Standing Orders, if the Reserve Battalion is moved the Secretary of State is immediately notified.

Note.

E.A.R. Batta. consist of headquarters, 2 Rifle Companies, and a Machine Gun Platoon; total strength of all ranks about 1000. Mobility is ensured by the use of motor lorries.

RECEIVED  
- 2 NOV 1932  
COL. OFFICE

168  
12

Telegram from the Governor of Kenya to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Dated 1st November. Received at 2-54pm 1st November 1932.

No 200 Confidential.

NOS Your despatch of 4th March Confidential. Followed has been sent to Minister at Adis Ababa begins.., Survivors report the murder by Gelubba armed with rifles of approximately 94 Gabbra British subjects of whom 55 are reported to be men and 39 women and children on a peaceful mission about the 30th September near Lokaria village on Lake Rudolf. Gabbra were armed only with spears and made no resistance. About 7,000 head of stock is reported stolen. This was followed by raid by Gelubba riflemen 70 miles into Kenya territory when 25 persons probably Gabbra and believed to include women and children were murdered and much stock taken on the 19th October near Longendoti south of Alia Bay. I must urge that the Ethiopian Government be pressed to the utmost to take strong and immediate action to punish this tribe and recover ample compensation and I should be glad to know action contemplated. Precise details of casualties and stolen stock are being obtained. Troops have already been despatched to Alia Bay on Lake Rudolf. Copy of this telegram is being sent to the Secretary of State

11/30

Original 18/10/32  
27060/32 EA

169

ARMY

2332

12<sup>th</sup> August, 1932.

Sir,

nos

I have the honour to refer to your despatch No. 2332 of the 9th June regarding a proposed amendment to the new draft Abyssinia Order in Council to allow of the trial in Kenya of accused British subjects sent by the Court of the Consul-General and as to the procedure for the execution of capital sentences in such cases.

2. I have consulted the Chief Justice and the Attorney General and agree with their opinion that there is no objection to the trial of offences committed by persons subject to British courts in Ethiopia being held in Kenya. The place in which such accused persons should be sent is Moyo.

3. It is understood that the power conferred upon the Consul-General by Article 41 of the draft Order in Council is permissive and that it would be exercised in cases of murder, wounding, theft of stock and similar offences of a serious nature, charged against persons subject to trial by him, if committed in the vicinity of the frontier.

Yours faithfully,  
The

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

MAJOR AIR PHILIP CHIFFINDE-LISTER, P.C., G.S.E., M.C., M.P.,  
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,

DOCKING STREET,

LONDON, E.C. 4.

2.

4. There appears to have been a slight misapprehension with regard to the power to try cases of murder in the Northern Frontier Province and to condemn and execute persons so tried. Such power is not, and never was, vested in the District Commissioner at Moyale as is suggested in the latter part of paragraph 3 of the Foreign Office letter No. J.823/44/1 of the 13th April. Under Section 150 of the Criminal Procedure Ordinance, Chapter 7 of the Laws of Kenya, (since repealed) the Northern Frontier Province was declared a Special District, and the powers conferrable by that Section were granted to "the officer for the time being in charge" of that Province. At that time the Province was not in charge of a Senior or Provincial Commissioner, but as, in the course of the designation of the officer changed to Senior, and later to Provincial, Commissioner, the powers so conferred devolved upon him and upon him alone, I would observe that this misapprehension has probably been caused by a not unnatural assumption that an officer in charge of a "Special District" would be a District Commissioner.

The Chief Justice considers that it would now be better to make a fresh direction for the Province under Section 14 of the Criminal Procedure Code, giving the Provincial/

Note

Provincial Commissioner jurisdiction under Section 15. He further points out that under the proviso to Section 15 of the Criminal Procedure Code there must be a preliminary inquiry before the trial of the offence by the Provincial Commissioner, who is stationed at Inalo but ~~will~~ would, no doubt, hold his Court at Koyale after the committal of the accused for trial by it. The District Commissioner at Koyale could hold such preliminary inquiry unless it is proposed that such, or similar, proceedings should be held by the Consular Court.

I am in agreement with Sir Jacob Barth's view, and propose, in any case, to take the action he has suggested.

*Wob*

Referring to paragraph 1 of the Foreign Office letter of the 12th April, I agree that the action there suggested is practicable and would be salutary, though I doubt ~~the~~ the exhibition of a notice of objection at the scene of the original crime would have any practical effect.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

H. M. M. MOORE  
GOVERNOR'S DEPUTY.

C. O.

18060/32. Kenya.

3-7-10

Mr. Priestmas. 31/5

Mr. Duncan. 3/6/32.

Mr. Proeston. 8/6

Mr. Allen. 4/6

Mr. Parkinson

Mr. Tomlinson

Sir C. Bottomley. 7/6

Sir J. Shackburgh

Perm. U.S. of S.

Parly. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

C.D.  
R 7-JUN  
D 8

DOWNING STREET

9 June, 1932.

Sir,

I am etc. to refer to your letter No. J.853/44/1 of the 13th April (6) suggesting that article 41 of the new draft Abyssinia Order in Council should be amended so as to include one or more

**DRAFT** Reason. 7 minutes.

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE,  
TUNBRIDGE WELLS OFFICE.

places in Kenya to which the Court of the Consul-General in Abyssinia may send an accused British subject for trial.

Gov. Kenya No. 9/16/32  
(comp. draft)

2. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister

Sections 14, 15, 16 of Kenya Criminal Procedure Code.

It is stated that, having regard to the provisions of the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, there is no legal objection to the suggested amendment. It will, however, be necessary to consult the Governor of Kenya generally in the matter, and I am to enclose a copy of a despatch which has been addressed to

3 dfts.

Copy to Ser. H 34 - 9 JUN 1932

him.

(Make extra copies of all this for the East African Office. All 18060/32)

3. In view of the opinion expressed in Mr. Beckett's memo. of the 1st May 1931 enclosed with his s/o. letter of the 19th May, 1931, No. J. 1525/10/1 addressed to Mr. Bushe regarding the trial of murder cases by non-professional Courts, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister thinks it desirable to indicate that, ~~it~~ will be observed from the enclosed copies of sections ~~14 to 16~~ <sup>14 & 15</sup> of the Kenya Criminal Procedure Code, if the draft Abyssinia Order in Council is amended as suggested, cases of British subjects (who are natives as defined in the Code) accused of murder may be tried in Kenya by officers in charge of special districts holding subordinate Courts of the first or second class, who are not lawyers but administrative officers, and who may not have the assistance of any lawyer English or otherwise. Sentences of death etc. imposed by virtue of the special powers conferred by the sections of the Kenya Criminal Procedure Code above mentioned are, however, subject to confirmation by the Supreme Court of

1  
38561/31  
Amalilad

3. In view of the opinion expressed in Mr. Beckett's memo. of the 1st May 1931 enclosed with his s.p. letter of the 19th May, 1931, No. J. 1523/810/1 addressed to Mr. Bushe regarding the trial of murder cases by non-professional Courts, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister thinks it desirable to indicate that, as will be observed from the enclosed copies of sections ~~14 to 16~~ <sup>14 & 15</sup> of the Kenya Criminal Procedure Code, if the draft Abyssinia Order in Council is amended as suggested, cases of British subjects (who are natives as defined in the Code) accused of murder may be tried in Kenya by officers in charge of special districts holding subordinate Courts of the first or second class, who are not lawyers but administrative officers, and who may not have the assistance of any lawyer English or otherwise. Sentences of death, etc. imposed by virtue of the special powers conferred by the sections of the Kenya Criminal Procedure Code above mentioned, are, however, subject to confirmation by the Supreme Court of

3856/31  
Amalalund

Kenya as laid down in section 16 of that Code, a copy of which is also enclosed.

4. I am to add that, so far as is known, resort to sections 14 and 15 of the Kenya Criminal Procedure Code has been had only in one instance, <sup>i.e.</sup> in the districts of North and South Turkana, where the powers have been conferred solely on the Provincial Commissioner for the time being <sup>of the Turkana</sup> Province.

I am, etc.

Kenya as laid down in section 16 of that Code, a copy of which is also enclosed.

4. I am to add that, so far as is known, resort to sections 14 and 15 of the Kenya Criminal Procedure Code has been had only in one instance, i.e. in the districts of North and South Turkana, where the powers have been conferred solely on the Provincial Commissioner for the time being in charge of the Turkana Provinces.

I am, etc.

18060/32 Kenya.

174  
9

C. O.

Mr. H.T. Allen. 4/6. d 7/6

Mr.

Mr.

Mr. Parkinson.

Mr. Tomlinson.

Sir C. Bottomley.

Sir J. Stuckburgh.

Perm. U.S. of S.

Perm. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

SECRET.

9 June, 1932.

Sir,

In continuation of paragraph of my despatch No. 434 of even date regarding the new draft Abyssinian Order in Council, I would also refer you to Mr. Amery's Confidential despatch of the 27th November, 1931, in which he refused to agree to a suggestion that sentences of death or whipping imposed under the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance of 1926 should be executed in the presence of certain members of the convict's tribe or of his associates if he is a detribalised native.

I have etc.

(Sd.) P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER.

**DRAFT**

cons. minutes.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Gov. Byrnes.

23/4634/35

5 dfts.

C.O.

18060/32 Kenya.

9/174

Mr. H.T. Allen. 4/6. d 7/6

Mr.

Mr.

Mr. Parkinson.

Mr. Tomlinson.

Sir C. Bottomley.

Sir J. Shuckburgh.

Perm. U.S. of S.

Party U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

DOWNING STREET.

9 June, 1932.

Sir,

In continuation of paragraph  
of my despatch No. 434 of 27th date  
regarding the new draft Abyssinian  
Order in Council, I would also refer you  
to Mr. Amery's Confidential despatch  
of the 27th November, 1931, in which he  
refused to agree to a suggestion  
of sentences of death or whipping imposed under  
the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance  
No. 15 of 1925 should be executed in  
the presence of certain members of  
the convict's tribe or of his associates  
if he is a detribalised native.

companion

**DRAFT** cons.  
7 minutes.

Confidential.

Gov. Byrne.

23/  
4634/26

5 dftb.

I have etc.

(Sgd.) P. DUNLIFF-LISTER

18060/32 Kenya.

174  
9

C. O.

Mr. H.T. Allen. 4/6. 17/6

Mr.

Mr.

Mr. Parkinson.

Mr. Tomlinson.

Sir C. Binghamley.

Sir J. Strickburgh.

Perm. U.S. of S.

Part. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

*W. H. P.*

(companion  
dit).

DOUGLAS STREET.

9 June, 1932.

Sir,

In continuation of paragraph  
of my despatch No. 434 of even date  
regarding the new draft Abyssinian  
Order in Council, I would also refer you  
to Mr. Amery's Confidential despatch of  
the 27th November, 1926, in which he  
refused to agree to a suggestion that sen-  
tences of death or whipping imposed under  
the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance  
No. 15 of 1926 should be executed in  
the presence of certain members of  
the convict's tribe or of his associates  
if he is a detribalised native.

**DRAFT** cons.  
7 minutes.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Gov. Byrns.

23/  
4634/26

5 dfts.

I have etc.

(Sgd) P. OUNLIFF-LISTER

Mr. Priestman. 31/5.

Mr. Duncan. 3/6/32.

Mr. Freeston. 3/6.

Mr. Allen. 4/6.

Mr. Parkinson.

Mr. Tomlinson.

Sir G. Bottomley.

Sir J. Shuckburgh.

Permt. U.S. of S.

Party. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

DOWNING STREET.

9 June, 1932.

Sir, *both of my des No 170 the*

*27 24!* I have etc. to transmit to

you, for your observations, the

accompanying copy of a letter from

the F.O. suggesting that article 41

of the new draft Abyssinia Order in

Council should be amended so as to

include one or more places in Kenya

to which the Court of the Consul-General

in Abyssinia may send an accused

British subject for trial and, in the

event of the draft Order in Council

being so amended, indicating certain

proposals regarding the suggested

procedure for the execution of capital

sentences in such cases. *2 copy of*

*ref. that is in sent to*  
2. The enclosures to the F.O.

letter in question comprise a copy of a

despatch No. 53 of the 3rd March, with

enclosures.

**DRAFT.** *ganson*  
*V. minutes.*

KENYA.

No. 434

Gov.

~~Fr. P.O. 13 1st. 1932.~~  
~~with enclos. (No. 6)~~

~~Fr. P.O. 21 1st. 1932.~~  
~~(No. 7)~~

*20 20.*  
*[Signature]*

3 dfts.

*Amud 11*

*7.6/32*

*2*  
*2/10/32*

*(6)*  
*9/6/32 (No. 10)*  
*8/6/32*

enclosures, from H.E. Minister at

Addis Ababa to the 3/S for Foreign

Affairs, a copy of which was forwarded

to you direct by Sir Sidney Barton.

3. I am advised that, having regard to the provisions of the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, ~~there~~ is no legal objection to the amendment suggested above, and that the machinery provided by sections 14 to 16 of the Kenya Criminal Procedure Code could, if you consider it desirable, be utilised for the purpose of <sup>the</sup> trying cases in question provided the accused are natives as defined in the Code.

4. Although the F.O. proposals do not include the suggestion of public execution

I may remind you that authority for such

executions was definitely refused in the

late Viscount Long's despatch No. 570 of the

30th July 1917.

33799/17.

5. I take this opportunity to enclose for your information a copy of a letter from the F.O. with enclosures relating to the possession of fire arms by the British tribes on the

enclosures, from H.E. Minister at

Addis Ababa to the S/S for Foreign Affairs, a copy of which was forwarded to you direct by Sir Sidney Barton.

3. I am advised that, having regard to the provisions of the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, there is no legal objection to the amendment suggested above, and that the machinery provided by sections 14 & 16 of the Kenya Criminal Procedure Code could, if you consider it desirable, be utilised for the purpose of trying <sup>the</sup> ~~cases~~ in question provided the accused are natives as defined in the Code.

4. Although the F.O. proposals do not include the suggestion of public execution I may remind you that authority for such executions was definitely refused in the late Viscount Long's despatch No. 570 of the 30th July, 1917. 33799/17.

5. I take this opportunity to enclose for your information a copy of a letter from the F.O. with enclosures relating to the possession of fire arms by the British tribes on the

Abyssinian frontier.

I have etc.

(SAC) P. CUNLIFFE-MASTER.

In any further communication on this subject, please quote  
No. 1027/42/1  
and address—not ~~using~~ *person* by name, but to—  
"The Under-Secretary of State," Foreign Office, London, S.W. 1.

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*4c*

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

Foreign Office,  
April 21<sup>st</sup>, 1932.

RECEIVED  
22 APR 1932

Reference to previous correspondence:

*No*

*Foreign Office letter no 853/42/1 of April 13<sup>th</sup>*

Description of Enclosure. *18060/22*

Name and Date.

Subject.

*His Representative*

*Abdu Abdu*

*Disarmament of Doreen tribes*

*copy of 29<sup>th</sup> March  
(enclosure only)*

Similar letter sent to

14-34 - 9 JUN 1932

*copy*



Translation.

No. 55.

178  
Foreign Office,

Addis Ababa.

Magabit 8. 1924.

March 17. 1932.

To His Excellency Sir Sidney Barton,

His Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary.

Greetings.

I am in receipt of your Note No. 19 of March 3rd relative to the question of the arms of the Boran tribes who are on this side of the frontier.

I asked the Governor of Boran on the subject and he informed me that, before taking any action, he has started to count and find out the exact number of arms which are in the possession of the inhabitants and that he will give me the figure as soon as this undertaking is finished. On receipt of the exact figures of the arms, I will communicate to you in writing the decision of the Imperial Ethiopian Government.

Nevertheless I am informed by the Governor of Boran that the subjects of the Kenya Government who live on the other side of the frontier still possess rifles and other implements of war such as bows and arrows, and I was surprised at this because it did not correspond with the statement made to me by Your Excellency to the effect that those tribes have already been disarmed by the Kenya Government.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the expression of my high consideration.

Sd. Haruf W. S.

Seal of the Ethiopian Foreign Office.

26th March, 1933.

Sir,

With reference to my despatch No. 4 of the 3rd instant, in which was enclosed a copy of the note addressed by me on the 3rd instant to the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the subject of the disarmament of the Boran tribes, I transmit to you herewith copy and translation of the reply received by me on the 17th instant.

2. You will observe that the Governor of Boran claims to be taking a census of the arms in the possession of his tribes, but maintains that the British tribes also are still in possession of rifles.

3. From the report by the Commissioner of the Northern Frontier Province, which formed the enclosure in your despatch of 3rd November 1931, it would appear that this contention is technically accurate, though until the receipt of this despatch I had always assumed that the word "disarm", as applied by the Kenya Government to their tribes, was to be understood in its usual sense and that it implied that the rifles and ammunition had been actually taken away from the tribesmen.

4. In order to enable me to reply to the Minister for Foreign Affairs I shall be glad if you will furnish me with a report showing exactly what action has been taken on the Kenya side of the frontier together with copies of the orders promulgated regarding the carrying of firearms and ammunition.

I am,

Sir,

your obedient servant,

(Ed.) S. BARTON,

Translation.

No. 55.

Foreign Office,

Addis Ababa.

Magabit 8. 1924.

March 17. 1932.

To His Excellency Sir Sidney Barton,

His Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary.

Greetings.

I am in receipt of your Note No. 19 of March 5rd relative to the question of the arms of the Boran tribes who are on this side of the frontier.

I asked the Governor of Boran on the subject and he informed me that, before taking any action, he has started to count and find out the exact number of arms which are in the possession of the inhabitants and that he would give me the figure as soon as this undertaking is finished. On receipt of the exact figures of the arms, I will communicate to you in writing the decision of the Imperial Ethiopian Government.

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I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the expression of my high consideration.

Ed. Herui W. S.

Seal of the Ethiopian Foreign Office.

1826

In any further communication on this subject, please quote

No. J 853/44/1

and address—

Not to any person by name.

but to—

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

FOREIGN OFFICE

S.W.1.

13th April, 1932.

REC'D  
14 APR  
1932

Sir,

With reference to Foreign Office letter No. J 561/44/1 of February 27th last, relative to the situation on the Kenya-Abyssinia frontier, I am directed by Secretary Sir John Simon to transmit to you, herewith, to be laid before the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of a further despatch from His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa on this subject.

2. It will be observed that Sir S. Barton emphasises his agreement with the view expressed in paragraph 13 of the despatch of the Provincial Commissioner, Northern Frontier Province, that the only way to stop inter-tribal warfare on the frontier is to inflict the death penalty on persons convicted of murder and to carry it out in public. The question of the advisability of granting to His Majesty's Consul-General in Abyssinia as the judge of His Majesty's Consular Court, the power to pass sentence of death was fully discussed when the present draft of the new Order-in-Council was being prepared, and it was decided that this power should be withheld. Attention is drawn in this connexion to the semi-official letter No. J 1523/810/1 of May 19th, 1931, from Mr. Beckett to Mr. Bushe. The relevant Article of the Order-in-Council is Article 41, section 1 of which provides that if the Court of the Consul-General deems it "expedient" that the crime or offence be enquired of, tried determined "and punished outside the limits of this order, the accused "may ..... be sent for trial to Aden, Bombay or Berbera."

1804

Small 6 For 434 - 9 JUN 1932

386/31

The Under Secretary of State,  
Colonial Office.

/3.

3. If the principle were established that British-protected persons accused of murder on Ethiopian soil could be transferred to the jurisdiction of the competent courts in the nearest and most appropriate British territory, a considerable step would have been taken to meet the plea of His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa. I am therefore to suggest, for the consideration of Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister, the desirability of including one or more places in Kenya in the list of places to which the Court of the Consul-General may send an accused British subject for trial. ~~It~~ would appear from paragraphs 12-14 of the District Commissioner's despatch of October 12th that the District Commissioner at Moyale has already power to try, condemn and execute persons for murder, and Moyale is accordingly ~~proposed~~ as one such place. If this were done, instructions might be given indicating that only persons committing offences on the Kenya frontier should be sent to Kenya for trial.

End 4

4. It is further suggested that the weakening of the moral effect resulting from the execution not taking place on the scene of the crime might to some extent be mitigated in the following ways:

- (a) by having the execution as near the frontier as possible;
- (b) by inviting the attendance of official Ethiopian representatives; and
- (c) by exhibiting a notice of execution at the scene of the original crime.

5. Sir John Simon would be glad to learn in due course whether the proposals outlined in the preceding paragraphs

/command

commend themselves to ~~Mr.~~ Cunliffe-Lister.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

*Francis Pickens*

---

commend themselves to Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

*James C. ...*

BRITISH LEGATION,

ADDIS ABABA,

3rd March, 1932.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram No. 10 of the 26th ultimo in which you instructed me to renew my representations to the Ethiopian Government in regard to the situation on the Boran frontier.

2. On December 14th I received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs a note in reply to mine of the 20th October (copy of which was enclosed in my despatch No. 189), in which it was stated that instructions had been sent to the Governor of Boran to investigate the ~~situation~~ and to report. At the same time I was informed verbally that the instructions covered a request for a report on the whole ~~border~~ frontier situation. Later I was told that the Governor had been ordered to ~~come~~ go to the capital in person to report. Having heard no more I am now addressing to the Ethiopian Government a further note of which I enclose a copy.

3. I have the honour to enclose a copy of a despatch from His Majesty's Consul at Meqa which throws an interesting light on the whole question of these frontier ~~frontiers~~. The report from the Provincial Commissioner of the Northern Frontier Province, which accompanies the despatch, is especially worthy of perusal as it explains how the murders have increased in such a way as to be almost tantamount to a pagan Islam war. I would further in particular draw your attention to

/paragra. 1

The Right Honourable

Sir John A. Simon,

D.C.S.I., K.C.V.D., M.P.,

etc., etc., etc.

paragraph 13 of the Commissioner's report in which he gives it as his considered, although unwilling opinion that the only way to stop these bestial murders is to exact the death penalty which will be carried out in public. As you are aware, this is a view with which I am entirely in agreement.

6. The raid in the Harr valley to which reference is made in paragraph 1 (I) of Sir J. Byrne's despatch No. 9 of 18th January has already formed the subject of representations on my part to the Ethiopian Government to whom all the evidence was sent. Unfortunately the Ministry of Justice have now declared that they have not been able to find sufficient proof to enable the accused persons to be convicted and they have therefore asked me to obtain further evidence. I have acquainted Major Miles with this request but I have not yet received his reply.

9. I should add that Fitaurari Ahanafi is expected in Addis Ababa shortly and it may then be possible for me to discuss the frontier situation with him direct.

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

Your most obedient, humble servant,

(Ed.) S. BARTON.

H.M. MINISTER.

Copies of this despatch have been forwarded to Nairobi and Hega.

*Encl. 2*  
 British Legation,  
 Addis Ababa.  
 March 3, 1933.

Sir,

In the letter from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs No. 57 of 14 December it was stated that instructions had been sent to the Governor of Harar to investigate the situation on the frontier and to furnish a report. I regret that Your Excellency has not yet been able to furnish me with this promised report and I have the honor to inform you that I have now received instructions from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to urge not only that a reply should be given but also that effective steps should be taken to disarm the tribes on the Ethiopian side of the frontier. The British authorities concerned are convinced that these raids would largely cease if the Ethiopian tribes were disarmed and I therefore feel impelled to urge once more that the necessary steps should be taken without delay to effect such disarmament. I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the expression of my high consideration.

Ed. S. Barton,  
 His Majesty's Minister.

His Excellency  
 Melatengheta Harar, H.E.H.,  
 Minister for Foreign Affairs  
 of the Ethiopian Government.

COPY.

Serials 3 187

BRITISH CONSULATE,  
SOUTHERN ABYSSINIA  
Viamoyale  
Kenya Colony.

No. 105/1/31.

November 3rd 1931.

Copy to The Hon. The Colonial Secretary,  
The Secretariat, Nairobi.  
" " The Provincial Commissioner,  
Northern Frontier Province,  
" " The District Commissioner, Moyale.

FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

AJURAN-BORAN FEUD. GURRE-BORAN FEUD.

Sir,

I have to report that both these feuds have broken out once more.

I enclose a copy of the Provincial Commissioner's report on the subject, which shows how this feud has now grown into almost a Pagan-Islam war.

1. Briefly the facts are the following:-

The Boran, before the occupation of this country by the British and Abyssinians, owned a great amount of what is now the Northern Frontier Province, and pagan tribes living there paid tribute to them. They and their tribute tribes have gradually been driven back to the highlands of Dirre by the advance of the Islam tribes from the East. This has been more noticeable in the past 5 years. In the north the chief tribes who have made this incursion are the Gurre and Degodia. The Gurre have moved North and West into Abyssinia to avoid taxation in British territory; the Degodia who moved West from the country of Sai in Abyssinia have now come up against the Boran on the escarpment East and West of Moyale.

2. The Boran, in the past lived in peace with the Gurre, who paid them tribute, and their grazing grounds were definitely defined by the Boran, and were some distance from Borana proper.

The Ajuran, also Islam, in the same way have paid tribute to the Boran and lived peacefully with them on the edge of the Dirre highlands. But now, the Gurre have penetrated further into Dirre, by so doing have taken much grazing from the Boran. The Ajuran have affiliated into their tribe, sections of low caste Somalis who have gradually established themselves on the borders of Dirre and water their stock at Boran wells.

The Boran resent this incursion, and see themselves being gradually ousted from their water and grazing grounds by the inroad of Islam tribes, as happened in the past in the Northern Frontier Province.

3. This Boran-Islam feud started with isolated

H.M. Minister,  
British Legation,  
ADDIS ABABA.

/murders

murders by Boran and Gurra in 1921 and murders by Boran and Degodia in 1924.

These murders have annually increased, until the feud has almost grown into a pagan Islam war.

4. You will notice, also, from the Provincial Commissioner's report, that since the settlement of the Boran-Ajuran feud on July 17th last, some 48 people have been killed.

Apart from these murders Fitaurari Ashenafi informs me that last month, in Ethiopia, to the East of Moyale, a section of Ajuran named Garen killed 11 Boran and have now fled to British territory.

The Gurra in Abyssinia taking advantage of this recent outbreak have sought the Boran in the East, and the following have been killed 45 Boran and 35 Gurra (native information).

5. The last outbreak referred to by the Provincial Commissioner started in British territory, between the British Boran and the Ajuran, but there is no doubt that many Dirre Boran joined in the fight and pursued the Gallaah for many miles over the frontier, but it is very difficult to expect them to desist so doing, when the Boran on both sides of the Frontier are very closely related to each other.

An incident occurred during the flight of the Degodia, which has made very bad feeling amongst the Islam tribes. A Deliblah girl aged about 18 years was captured by the Boran during their flight, and made a slave to the Boran. I reported the matter to Fitaurari Ashenafi who took prompt action, and the girl was handed over to me, and the Boran concerned severley punished.

6. As regards the Gurra and Boran feud, Fitaurari Ashenafi has sent an Officer and 50 soldiers to the Gurra country to deal with the situation, and he assures me he will do everything in his power to stop the fighting spreading to British territory.

7. As regards para 15 and 16 of the Provincial Commissioner's report, I entirely agree with him, that if the Ethiopian Government disarm their Boran it will greatly help, but I do not think that this will settle the matter.

To my mind the question is a far bigger one, which is the push of the Islam tribes from the North East to the South West, which to date has never been stopped by us, and can only settle itself by all pagan tribes inhabiting the Northern Frontier Province returning to their own country in the highlands of Dirre (Abyssinian Borana) and the whole of Northern Frontier Province being inhabited by the Islam people.

The Islam people who are camel people are unlikely to penetrate far into Dirre which is a highland cattle country.

Until this happens, or unless more water can be found in the Northern Frontier Province, I am certain this feud will continue, although we may be able for a year or two to stop feuds. In the end the Somali will over run the Northern Frontier Province until he is brought up against a highland country where his camels will not live.

Since writing this, I have seen Pitaurari Ashenafi, and have discussed the whole question with him.

He realizes the seriousness of the situation and is proceeding to the Gurre country himself.

He informed me he intended disarming his natives near the frontier, in fact he said he would not even allow them spears, but I cannot believe this.

He put forward the following recommendations which I personally think are quite sound if they can be carried out: British tribes desirous of watering and grazing in Ethiopia, should hold a pass from the District Commissioner, Moyale, and be guaranteed that they would be allowed to water and graze without taxation, but those not holding a pass would be regarded as Ethiopian subjects and taxed accordingly.

As regards the Gurre who live against an undefined boundary, he intended to tax any of the tribes who have entered Abyssinia. At the same time he agreed with me that unless the whole tribe returned to British territory there would never be peace.

I hope these recommendations of his may help to stop these feuds especially if Pitaurari Ashenafi disarms his frontier tribes.

I have, etc.

(Sgd) A. F. Miles, Esq.

His Majesty's Consul,  
Southern Ethiopia.

Provincial Commissioner,  
Office,  
Northern Frontier Province,  
Istio 18th October, 1931

Ref. No. L50 17/16/1/2/1240

The Hon'ble,  
The Colonial Secretary, Nairobi.

**NORTHERN FRONTIER PROVINCE,  
KENYA-ABYSSINIAN BOUNDARY.**

Ajuran - Boran Feud

I reported to you in my earlier telegram of the 21st September, and in my code telegram of the 20th of September, that the Ajuran-Boran feud had re-commenced seriously on the frontier, and that considerable fighting had occurred in which both tribes had suffered severely. I also acquainted you of the action being taken by me to control the tribes. I am now able to give you more information and to place before you certain conclusions and recommendations.

In order to understand clearly the present position it is necessary to go back a little into past history, and to explain who and how are the sections of people affected.

The Ajuran are a tribe who have lived south of Moyale for at least thirty years. They came originally so far as is known, from Abyssinia and they were composed of Somali and Boran elements grafted on to whatever may have been the first stock. Until perhaps seven years ago, they appear to have lived in comparative peace with the Boran.

The Boran are people who have always lived in parts of the Northern Frontier Province in Abyssinia. In the Moyale District they live chiefly to the west of Moyale on both sides of the frontier. Those who live more or less permanently on the south of the frontier are regarded as Kenya Borans; those on the north are Abyssinian Boran.

Although the term Ajuran is used to designate one side of the combatants, it is not strictly accurate. There are two sections of people who are classed as Ajuran and who are mainly concerned at present as enemies of the Boran; they are the Gelibich and the Abdi Majid.

A system of custom appertains amongst the Somali and kindred nomads, whereby the tribe or section of a tribe may be allowed to attach itself to a stronger or more powerful tribe and live with it. The weaker section is called "shagat", a word which seems to mean not exactly dependents but as embraced in the life and organization of the larger unit.

In the instances which we are now discussing, the Gelibich, who are a section of the virile Degodia Somalis,

/beane

became "Shegat" to the Ajuran; and the Abdi Majid who apparently once were Ajuran but became "Shegat" to the Dagaia, have now returned to the fold of the Ajuran, though whether they should now be regarded as Ajuran or Dagaia is a moot point.

There are also two other sections of Dagaia Somalis who have become embroiled in the recent fighting; they are the ~~Ma~~ and the Mao, but they are not "Shegat" to the Ajuran.

4. It is a well known fact in Somali history that a tribe or a section becoming "Shegat" to another, has frequently and eventually used this state to its own ends and has ousted its protectors. Thus it is almost certain that the Galibish and the Abdi Majid sections by using either the name or the protection, or both, of the Ajuran, have penetrated or inflicted into the Boran country with the object of obtaining water and grazing; in doing so, and taking advantage of their inclusion in the Ajuran tribe, they have made themselves objectionable in one way or another to the Boran.

This is by no means to say that the Boran is blameless, but it may explain to some degree the increasing extent and bitterness of the quarrel.

5. In 1924 the incursion of the Dagaia Somali into the Northern Frontier Province became complete, and it is from that time that we begin to trace the disturbances between the Ajuran and the Boran.

The following extracts taken from the annual reports of the Mogale District show how the troubles have grown and continued from year to year. It is interesting to observe that in one year, 1923, there was peace; the reason for that unusual condition was that a severe drought prevailed which compelled the Ajuran to go south to Hajir and the Boran to go North to Abyssinia.

In this instance certainly the existence of a desert made a peace.

1924 Annual Report.

"The only people who do not like the Dagaia, and from whom they receive no encouragement are the Boran."

"Moyale District is practically clear of Dagaia."  
"Perhaps a few remain hidden with the Abdi Majid."

"A direct outcome of this incursion by the Dagaia, was some rather serious inter tribal fighting between the Ajuran and Dagaia versus the Boran."

"In May a particularly savage and cowardly attack was made on the old men, women and children of a Boran manyatta at Borahma near Duma. The young men were sent grazing their stock, while others were working in the wells."

"This incensed the Boran greatly, the word was sent out for all the warriors to assemble at Duma. The Ajuran and Dagaia were doing like-wise at Butello, the country

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became "Shegat" to the Ajuran; and the Abdi Majid who apparently once were Ajuran but became "Shegat" to the Dagodia, have now returned to the fold of the Ajuran, though whether they should now be regarded as Ajuran or Dagodia is a moot point.

There are also two other sections of Dagodia Somalis who have become embroiled in the recent fighting; they are the Fai and the Mao, but they are not "Shegat" to the Ajuran.

4. It is a well known fact in Somali history that a tribe or a section becoming "Shegat" to another, has frequently and eventually used this state to its own ends and has ousted its protectors. Thus it is almost certain that the Galibish and the Abdi Majid sections by using either the name or the protection, or both, of the Ajuran, have penetrated or inflicted into the Boran country with the object of obtaining water and grazing; in doing so, and taking advantage of their inclusion in the Ajuran tribe, they have made themselves objectionable in one way or another to the Boran.

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The following extracts taken from the annual reports of the Moyale District show how the troubles have grown and continued from year to year. It is interesting to observe that in the year, 1928, there was peace; the reason for this unusual condition was that a severe drought prevailed which compelled the Ajuran to go south to Wajir and the Boran to go North to Abyssinia.

In this instance certainly the existence of a drought made a peace.

#### 1924 Annual Report.

"The only people who do not like the Dagodia, and from whom they receive no encouragement are the Boran...."

"Moyale District is practically clear of Dagodia now. Perhaps a few remain hidden with the Abdi Majid".

"A direct outcome of this incursion by the Dagodia, was some rather serious inter-tribal fighting between the Ajuran and Dagodia versus the Boran.

"In May, particularly savage and cowardly attack was made on the old men, women and children of a Boran ~~camp~~ at Borchama near Ruma. The young men were sent grazing their stock, while others were working in the wells.

"This incensed the Boran greatly, the word was sent out for all the warriors to assemble at Ruma. The Ajuran and Dagodia were doing like-wise at Butello, the country

"in between was evacuated entirely. Officer in charge Moyale, happened to be on safari west of Moyale at the time. Immediately on hearing the news I returned to Moyale, increased my escort and proceeded Buna. The Boran assembled there were not only surprised at our sudden arrival, but also somewhat annoyed at having their plans frustrated. A barasa was held which lasted two and a half days. The Ajuran arriving on the second day, at times the situation looked far from satisfactory. The representatives of both sides were not in the mood for rational conversation, the bushes around were festooned with evil looking blunder-busses and spears. However eventually a satisfactory conclusion was arrived at, the young men broke up and returned to their homes and, after a suitable patrol was established at Butello, the people returned to the evacuated area. Other murders took place after this incident, but there was nothing further on a large scale".

1926 Annual Report.

"ABYSSINIAN DAGODIA"

"Early in this year these people still remained on the borders of the district and have committed a number of murders and acts of violence towards the Boran, the origin of these offences being shortage of grazing and water and their encroaching in Boran territory. During March 1926 at a meeting held at Moyale it was decided to concentrate the Dagodia in the area Kil Mole - Takabba - Eil Wak - Dumasa - Melka Re. this was done and this District cleared".

1927 Annual Report.

"During 1926 considerable friction arose between the Ajuran and the Boran, the Boran accusing the Ajuran of harbouring Dagodia. This led to trouble at the Wells, which was settled by K.A.R. patrols. At a Barasa held in January 1926 the Boran admitted killing 8 Ajuran. The customary blood money was agreed upon and peace restored. The Abdi Majid section, who were Dagodia, Sec. Jibreah, left the Moyale District early in the year, and joined Wober Abdi in the Gurreh District. The camel grazing in that District failing to come up to their expectations, they have now mostly rejoined the Ajuran at Moyale".

1927 Annual Report.

"Meetings were held in October between the District Commissioners, Mandera and Moyale and later at Baloblah to discuss the question of the influx of Dagodia into the Moyale District and also the question of the Abdi Majid section of the Ajuran who are of Dagodia stock but for some time have been shegat to the Ajuran. It was decided that the presence of the Abdi Majid in Moyale District acted as an incentive to the Dagodia to come into the District and to recommend that the Abdi Majid should be moved to Mandera District.

"In February friction occurred at Buna between the Ajuran and Boran over watering rights at the Hawatu well. A temporary agreement was effected which only lasted until July when there was further friction. A barasa held at Buna on July 26th failed to bring about a satisfactory settlement and the matter was held over for another

"by the Senior Commissioner on a visit to Moyale in August. At a Baraza then held, at which Ido Robleh (Ajuran) Ali Yattani (Boran) and elders were present, it was decided that the Ajuran should have the right (as opposed to the previous concession) to use all wells (by the Boran) for all time to use the water well at Buna every third day (in addition to their existing right to water at all other Gonna Wells every third day) and that in return the Boran should have the right to use all such Gonna Wells every third day with the Ajuran, if necessary in the dry season, as well as on their own 2 days. This arrangement had worked satisfactorily up to the end of the year.

"Commencing in March there was a continuance of cowardly cold-blooded murders as in past years. In and around Moyale there were no fewer than three murders and 2 cases of attempted murder. In every case the circumstances have been practically the same, a shot fired at night through the doorway of hut and in every case it has been impossible to trace the criminal. There seems little doubt however that in every case the Boran custom of providing the attainment of manhood by killing some one has been the cause. These murders are entirely cold-blooded and without particular animosity against the victim who is merely the first person found under suitable circumstances. Until the Boran on both sides of the frontier are disarmed, these murders will continue. As a result of the murders in the early part of the year and at the suggestion of the headmen concerned in July the carrying or possession of rifles was forbidden in area North of a line drawn through Ramo, Debel and Geddoma. Only one case of attempted murder occurred subsequently but as long as rifles are allowed in Abyssinia it will be easy for either Abyssinian or British boran to commit a murder and escape across the frontier which is generally only a matter of minutes from the scene of the crime.

"In August 2 Ajuran were speared at the wells at Geddoma, one of them dying of his wounds. It was at first thought that this was the outcome of a quarrel over water between the Ajuran and local Boran but subsequent investigations showed that the crime was committed by 2 Boran from Abyssinia. Their names are known and it is hoped they will be brought to trial in the near future. In October 2 Boran children were speared some 4 miles from Moyale. Again, the murderers and in this case the victims also who were temporarily on this side of the frontier, were Abyssinian Boran".

1928 Annual Report.

"The first subject arose out of an order promulgated in April to Headmen forbidding the carrying of fire arms or ammunition. This order has been on the whole loyally obeyed and only 2 cases have been taken against offenders since the order.

"The object of the order was to stop the continuance of senseless murders committed by the Boran when armed with rifles and a similar order has been enforced throughout the province.

"The Boran naturally were very antagonistic to the order and it reflects credit on the headmen in being able to enforce the law. Most of the rifles have been merely deposited with their friends in Abyssinia, but the letter of the law has been followed.

1929 Annual Report.

"During the months of May and June, August, September, October and November there were a succession of murders on the frontier. Though it was not possible in most cases to trace the murderers, the majority of the crimes were probably justly attributed to the Boran. Amongst the men of this tribe and no other in the District there still exists the custom of killing a human being for the sake of obtaining prestige. Altogether 14 people were killed, of whom 3 were children. The original murders had apparently no particular motive, but several of the later ones were obviously reprisals. Similar affairs have happened on the frontier frequently in the past, but it is observed that the Abyssinian Boran since they are still allowed to carry firearms (while British subjects are not allowed to do so) are becoming more bold, that a certain number of rifles remain on the British side - for they have never been collected - but it is very seldom now that anyone in British territory is found carrying or using a rifle, whereas on the Abyssinian side it is the rule rather than the exception.

1930 Annual Report.

"First the extent to which the Degodia are over-running the whole District. Not only are they still trying to push out the Harreh who have a definite tendency to move to the north west and into Abyssinia (whence many of them originally came) but they are also now using much of the country around Moyale which was originally occupied by the Ajuran and Sakye.

"The Degodia are probably the most nomadic and elusive people in the Province, whose movements it is almost impossible effectively to control.

"Later in the year Degodia made their appearance at Sakale 50 miles west of Moyale.

"These have attached themselves to, and call themselves, Ajuran. It was Ido Robleh himself, the chief of the Ajuran, who originally obtained permission for a few Degodia to live with him. Now there are so many that the bulk of them do not obey the orders of the Ajuran Chiefs and elders, and since they are pure Hawiya Degolia their customs and manners of life are so different from those of the former inhabitants of the Moyale country, who were mainly Galla (namely the Ajuran, Sakye and Boran) and they are such a verile truculent tribe that they are gradually driving away these people. During the year the Ajuran, like the other tribes, also lacked leadership, their chief, Ido Robleh is old and sick and no worthy successor has appeared. They mostly lived quite peaceably in their old haunts around Buna, Kil Lass, Ajow, Ogorchi and Dehal; but the Garen under Kano Mahad broke away and defied Ido Robleh.

"Having finished the water and grazing at Takabba, they

"The Boran naturally were very antagonistic to the order and it reflects credit on the headman in being able to enforce the law. Most of the rifles have been merely deposited with their friends in Abyssinia, but the letter of the law has been followed.

1923 Annual Report.

"During the months of May and June, August, September, October and November there were a succession of murders on the frontier. Though it was not possible in most cases to trace the murderers, the majority of the crimes were probably justly attributed to the Boran. Amongst the men of this tribe and no other in the District there still exists the custom of killing a human being for the sake of obtaining prestige. Altogether 14 people were killed, of whom 3 were children. The original murders had apparently no particular motive, but several of the later ones were obviously reprisals. Similar affairs have happened on the front frequently in the past, but it is observed that the Abyssinian Boran since they were still allowed to carry firearms (while British subjects are not allowed to do so) are becoming more bold, troublesome and independent than formerly. It is true that a certain number of rifles remain on the British side - for they have never been collected - but it is very seldom now that anyone in British territory is found carrying or using a rifle, whereas on the Abyssinian side it is the rule rather than the exception."

1930 Annual Report.

"First the extent to which the Degodia are over-running the whole District. Not only are they still trying to push out the Gurreh who have a definite tendency to move to the north west and into Abyssinia (whence many of them originally came), but they are also now using much of the country around Moyale which was originally occupied by the Ajuuran and Sakye. The Degodia are probably a nomadic and elusive people in the Province, whose movements it is almost impossible effectively to control. Later in the year Degodia made their appearance at Golele 30 miles west of Moyale. These have attached themselves to, and call themselves, Ajuuran. It was Ido Robleh himself, the chief of the Ajuuran, who originally obtained permission for a few Degodia to live with him. Now there are so many that they far outnumber the Ajuuran. The bulk of them do not obey the orders of the Ajuuran chiefs and elders, and since they are pure Hawiye Somalis their customs and manners of life are so different from those of the former inhabitants of the Moyale country, who were mainly Galla (namely the Ajuuran, Sakye and Boran) and they are such a fertile truculent tribe that they are gradually driving away those people. During the year the Ajuuran, like the other tribes, also lacked leadership. Their chief, Ido Robleh is old and sick and no worthy successor has appeared. They mostly lived quite peaceably in their old haunts around Buna, Kil Lass, Ajow, Ogorchi and Debel; but the Garen under Kano Mahad broke away and defied Ido Robleh. Having finished the water and grazing at Takabba, they

/moved

"moved to Danda where they were given permission to stay, but then without consulting either their own chief or Government, they moved off into Abyssinia, where they still remain. Meanwhile the country is being overrun by Dégodia who, though equally disorganised and disintegrated, are a more virile fighting tribe of pure stock than the Gurrah and Axuran. Whether they will eventually become an organized and workable people, capable of being handled to advantage, remains to be seen".

6. It will be seen from these reports that the causes of disturbances are many and are difficult to remedy.

They may be briefly summarized as follows:-

- (a) The incursion of a tribe more virile than the original inhabitants.
- (b) The periodical lack of water and grazing.
- (c) The fanatical and intractable nature of the Somalis, and the repulsion between Mohamedan and Pagan peoples.
- (d) The Boran habit of blooding spears and rifles.
- (e) The fact that the Abyssinian Boran are in possession of rifles.

It is easy to understand therefore that these circumstances combined together will always cause feuds and faction fights, and the measures now to be taken to ameliorate them will be discussed later in this memorandum.

7. The events which caused the present disturbances were such as are common to all tribes.

As recently as July the 17th last a meeting was held at Koyale between the representatives of the tribes, the District Commissioner, H.B. Consul, and the Abyssinian Governor. An agreement was reached concerning the outstanding claims for blood money and it was also agreed that the sisters of both tribes would arrest and surrender all murderers. The apparent result of this settlement was to be seen in less than a month, for the following is a chronological list of the murders, acts of violence, and faction fights which ensued.

- (1) About 11th August. A Kenya Boran murdered a Geliblah child in Kenya.
- (2) " 30th " A Geliblah, in retaliation, murders a Kenya Boran in Abyssinia.
- (3) " 31st " Three Abyssinian Boran murdered a Geliblah man and a child girl and wounded another child in Abyssinia.
- (4) " 1st Sept. A Geliblah murdered a Boran man in Abyssinia.
- (5) " 16th " An Abdi Majid murdered a Boran child in Abyssinia.
- (6) " 17th " A Geliblah wounded a Boran near the Frontier.
- (7) " 18th " A party of Boran - probably combine Kenya and Abyssinian - killed the following in Kenya:-

2 Mau men  
 5 Abdi Majid men  
 One Abdi Majid woman  
 One Geliblah man  
 One Fai woman  
 An Abdi Majid woman was captured

(8) About 18th Sept: An unknown Geliblah murdered two Boran in Kenya.

(9) 18th " A party of Boran - probably combined Kenya and Abyssinian - killed the following in Kenya:

4 Abdi Majid men  
 1 Mau man / 1 Mau woman  
 5 Geliblah men  
 4 Fai men  
 1 Ferdano man

(10) " 19th " An Ajuran man killed one Sakuye, one Boran and wounded a Boran.

(11) " 20th " A Geliblah killed a Boran in Kenya

(12) " 21st " A Geliblah killed a Boran in Kenya.

(13) " 21st " Some Boran killed four Geliblah in Kenya.

(14) On 23rd " Some Boran killed in Kenya the following children:-

One Abdi Majid boy  
 Two Abdi Majid girls  
 One Geliblah boy  
 One Geliblah girl  
 They also wounded four children.

It is pitiful to know that the average ages of these slaughtered children were five years.

5. A summary of the murders, so far as known, is as follows:-

Geliblah	15
Abdi Majid	13
Fai	5
Mau	4
Ajuran	1
Ferdano	1
Sakuye	1
Kenya Boran	5
Abyssinian	
Boran	8
Unknown Boran	1

9. When the outbreak of the 18th of September occurred, the District Commissioner of Moyale telegraphed

/for

1 MAO man

5 Abdi Majid men  
One Abdi Majid woman  
One Galiblah man  
One Fai woman  
An Abdi Majid woman was captured

(8) About 18th Sept:

An unknown Galiblah murdered two Boran in Kenya.

(9) " 18th "

A ~~poor~~ Boran - probably captured Kenya and Abyssinian - killed the following in Kenya.

4 Abdi Majid men  
1 Nao man  
5 Galiblah men  
4 Fai men  
1 Ferdano man

(10) " 19th "

An Ajuran man killed one Sakuye, ~~the~~ Boran and wounded a Boran.

(11) " 20th "

A Galiblah killed a Boran in Kenya.

(12) " 21st "

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One Abdi Majid boy  
Two Abdi Majid girls  
One Galiblah boy  
One Galiblah girl  
They also wounded four children.

It is pitiful to know that the average ages of these slaughtered children were five years.

8. A summary of the murders, so far as they are known, is as follows:-

Galiblah	16
Abdi Majid	13
Fai	6
Nao	4
Ajuran	1
Ferdano	1
Sakuye	1
Kenya Boran	5
Abyssinian	
Boran	8
Unknown Boran	1

9. When the outbreak of the 18th of September occurred, the District Commissioner of Moyale telegraphed

/for

for a platoon of King's African Rifles to come from Wajir to help him in stopping further disturbances.

The troops and police were used only in patrolling the area and in picketing watering places and did not have to use their weapons.

I completely endorse the action of the District Commissioner, for amongst other things to be considered was the great fear that other tribes would become involved in the fighting.

10. The immediate steps taken by me are that the Gelibish and Abdi Hajid sections have been moved south and have been told that they are no longer to live with the Ajuran, but are to be confined to the area enclosed in the lines Wajir - Buna - Ajow - Takabba - Eil Wak. If they and the Ajuran and the Boran cannot come to arrangement for the amicable use of the water in that area, the Boran who now use some of the wells at Wajir will have to be moved further north, and surrender their Wajir wells.

One Manyatta of Kenya Boran, which is suspected of causing a great deal of the trouble is to be moved to Harabit as soon as the rains break.

11. The water boring machinery is being moved further north in the endeavour to find water and so concentrate the tribes. So far, the water boring operations have been an intense disappointment.

12. In regard to the individual punishment of those concerned in the fighting, it has appeared to me best to try to arrest those murderers of whatever tribe who committed the separate killings, and I have every reason to hope that the Pitaurari Ashenafi in the Boran Province in Abyssinia will be able to arrest some of the murderers. I met the Pitaurari at Moyale. He came there immediately he knew that I had come and we agreed upon certain actions to be taken and to be recommended to our respective Governments.

The District Commissioner Moyale has been able to arrest three alleged murderers two of whom are said to have committed the crimes in Abyssinia and one in Kenya. The former have been given to the Pitaurari for trial; the latter awaits trial by the Supreme Court of Kenya.

13. I am convinced that where a conviction can be obtained, there is only one course to be taken with these murderers, and that is public execution at the nearest wells to where the murders took place. I discussed this matter with the Pitaurari, and with various headmen and elders of the warring tribes, and they all urged this method.

In order to make my recommendation carry all the possible weight it can, I have to say that my own personal

/views

views are averse from capital punishment and that to regard public execution with abhorrence; yet I feel most deeply that the action I now advocate is the only one to stop these insensate and bestial murders of women and children.

14. I have hesitated as to whether I should not use my own powers to try the alleged murderer who is now awaiting trial; but I have thought it better to have him committed to the Supreme Court, because for one reason, I saw some of the children victims.

There are, however, good reasons for me to try the case and any similar ones, but I should prefer to await your opinion on this question if you would be so kind as to discuss it with His Honour the Chief Justice.

In any event I would urge that the trial be held at Moyale.

15. In paragraph 6 of this memorandum I have referred to the fact that the Abyssinian Boran are in possession of quantities of rifles. It is probable, from all we can learn, that most of the casualties in the recent fighting were inflicted by these weapons; certainly there is no doubt but that the possession of rifles is an incitement to murders and forays.

I am well aware of the representations which have been made in the past to the Ethiopian Government in this respect, with, I fear, but little effect. At the same time I submit that we ought to press this question on the Ethiopian Government and ask again for complete rifle disarmament in the Boran Province. It may not be known to you that the Boran Province is regarded as the Emperor's own Province, and the Raisurari Ashanafi is actually only deputy for the Emperor. Possibly we could use this fact as an argument that law and order should be kept firmly established there.

16. Apart from asking the Ethiopian Government to consider again the question of disarmament and to arrest and punish murderers, I do not think there is any other action to be taken. There is no question of compensation; the disturbances should be regarded entirely as tribal fights and feuds. All the tribes and sections involved are equally to blame, and regrettable though the results have been we can only say that the tribes have brought them upon themselves. I can only hope that by separating the contending parties as much as is possible there will be in the future fewer chances for revenge and retaliation.

(Sgd) V. GLENDAY

Provincial Commissioner.

Copy to:

- The Hon'ble, The Agt. Chief Native Commissioner, Nairobi.
- The District Commissioner, Moyale.
- H.B.M. Consul, Meqa.

C. O.

18060/32.

2  
199

Mr. Priestman, 22/2.

Mr. Freeston, 22

Mr. Allen, 22

Mr. Parkinson

Mr. Tomlinson

Sir C. Bottomley

Sir J. Shuckburgh

Permt. U.S. of S.

Parly. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State

DOWNING STREET,

25 February, 1932.

C. O.  
R 24 FEB 1932  
D 24

Sir,

I am directed etc. to  
transmit to you, to be laid before

Sir John Simon a copy of a  
confidential despatch of the 18th

of January from the Governor of  
Kenya on the subject of the  
situation on the Kenya-Abyssinian  
frontier.

2. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister  
is aware from the enclosure to your  
letter No. J. 3344/3/1 of the 25th  
November 1931, that Sir B. Barton  
has already made representations  
to the Ethiopian Government in  
regard to certain of the incidents

mentioned

DRAFT CONSON

U. S. of S.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

copy to be made to the Conf. 26 FEB 1932 A/I

*Murphy*

Fr. Gov. Kenya. Conf. 18/1

(8/17136/31)

*copy has in conf. ref. 1*

mentioned in the enclosed despatch. It will  
be observed, however, that the Governor refers  
to the possibility that hostilities may be  
renewed, and also to the fact that the  
present situation has rendered the question  
of the disarmament of the Abyssinian tribes  
specially acute.

I am to request that, if Sir John  
Simon sees no objection, that further and  
urgent representations may be made to the  
Ethiopian Government as desired by Sir Joseph  
Byrne in the last para. of his despatch.

I am, etc

(Signed) L. B. FREESTON

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Ethiopian Government as desired by Sir Joseph  
Byrne in the last para. of his despatch.

I am, Sir,

Signed, E. G. FREESTON



KENYA.

No. 9

GOVERNMENT HOUSE  
NAIROBI,  
KENYA.

CONFIDENTIAL

15 FEB 1932  
COOL OFFICE

18 January, 1932

Sir,

No 7 on  
17136/31

No 21 A on  
15332/29

No 12 on  
16234/30

With reference to correspondence concluding with Lord Passfield's despatch, Confidential (4) of the 19th August, 1931, on the subject of the situation on the Kenya-Abyssinian frontier, and in accordance with the instructions contained in Lord Passfield's despatch No. 543 of the 18th July, 1929, I have the honour to report further raids and subsequent to those reported in Mr. Moore's Confidential despatch No. 176 of the 4th December, 1930:-

I.  
Between the 10th and 21st, 1931, three Samuru were killed and two were wounded by a party of Abyssinians in the Horr Valley.

I am glad to be able to report that in this case prompt action was taken by the Abyssinian Governor of the Boran Province in conjunction with the British Authorities, and it is understood that eight Abyssinians have been arrested and are now awaiting trial at Addis Ababa.

II.  
On the 6th June, 1931, a Konso was shot at Obo, close to the Abyssinian frontier. It is suspected that the crime was committed by Abyssinian Boran whose tracks were followed northward across the border.

copy to Ho. 20... 1532  
Cunliffe Conf. A/1/26 FEB 1932

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



KENYA.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
NAIROBI,  
KENYA.

15 FEB 1932  
OFFICE

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17/3/31

No 21 A. on  
15/3/29

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I.

Between the 10th and 21st May, 1931, three Samburu were killed and two were wounded by a party of Abyssinians in the Horr Valley.

I am glad to be able to report that in this case prompt action was taken by the Abyssinian Governor of the Boran Province in conjunction with the British Authorities, and it is understood that eight Abyssinians have been arrested and are now awaiting trial at Addis Ababa.

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SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,  
DOWING STREET,  
LONDON, S.W.1

12.

15 FEB 1932  
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2. further, and quite apart from considerations affecting purely Abyssinian raids into Kenya, during August and September, 1931, serious disturbances between British and Abyssinian Boran against the Degodia and Ajuran took place.

The Provincial Commissioner of the Northern Frontier Province reports that the majority of the casualties were caused by rifles in the possession of the Abyssinian Boran.

The origin of the outbreak is probably of long standing and the following murders have been reported as having occurred immediately prior to and during the present outbreak. In the main these disturbances took place in the Moyale area:-

- (a) 11th August, 1931. A Kenya Boran murdered a Degodia (Gelibleh) child in Kenya.
- (b) 30th August, 1931. A Degodia (Gelibleh) in retaliation murdered a Kenya Boran in Abyssinia.
- (c) 31st August, 1931. Three Abyssinian Boran murdered a Degodia (Gelibleh) man and a girl child and wounded another child in Abyssinia.
- (d) 1st September, 1931. A Degodia (Gelibleh) murdered a Boran man in Abyssinia.
- (e) 16th September, 1931. An Ajuran (Abdi Majid) murdered a Boran child in Abyssinia.
- (f) 17th September, 1931. A Degodia (Gelibleh) wounded a Boran near the frontier.
- (g) 18th September, 1931. A party of combined Kenya and Abyssinian Boran killed the following in Kenya:-

/5 Ajuran

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- (g) 18th September, 1931. A party of combined Kenya and Abyssinian Boran killed the following in Kenya:-

75 Ajuran

- 5 Ajuran (Abdi Majid) men
- 1 Ajuran (Abdi Majid) woman
- 2 Ajuran (Mao) men
- 1 Degodia (Gelibleh) man
- 1 Ajuran man
- 1 Degodia (Fai) woman,
- and an Ajuran (Abdi Majid) woman were captured.

A Degodia (Gelibleh) murdered two Boran in Kenya.

A party of combined Kenya and Abyssinian Boran killed the following in Kenya:-

- 4 Ajuran (Abdi Majid) men
- 1 Ajuran (Mao) man
- 1 Ajuran (Mao) woman
- 5 Degodia (Gelibleh) men
- 4 Degodia (Fai) men
- 1 Degodia (Ferdano) man.

(h) 19th September, 1931. An Ajuran killed two Sakys and one Boran, and wounded another Boran.

(i) 20th September, 1931. A Degodia (Gelibleh) killed a Boran in Kenya.

(j) 21st September, 1931. A Degodia (Gelibleh) killed a Boran in Kenya.

Some Boran killed four Degodia (Gelibleh) in Kenya.

(k) 23rd September, 1931. Some Boran killed the following children in Kenya:-

- 1 Ajuran (Abdi Majid) boy
- 2 Ajuran (Abdi Majid) girls
- 1 Degodia (Gelibleh) boy
- 1 Degodia (Gelibleh) girl
- and wounded four other children.

(l) 2nd October, 1931. The Boran killed one Ajuran at Ajow near Debel.

The parties concerned in the Moyale area disturbances are inter-related with the Boran and the Reh Mohamed Liban, allies of the Degodia, who live in the South or the Northern Frontier Province near Habas Wein in the area administered from Isiolo; and the outbreak in the North led to a similar

5 Ajuran (Abdi Majid) men  
 1 Ajuran (Abdi Majid) woman  
 2 Ajuran (Mao) men  
 1 Degodia (Gelibleh) man  
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 in the South or the Northern Frontier Province  
 near Habas Wein in the area administered from  
 Isiolo; and the outbreak in the North led to a  
 similar

similar occurrence in the South of the Province resulting in:-

(2) Between the 12th and 18th October 21, Rev. Mohamed Liban and 5 Boran were killed.

3. The prompt action taken by the Provincial Authorities concerned has effected a settlement, but although for the moment the situation is reported to be quiet, I am advised that it is more than likely that hostilities will be renewed when the tribes concentrate for water about February-March next. The position is being watched and the necessary precautionary measures are being taken.

4. The Provincial Commissioner states an important factor in these disturbances is the fact that the Abyssinian Boran are in possession of rifles, and this has no doubt contributed to a considerable number of casualties which have resulted. The position does not seem likely to be improved by the sale of rifle ammunition by the Ethiopian Government referred to in paragraph 12 of the Addis Ababa Intelligence Report for the Quarter ending the 30th September, 1931.

*Note on 38515/7/31*

The extent to which any further disturbances may spread is likely to be greatly influenced by the ability of the Boran to purchase rifles and riflemen from Abyssinia, and the question of disarmament of the Abyssinian tribes has therefore been rendered especially acute by the present situation.

5. I trust that in the circumstances fresh and urgent representations will be made by the Foreign

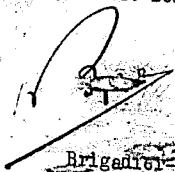
Foreign Office to the Abyssinian Government for the  
disarmament of the tribes on the Abyssinian side of the  
border.

A copy of this despatch is  
sent to His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

  
Brigadier-General,  
GOVERNOR.

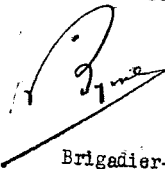
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