

1927

10115

KENYA

CO 533/366

1927

10115

Abyssinian Raids into Kenya

Previous

FO 8411/26

Subsequent

X 15019/28

257

----- Foreign Office ----- 31st January, 1927.

This copy letter addressed to H.M. Minister at Addis Ababa granting him wide discretionary power in the matter of the presentation of claims against the Abyssinian Government. Trust that Governor of Kenya may be treated similarly.

(a).

Mr. Ronald (F.O.) (with whom you discuss the figures on the schedule on 7/6/27 the other day) does not seem to have improved the matters by para 2 of the despatch to Addis Ababa - & in particular the last sentence is quite unfounded the 6 Gurreh men & 3 policemen being ~~quite~~ separately mentioned in the Gov's let. on 6/8/26. It is not clear why he could not have left things alone, as the schedule is obsolete & is to be superseded by separate schedules to be furnished by the Gov. of Kenya in respect of each raid.

As to the F.O. proposal that matters should be left to be arranged between Kenya & Addis Ababa. This is all right as regards settling the details of claims, but para 2 of F.O. letter would go further than this & shut out both ourselves & the F.O. even from considering whether it was expedient for a claim to be presented. This seems hardly desirable or necessary.

Each. He telephoned at great length & brought / convinced him that the ~~figures~~ figures in our schedule were correct. We left it that if he was not satisfied he shd write over semi-officially & explain his objections. He has not done this & we have, therefore, made an unfounded statement to Addis Ababa.  
Egan

So my minute on 9/3. I will send him a letter to Mr Ronald with his telephoned statement.  
Egan

after discussion with Mr. Baillie  
J. Hall  
572

2 To F.O. (no. 10815) 21 FEB 1927  
3 To Gen 1144 (copy 1142) 15 FEB 1927 4/100

4 Specs Dep Chobweki 58 21 Jan 1927  
no revised schedule and Summary Hagn  
has been appointed  
to be in conjunction with the Ghelubba raid  
no memo of meeting held at Govt House.

5 Specs Dep 7 Feb 1927  
Further as to <sup>grant of wide</sup> discretionary powers  
to Governor of Kenya and It. M's Minister  
at Addis Ababa in the matter of presentation  
of claims to Abyssinian Govt.

Mr. Clack's memo

We have discussed and you understand  
to minute No 5.

As regards No 4, what the Governor  
was in the telegram of 31<sup>st</sup> December  
on 29/36/26 was to send separate schedules  
in respect of the raids referred to in 4785/26  
(Guruch (Boran) and 5772/26 (Aulikian).

In his despatch to F.O. on 29/36/26, however,  
the Colonel only asked that compensation  
should be specified according to raids  
with the utmost precision, & the  
schedule now enclosed should be quite  
sufficient for his purposes.

I do not think there is any  
in endeavouring to compare it with the

X. 10815 27 3/100

information previously given to F.O. on 6/7/26  
especially as it is now stated that some of the  
figures which were given by the Govt on 6/7/26  
and 6/7/26 are now amended. (It is  
however, interesting to see that in  
the list on 6/7/26 the 8 Guruch are killed.  
The schedule now in (document) lists 7;  
the number of natives wounded  
being on the other hand 3 as against 2 in  
the telegrams)

The summary which the Govt also  
sends is unnecessary & need not be sent  
to F.O.

As regards paras 2 & 3 of the despatch  
the list on 28/9/26 contemplated that  
this investigation should only deal with  
the "Ghelubba" raid, & shd. be held at  
Gardulla. It is now to deal with all three  
series of raids, & is to be held, it is hoped,  
at Moyale. No doubt this has been  
arranged with the knowledge of Addis Ababa.

As regards the notes of the meetings with  
Mr. Boston, no action seems to arise,  
but a copy might be included in the  
draft to F.O. Para 1 covered by paras  
2 & 3 of the despatch, the matter  
being concerned with the matters of

X 10015/27

dealing with the Gordon tribes D.C. copy  
of the Note might be put on the papers dealing  
with these (X 10056/27) where it will  
be convenient when these questions are  
further discussed on Mr. Bottomley's  
return or subsequently.

D. J. [Signature]

now inform F.O. in continuation of  
the reply to be sent to S. [that the Es. Sai  
has now sent home a schedule of  
the compensation demanded in respect  
of the raids reported in his despatches  
X 4985/16 + X 5772/16, I enclose a copy.  
I observe that the first 2 raids specified  
in the schedule are those reported in  
X 4985/16, described as "Gurrah" (Boran)  
and in Mr. Neelan's despatch of 23 to 26 (X 7336/16)  
The other three are those reported  
in X 5772/16 ("Aulihan"), I say  
S. J. S. will have presumed that this  
schedule can now be transmitted  
to F.O. Ministers at Addis Ababa  
with a view to the claim  
in respect of each raid being presented  
at the British Legation, in  
accordance with Es. J. J. letter X 7336.

It is referred to in letter X 8033  
and substance of paras 2, 3 of 9th despatch.  
[as appears from para 1 of the  
Note of the meeting] that it is understood

X 10015/27

that the meeting with Abyssinians  
has been arranged for March 12. I say  
it will be observed that the Gov. anticipates  
that not only the "Gulubba" raids, but also  
the "Gurrah" (Boran) + the "Aulihan", will  
be discussed at this meeting, say it is  
presumed that this has been arranged  
with F.O. Ministers at Addis Ababa.

I enclose for info. a copy of  
the Note of the meeting, which was held  
on 6/2/27, at which Mr. Bottomley & Mr.  
S. J. S. were present, say this memo note  
has been communicated by the Gov.

G. Steel  
23.2.27

I agree. ? Take action on 4 as  
no deal as yet. Promising further  
later as to 5. New refer 5 to  
me.

E. Macdonald  
26/2/27

J. H. Miller  
26/2/27

To F.O. (w) copy Schedule + memo) 28 MAR 1927

6  
17 Foreign Office

States has proposed appointing a commission to travel to the British territory to investigate in conjunction with K.M.'s Consul at Mega the various raids. Adds as to jurisdiction over the provinces concerned.

Mr Allen & Spackey

7 might be put by, as we have had more or less the same info from Kenya

5. This is rather curious idea of

Dr Ronaldi elaborated notes

our suggestion that when it has been decided to present a claim to the Abyssinian Govt,

the details of the claim should be settled between Adir Abeba & Nairobi.

It seems quite academic & rather futile as there has been no

minuta claim in the Abyssinian

at Adir Abeba (the Ogden case) & there is no case on record in which the Abyssinians felt have

paid up as a claim presented. It is to be noted that the writer is in the habit of referring to the

Emacherig  
28/3/27

I agree. The way has now confidence in the people in Kenya & they show themselves less dependent.

Mr Allen  
24/3/27  
at once

8 To F.O. (no 5 am) 26 MAR 1927

9 Foreign Office 18 March, 1927

Enc. copy covers with K.M. Minister at Addis Ababa regarding the special mission to enquire into raids and other questions on the Kenya-Abyssinia frontier.

No action arises on this, which is about the meeting at Gardula

Noted  
PHO  
Mr Allen  
20.3.27

Foreign Office 31 March 1927

Two copy desps. to H.M. Minister at Addis Ababa regarding representation of claims to Commission spot.

Letter from [unclear]

Noted

(L. [unclear] shd. see this on return: the F.O. accept our view in 5 unless Addis Ababa press for the arrangement mentioned in 5.

It wd. I think, be best to refrain for awhile, when 5 & 10 to Kenyon - it might confuse them. Para 3 of No. 2 will be their "Bible" in future.

A short desp. should, however, be sent reminding the other us to desp. on X 1110/26. (details of previous units

G. Steel 4.4.27

off passed to Miller 10/5/27

Foreign Office 12 April 1927

Two copy with H.M. Ambassador Addis Ababa regarding the special mission to enquire into raids.

Foreign Office 13 April 1927

Two copy desp. from H.M. British Minister at Addis Ababa regarding the raid on the Br. Borans.

No. 12 are about the meeting at which it was held at Hesa between Abyssinians and British experts to discuss the frontier raids. No further action is necessary at present. The Govt. of Hesa are well dealt as fully informed as ourselves. The last words of the enclosure to 12 - "to find out from whose side the fault is" are rather naive.

? partly

G. Steel 2.5.27

C. G. Jeffries 7.5.27

[I had not previously seen the memo - to be sent to the Govt. House in answer. The main point - I think it is, so should agree with the "Satisfaction" policy as far as the [unclear] later, it really meant that the [unclear] population must be pushed away from the [unclear] towards the [unclear] valley.]

Partly [unclear]

G. S. 27

[unclear]

13

Foreign Office 6 May 1927

Two copy telegrams were between H.M. Minister at Addis Ababa & the Foreign Office regarding the improvement of Major's rules by Mr. H. H. H. at the conference to be held in regard to said question.

124 To Gen 398 cons. 16/9 26 MAY 1927

to Botsford

Notes. It appears that the questions which had not been asked the end of April or beginning May (if they have been) will last several months.

Nothing has been said to the effect of the proposed withdrawal of Major's rules & I gather from the papers (with you) that it is now left to Sir E. Grey to make the necessary arrangements.

In itself this paper calls for no

action

J. H. Allen

17/5/27

Yes - for the present but it will be a copy ready official action.

Partly (L. Somerville)

17.5.27

7

Foreign Office 30 May 1927

Two copy sent from H.M. Minister at Addis Ababa regarding presentation of claims against Abyssinian Govt.

Pl. see my minutes on No 10. The

Minister at Addis Ababa accepts the C.O. view that H.O.'s Govt. - not the Kereka Govt. - the Minister - should decide whether a claim is or is not to be presented in any given case.

Copies of 5.8.10 were not sent to the Govt. as the proposal made by F.O. in 5 was not in the end adopted. The Minister has now, however, sent a copy of his despatch to Nairobi, and while I do not think any misapprehension is, a view No 2, likely to arise in Nairobi as to the correct course, it may be as well, after all, to let them have the copies on record.

? write referring to 3 & say that Sir S. observes that the Minister at Addis Ababa has furnished him with a copy of his despatch of 24 to F.O. regarding the procedure to be followed in deciding whether a claim for compensation is to be presented to the

X 10815  
27

Ugandan Govt in respect of a very particular raid - Encl. for Gov's info in this connection copies of the cover which has been passed with the FO on this subject, (i.e. S. 8. 110) observed that the correct procedure in these matters is that a decision is taken by the latter from c. to the FO 11.2.27. (No 2)

Good  
26.1)

Equ 27/27

W.S. [unclear]

2/6/27 am

11 To Gov 492 (w/copy 5-8 & 110)

1927

2 June 1927

Two copy despatch from H.M. Minister at Addis Ababa regarding the Ulikhan raid.

C. [unclear]

W.S. [unclear]

14.6.27

1927

12 To Gov 512 (w/copy 17) 18 JUN 1927

19 June 1927

Two copy despatch from H.M. Minister at Addis Ababa and encl. containing copy cover with Ras Tafari regarding Ulikhan raid and appt. of an assistant to Mr. Plowman.

X 10815  
27

8

Done  
Put it in the appropriate Smallland file Equ

Mr. [unclear]

The 2nd sub-enclosure (about the Mr. [unclear] Plowman) seems to have got into this file by mistake. I do not know if it is about a matter in which you are interested.

26 June 27

Good  
24.6.27

No 19, enclosure, 9  
Sub-enclosure 150776  
12 21. 18.

\* i.e. despatch 159 fr. Ras Tafari not being rec'd in No. 17

Equ 24/27

W.S. [unclear]  
24.6.27

20 To Gov 553 (w/copy 19) 30 JUN 1927

21 Foreign Office 8 July, 1927

Two copy despatch from H.M. Minister at Addis Ababa enclosing copy of his note to Ras Tafari regarding trading of rifle cartridges.

22 Foreign Office 8 July, 1927

Two copy despatch from H.M. Minister at Addis Ababa enclosing copy telegraphic cover with Major Miles regarding the dilatoriness on the part of the Abyssinians refers to the [unclear] of [unclear]

Mr. [unclear]

No 21

No 27

On this also no action taken



X. 10115/27  
necessary, except that we might  
send F.O. (L.F.) a copy of the despatch of 8 July  
on X 10262/27, relating to the proposal  
to app. Major Miles as Senior A.D.C. to the  
Gov. of Kenya.

J. Noel  
14-7-27  
✓ M. Allen  
15/7/27

Sp. 19/7/27

✓ M. Allen

13/7

at once

23 To FO (will copy No 4 of 10262/27) 21.7.27 Bra

24 Foreign Office 13 July, 1927.

We have note from Abyssinian F.O. explaining  
that delegates are enquiring into the matter of  
Cartridge trading

Partly

J. Noel

25/7/27

at once.

25. ----- Ag. Gov. Denham ----- 25th July, 1927.  
Conf. 77.

Trs. statements regarding armed raids into  
Kenya. A separate report of each raid will be  
made in future. Mr. F.W.K. Pease, until recently  
District Commr, Mandera District, is at present  
in England and would be available for discussion.

26. ----- Ag. Gov. Denham ----- 31st July, 1927.  
536.  
at BAGAGA.

Reports encountered between a Police Patrol and  
a party of armed Abyssinians. States losses  
suffered by each side and adds that a further  
report will be sent as soon as additional in-  
formation is obtained.

27. ----- Foreign Office ----- 25th August, 1927.  
Trs. copy despatch from H.M. Minister at Addis  
Ababa forwarding copy correspondence regarding  
the work of the Frontier Mission.

28. ----- Foreign Office ----- 25th August, 1927.

Trs. copy despatch from H.M. Rep. at Addis  
Ababa regarding encounter between Police Patrol  
and armed Abyssinians at BAGAGA. Proposes, if  
the Earl of Balfour concurs, that full information  
regarding the raid should be given to the press.

1. As regards 26 and 28, there is no reason  
why full publicity should not be given by the Foreign  
Office to this raid, and we may acknowledge 28 and  
concur in the suggestion, and at the same time enclose  
for information a copy of 26.

No doubt the question of holding an enquiry  
into this raid will be raised if necessary by the  
Government of Kenya.

2. As regards 27, it appears that as was  
feared, the Special Joint Commission appointed to  
enquire into various raids on the Kenya-Abyssinian  
frontier is likely to make very little progress.  
The Abyssinians have shown their usual readiness  
to invent plausible reasons for not coming to the  
point.

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point, and while at the same time that official members of the Commission had been appointed, another person of evil reputation (Ato Murutts) has been given a special commission by the Abyssinian Government to take over all the work regarding frontier affairs. The one reasonable Abyssinian official on the frontier, Pitaurari Ayella, is apparently powerless and surrounded by spies. After weeks of procrastination Major Miles complained to H.M. Minister at Adis Ababa, who had an interview with Ras Taffari and complained about the behaviour of Ato Murutts. Ras Taffari in the presence of H.M. Minister gave orders for the recall of Ato Murutts, and no doubt as soon as Mr. Bentinck's back was turned the orders for recall were rescinded and Ras Taffari and his Secretary laughed quietly together over the joke.

Whether as a result of the representations which have been made to Ras Taffari there will be any improvement in the rate of progress of the Special Commission is very doubtful, but we can only wait and see. Copies of the correspondence have been forwarded to Nairobi from Adis Ababa, and in the circumstances No. 27 can be put by.

As regards 26, this is the information originally called for in the Secretary of State's despatch of October 30th, 1926 on 7175/26. Before it is communicated to the Foreign Office it would be as well perhaps to examine the schedule, and for this purpose the papers might be re-circulated

when

X. 10115/27

1011

when the other correspondence on this file has been disposed of. The relative Colonial Office papers should be indicated against each of the raids shown on the schedule, and the papers themselves put up for purposes of checking.

(Mr. Pearson)  
 here till 11/10  
 Address -  
 Ottoman Tower  
 Addis Ababa  
 New 10/10/27

G. West  
 27/8/27

26 a 28  
 In the case of the recent  
 attack on the ...  
 the ...  
 published a ...  
 effect on the attitude of ...  
 26 a 28

27 This is all characteristic  
 can only wait  
 25 ? As proposed

Quachore  
 31/8/27  
 Miller  
 1/9/27

Access with pp indicated  
 pl. 6 by West

107-0 (10728 and) 10/10/26

30 Foreign Office 21 Sept, 1927

Two copy despatch from H. M. Minister at Addis Ababa to J. H. Saffari Malim regarding the Baggage raid together with his reply promising enquiry

31 Foreign Office 25 Sept, 1927

Copy despatch from H. M. Minister at Addis Ababa enclosing copy report by Major Miles on the progress of the enquiry, together with a copy of tel. from Kenya regarding services of Miles and Glendary

No. 25 on this file still requires consideration. The return which it encloses supplies the information which was called for on A.7175/26. It will be seen that on that paper there was a question of giving some further information to Sir Robert Hamilton and also to Colonel Day, but it was then decided not to say anything to either until the question of these ~~same~~ raids was actively raised again, and there is no need for a further communication to these two M.P.s at present. A return had been originally submitted by the Governor on X.5653/26, but the Foreign Office criticized that return (see paragraph 2 of 7156/26) as incomplete. Schedule "A" of the enclosure to No. 25 in this file now shows the recorded raids into Turkana from 1926 onwards, and is <sup>the</sup> substituted for the statement.

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statement headed "Raids on Turkana", which was enclosed with 5653/26.

Schedules "B" and "C" showing the raids into the Mandera and Marsabit Districts respectively subsequent to those included in the returns on 5653/26, are intended to be added to those returns. As the Mandera and Marsabit Returns on 5653/26 are not in tabular form, it will be necessary, if ever the question of publishing a complete return arises, to re-cast 5653/26 with the amendments and additions now submitted into a comprehensive tabular statement, but it is unnecessary to do this at the present time.

The only action which need be taken is apparently to communicate a copy of No. 25 and enclosures to the Foreign Office, with reference to paragraph 2 of the letter to that Department of 30th October, 1926, on 7175/26, explaining that if at any time it becomes necessary to publish the return of raids from Abyssinia into Kenya, it will be necessary to <sup>coordinate the</sup> record any information given in 5653 with that now submitted into a comprehensive tabular statement, but that as the question of publication does not arise at present it will appear that the preparation of such a statement need not be undertaken now.

As regards Mr. Pease, (see paragraph 4 of No. 25) this officer is on leave until the 1st January, but it would not appear necessary to trouble him at the present time? This also can be explained in the letter to the Foreign Office. A copy of the letter should go to the Governor L.F. for his information.

(I enclose a table of references to Foreign Office correspondence regarding the raids mentioned in the enclosure now forwarded by the Governor.)

Unless more of any point arising out of the despatch on which to use like further info

X. 10115/27

Governor)

As to No. 30, this shows that the baggage raid has been referred for investigation to the Frontier Commission, which is already dealing with the earlier raids.

put by.

As to No. 31, this shows that the Commission has made considerable progress, and Major Miles and Mr. Glenday will proceed to Addis Ababa when they have completed their work on the Frontier, to discuss the question of the compensation to be fixed when the findings of the Commission are available.

From paragraph 3 of Mr. Bentinck's despatch of 29th August, it appears that the Abyssinians are likely to attempt to evade responsibility by pretending that the raids in question occurred in their territory. Action has already been taken on A.10478 on Mr. Bentinck's despatch of the 19th August, regarding the Frontier.

As regards paragraph 2 of the first enclosure to no. 31 as to the suggestion that N.O. should be prepared to submit the whole question of frontier raids to the League of Nations, it is difficult to see what useful purpose would be gained by this course, but we can leave the suggestion to be considered when it arises in a more complete form.

The Foreign Office letter does not ask for a reply, and I think it can be put by. (Send

Copy of Mr. Bentinck's despatch of August 29th (direct.)

G. Reed  
20.10.27

*Handwritten notes:*  
The action has been taken  
as was been  
in

*Handwritten notes:*  
It does not appear, however, that any agreement has in fact been arrived at with the Abyssinian delegates, & if the despatch in question is a copy of the compensation to be submitted.

*Handwritten notes:*  
It is not No. 30, but No. 31, which is the subject of the letter. The letter is addressed to the Governor of the Province of the Nile, and is dated 29th August 1927. It is a copy of Mr. Bentinck's despatch of August 29th 1927.

X. 10115/27

agreed: vide marginal notes  
C. W. G. G.  
1927  
11/10/27

No. 25 has not been agreed to, & it is agreed that the House will go beyond the action proposed. While the Commission is at work on the above, it is to be noted that Abyssinia is a civilized power and would consider of invitation.

I am glad to see Major Miles' testimony to Mr. Glenday. Major Miles himself will undoubtedly be available to take up his new functions as Sub. Chief A.D.C. on Jan. 1st as contemplated.

W. G. G.  
11/10/27

Mr. Balfour

I should be much obliged if you would sometime (at your leisure!) explain to me what action it is proposed to take (if any) on this question. I'll be at home 18.10.27

TD

S. S. Wilson

I am sorry I sent this on  
as having been a preliminary  
matter - see it & my minute;  
brother's busy with other work.

The decision - marked in pencil on  
p. 19. - is quite unimportant.

Wed. 19. 10. 27,

Dear, thank you. I agree  
to proposal as it

*S. S. Wilson*  
at once

2 To F.O. (w/copy no 25) 29 OCT 1927

3 To Gov Conf (p/copy 32) 1 OCT 27

4 To Mr. Spence 13 Nov. 1927

Mr. Spence and Mr. Spence have now reported  
minutes on demarcation of boundary necessary  
for new Administration by Abyssinian Govt.  
Report being sent by post.

10/11/27 1111027B-23

At the history of the Kenya-Malawiia boundary goes  
back a long way. I have added a little showing where  
the facts may be found.

As regards the label information for the  
proceedings of the Commission see the enclosure to 31

copy to 32 to F.O. / Spence (that it appears  
from previous copies that H.M. Minister is fully  
aware of the necessity for the Gov. to give  
approval for the establishment of a new  
administration of the Malawiia Govt. As  
regards the frontier question, the line to be  
taken will no doubt depend on the answer  
of the Abyssinians to the action of H.M. Minister

was authorized to take a F.O. dep. of 20 October  
(last enclosure to 5. 270478/27); but S.S.  
sees no objection in principle to the Gov's proposal  
that territory in the N.E. corner may  
if necessary be given up as a set-off to the  
retention in British territory of the Ogada and

Gardachama area. (M.H. Walter area  
refer D.F.G. 6-8 of C.O. letter 825/25 of 4. 3. 25)  
S.S. is anxious however to await the receipt  
of the report promised by the Gov.

I know you checked  
this. 11/10.

S. S. Wilson  
8. 11. 27

Presumably the details will set in  
circulation with the maps to be  
made in 1928 and the Indian Govt.

X.10115/27

by the ...

the fact of being ...  
incidents of ...  
but the point of ...  
it is one of the ...  
think ...

as proposed  
R.W. Allen  
8/10/27

The Abyssinian Commission  
is carrying out an investigation into the  
raids which have taken place over the  
Kenya frontier.

You may like to see ...  
of comments?  
R.W. Allen  
9/11/27

Colonel Walker is or near  
in ... in East Africa  
R.W. Allen  
9/11/27

as proposed by Mr. ...

Off for ...  
[As to the ...  
Abyssinia ...  
it refers to ...  
have ...  
S. 10115/27

X.10115/27

14/26

Italy, London, or ...  
pass through ...  
then we get ...

the ...  
If the boundary ...  
slope we must ...  
with a sufficient ...  
from ...  
contains. The ...  
intended to ...

Del  
X.10428

6.11.27  
since

Foreign Office  
Agree it is not necessary at present to  
make a comprehensive statement. Agree  
regarding consultation with Mr. Pease  
12 Nov. 1927  
15 Nov. 1927

Question by Sir Robert Hamilton

Inter ...

39 707.0. (no 31 encl. w/copy 34) 28 NOV 1927  
38 Copy 36 and reply to ... 1st Dec. 1927

6.11.27  
S. 10115/27  
at once

39 Gov. Legat Secret & Inf. 114 10<sup>th</sup> Nov 1927

Two copies Legat submitted by Major A.T. Miles and Mr. V.C. Splenday upon the recent Abyssinian Conference together with copies of the Secret Instructions given to those officers in connection with the forthcoming negotiations at Addis Ababa. Instructions will meet with approval.

See on 10478 Kanya Smalland

Gen 27/27

40 To 30. 15 Dec 27 on 10478/27 Kanya } copy attached  
(with copy 39) Smalland

41 Foreign Office 13th Dec 1927

Works that preparation of such documents as may be considered suitable for inclusion in the White Paper to be laid before Parliament may be arranged.

X-10115/27 27/15

Mr. W. G. Green

After speaking with Mr. Steel, I have tabulated a somewhat shortened draft covering the same points & adding another

Enclosure 22/12/27

R. N. S. 22.12.27

J. M. G. 23.12.27

42 To 30. (41/27) cons 28 DEC 1927  
43 To Gov. <sup>Smalland</sup> (as much as clear in office) 25 JAN 1928  
on 15019/27

44 To Gov <sup>Kanya</sup> (w/ copy 32 (without enclos) 35 9 41 (w/ P. Q. & A) on 15019/28 15 MAR 1928

Ref: 10145 / Kaya

Amnd. 15019/28/1

42

Mr. Machtig 27/1/27  
Mr. Wiseman 22/1/27  
Mr. Green 22/1/27

Mr. E. J. Harding  
Mr. Pollock 23/1/27  
Sir G. Strachey

Sir J. Shuckburgh.  
Sir G. Grindle.  
Sir C. Davis.  
Sir S. Wilson.  
Mr. Ormsby-Gore.  
Lord Lovat.  
Mr. Ainery.

DRAFT.

De U.S.G.S  
70

25 JAN 1928 ON X 15 0 1/2 P.M.

3000  
20

for cover  
name

Should  
be kept  
copy to Govt. Conf.

Sir  
I am etc to all the etc  
of your letter No J 3304/14/27  
of the 13<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> regarding  
the proposed publication of  
a further White Paper relating  
to Aborigine raids into  
British Territory.

I am to request you to  
inform Sec. Sir Austen Chamberlain  
that before material for the  
White Paper is prepared,  
three matters appear to  
require decision:

- (i) the period to be covered  
by the White Paper
- (ii) whether the White Paper should

constitute a summary  
of the  
of the  
of the



(iii) Whether it wd. be  
concerned to raids into  
Kauria or all the Kauriland  
wd. be included.

In Robert Hamilton's  
previous Question (March)  
16<sup>th</sup> 1925) asked for a  
return of raids during  
the past ten years. Consistently  
with the FO. (as asked in  
the margin) & consultation

with the Govt of Kauria followed  
as a result of which a  
return from 1916 onwards  
was obtained. This return

can be collated & brought  
up to date in a short time  
if info. as to raids prior  
to 1916 is <sup>required</sup> ~~necessary~~ (as a  
result of the reference in

Sir R. Hamilton's Question  
of 21<sup>st</sup> Nov 1925 to a period

To FO. 14 Aug. 1926 (5688/26)  
FO. 7 Oct. 1926 (J.2627/29/1)  
To FO. 30 Oct. 1926 (K7175726)  
To FO. 29 Oct. 1927 (K10115/27)  
FO. 12 Nov. 1927 (T.2996/114)

- Mr. E. J. Barry
- Sir C. Fitzroy
- Sir J. Sturgesborough
- Sir G. Grindle
- Sir C. Davis
- Sir S. Wilson
- Mr. Ormsby-Gore
- Lord Lovat
- Mr. Amery

DRAFT.

of 15 paras) further  
ref<sup>d</sup> to the Govt of Kauria  
will be necessary  
Reports on a number of  
the raids included in  
the ten years return are  
probably available &  
could be included in the  
White Paper, if desired  
but the revision & preparation  
of such reports/wd. probably  
take some time. If  
raids into Kauriland (eg.  
the Henderson Raid of 1924)  
were to be included in  
the White Paper, it wd.  
probably be necessary to  
refer to the Govt of Kauriland  
in a separate paragraph.

News on these questions

I am

Z

(Signed) W. C. BOTTOMLEY.

Views on Trade Questions

I am

Z

(Signed) W. C. BOTTOMLEY.

41

In any further communication on this subject, please quote

No. J 3304/114/1

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 December, 1927.

RECEIVED  
DEC 19 1927

Sir,

With reference to Colonial Office letter No. 10115/27 of the 29th October last, regarding Abyssinian raids into Kenya, I am directed by Secretary Sir Austen Chamberlain to transmit to you herewith a copy of a Parliamentary Question asked by Sir R. Hamilton on the 21st ultimo and of the answer returned by Sir Austen Chamberlain.

2. The last information laid before Parliament on this subject was contained in Command Paper 2553 (No.1) of 1925, a copy of which is enclosed herein for convenience of reference.

3. In view of the fact that the raids referred to by Sir R. Hamilton occurred in the territory of Kenya Colony, I am to request that Mr. Secretary Amery will arrange for the preparation of such documents as he may consider suitable for inclusion in the White Paper to be laid before Parliament by Sir Austen Chamberlain.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

John Murray

Canada 25 DEC 1927

*Handwritten notes:*  
C.C. sent to Govt. Secy.  
57/12/27  
on 15/12/28  
Kenya  
Copy to Govt. Secy. (P. & A.)  
on 15/12/28

The Under Secretary of State,  
Colonial Office.



ABYSSINIA No. 1 (1925)

## CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING

# Abyssinian Raids and Incursions into British Territory

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PRESENTED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN  
AFFAIRS TO PARLIAMENT BY COMMAND OF HIS MAJESTY

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LONDON :

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1925

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Cmd. 2553

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4. Sept. 29, 1923	Mr. Russell	Transmits proclamation by Abyssinian Government against slave-raiding. It will probably be as ineffective as previous proclamations	5
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13. Aug. 8, 1924	To Sir R. Coryndon	Acknowledges receipt of No. 11. Proposes that, as a first step, further representations should be made to the Abyssinian Government	19
14. Aug. 12, 1924	Colonial Office	Suggests that representations should be made to the Abyssinian Government respecting Abyssinian migrations into Kenya territory, and that, if no adequate steps be taken, an appeal might be made to the League of Nations	20
15. Aug. 14, 1924	Mr. Bullock	Abyssinian raids into Sudan territory. Transmits copy of despatch to Acting Governor, Khartoum, and copy of note to the Empress Jiddu	20
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17. Sept. 11, 1924	To Mr. Bullock	Approves action reported in No. 15	25
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19. Sept. 16, 1924	To Mr. Bullock	Approves terms of note enclosed in No. 18	27
20. May 30, 1925 (Tel.)	To Officer administering the Government of Kenya	Refers to No. 16. To supply summary of any subsequent Abyssinian raids	28
21. June 10, 1925 (Tel.)	The Officer administering the Government of Kenya	Replies to No. 20. No serious raids, but minor incursions have taken place	28

Correspondence respecting Abyssinian Raids and Incursions into British Territory.

No. 1.

Sir R. Coryndon to Mr. Winston Churchill, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Nairobi, Kenya, September 23, 1922.

With reference to alleged slave-raids on the part of Abyssinians into the northern territories of this colony, I have the honour to inform you that the delay in reporting has been due to the necessity for making enquiries from the remote stations in the Northern Frontier District.

2. Although Abyssinian raids into British territory are undertaken with a primary view to capture of stock or for hunting game, where opportunity offers, the capture of women and children does take place, though happily very few instances occur.

3. The Gabbra, who used to live in our territory near the frontier, having no protection from its west into Abyssinia to live, but again fed back to our territory and sought refuge at Marabit. The reason they gave was that it was not the loss of stock to the bandits and Gallaas so much as the taking of the women and children that they could bear no longer. This raiding should now cease, in some measure, as there is to be a garrison at Northern Horr, and later there will be one on the lake shore when the proposal to put boats at Lamgalani is carried into practice.

I have, &c.

R. T. CORYNDON, Governor.

No. 2.

Mr. Russell to the Marquess Curzon of Kedleston.

My Lord, Addis Ababa, May 23, 1923.

The Fitaurari Hapta Giorgis came to see me on his return to the capital after an absence of some months. He had been to the Boran, of which province, as your Lordship knows, he is titular Governor, and draws the revenues. The Fitaurari told me of the conference at Mega with Captain D. B. Cochrane, officer-in-charge of the British frontier post at Moyale, of which a report had already reached me through the Governor of Kenya. He had been very favourably impressed by this officer, and spoke in warm terms of him. He said he had much appreciated the just and friendly attitude shown by Captain Cochrane in discussing frontier questions. The Fitaurari told me that he had found the province much impoverished by reason of the emigration of the natives with their herds to British

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territory, but he well understood the causes of their preferring British rule, and he admitted that we could not be expected to compel their return. I referred to the present satisfactory state of the frontier as regards the maintenance of order, and the great improvement that had taken place in this respect in the past year and a half. I reminded him that I had often in the past urged that he should go and see the situation for himself. I was glad that he had been able to do so. I hoped he now realised how important it was to the good relations of our two countries that there should be no more trouble in that direction. The Fitaurari agreed and said that he had taken measures to ensure it.

I have, &c.

CLAUDE RUSSELL.

No. 3.

*Colonat Office to Foreign Office.*

Sir,

*Downing Street, October 18, 1928.*

I AM directed by the Duke of Devonshire to transmit to you, for the information of the Marquess Curzon of Kedleston, a copy of a despatch, with enclosures from the Governor of Kenya, regarding an incursion of Abyssinians into Kenya territory in March last, which formed the subject of a question in the House of Commons on the 17th April.

I am, &c.

H. J. READ.

Enclosure 1 in No. 3.

*Sir R. Coryndon to the Duke of Devonshire.*

My Lord,

*Nairobi, September 4, 1928.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a communication received from His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Addis Ababa on the subject of an incursion of Abyssinians into Kenya territory which took place in March last.

I have, &c.

R. T. CORYNDON, Governor.

Enclosure 2 in No. 3.

*Mr. Russell to Sir R. Coryndon.*

Sir,

*Addis Ababa, July 17, 1928.*

I BROUGHT to the knowledge of the Fitaurari Hapta Giorgis the facts respecting the Abyssinian raid of March last and the consequent operations under Captain Hallowes.

21

My informant, who saw the Fitaurari, tells me that he was already informed of what had occurred. He stated that Dejazmatch Balcha of Sidamo had early this year given authority to Lij Ababa to go on a hunting expedition with 150 men. It appears that the latter is a well-known hunter, and the Dejazmatch must have known, said the Fitaurari, that if he went to hunt elephants he must cross the British frontier to find them. Fitaurari Ayale, who had news of Lij Ababa's intentions, caused the roads to be watched and tried to intercept him, but unsuccessfully, though a few of his men were captured.

Fitaurari Hapta Giorgis produced a man who had recently arrived from the Boran with news. This man said that of the eighty men who accompanied Lij Ababa twenty only had returned. Besides those killed, twenty odd were wounded, and the rest had died of thirst. The twenty survivors had returned in a state of starvation with nothing but their rifles. Lij Ababa was one of these.

The Fitaurari said that Dejazmatch Balcha had reported that he had arrested and chained Lij Ababa on his arrival at Sidamo, but the Fitaurari was disinclined to believe this. The Fitaurari announced his intention to ask the Central Government to order Dejazmatch Balcha to send Lij Ababa to the capital for punishment. The Fitaurari was evidently not displeased to hear of the misfortunes which had befallen Dejazmatch Balcha's people.

I think we may conclude that, thanks to Captain Hallowes' energetic and successful action, the raiders in question received a salutary lesson, and that there will be small inclination for such enterprises for some time to come.

I have, &c.

CLAUDE RUSSELL.

No. 4.

*Mr. Russell to the Marquess Curzon of Kedleston.*

My Lord,

*Addis Ababa, September 20, 1928.*

I HAVE the honour to enclose herin a translation of a proclamation recently issued and communicated to me by the Abyssinian Government against slave-raiding and providing for the repatriation of slaves so captured. Proclamations in regard to the slave trade have appeared periodically for some years past, and have remained without appreciable effect. This proclamation will no doubt share the fate of similar pronouncements on the same subject.

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I have, &c.

CLAUDE RUSSELL.

Enclosure 1 in No. 4.

*Abyssinian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Mr. Russell.*

(Translation.)

AFTER greetings.

I am ordered by my master. His Highness Ras Tafari, Heir Apparent to the Throne of Ethiopia, to enclose herin a copy of a proclamation recently issued by the Abyssinian Government in confirmation of previous proclamations against the slave trade, stating that no man may sell a human being as a slave, and also the penalties to be imposed on the Governors, local ~~tribe~~ headmen and others who disregard the terms of the proclamation. If anyone commits such offences he shall be sentenced to death. I hope that this letter will make it clear to you that the Abyssinian Government continue most anxious to suppress the practice of slavery.

(Seal of the Abyssinian Foreign Office.)

SAHLE SADALOU.

*September 21, 1923 (4th Maskaram 1916).*

Enclosure 2 in No. 4.

*Proclamation*

(Translation.)

[By the Conquering Lion from the Tribe of Judah, and the Appointed of God, Judith, Empress of Ethiopia, Daughter of Menelik II; and Ras Tafari, Heir Apparent to the Throne of Ethiopia.]

His Majesty the Emperor Menelik II many times made proclamation against the trade in slaves, saying let none sell or buy a man as a slave, and since then many other such-like proclamations have been made. The cause of these proclamations and the reason why some men were declared slaves were that certain nations were at war with us, and this had caused money to be spent which these nations had to repay by their labour, and this also, that they might learn virtue by communication with Christians. Now it seems that you break these proclamations, and go forth of your own wills to spoil other lands and to carry off men that you may sell them as slaves. If these men obey, you keep them in slavery, and if they obey not, you slay them. Now if any man be found to commit such offences, know you that such a man will be condemned to die. If anyone be found who has been taken from his country as a slave after this proclamation was made, such a one shall be asked the name of his country, and the Governor of such country shall have to pay a fine of 1,000 dollars for each slave, and the headmen and the chiefs shall each pay 500 dollars. From now and hereafter anyone who has been taken from his country as a slave shall receive a warrant of freedom, and he shall have the right to return to his own land. Any man who is taken from his own land and made a slave after this proclamation was made must return to his land, and

we shall decide the tax such men are to pay to the Government. I have named certain men who will carry out the words of this proclamation, and if you know anyone that shall transgress against them and you prove it before the judge, one-third of the penalty before-named shall be yours.

*September 15, 1923 (4th Maskaram 1916).*

No. 5.

*Mr. Russell to the Marquess Curzon of Kedleston.*

My Lord,

*Addis Ababa, October 20, 1923.*

I FEEL constrained to call your Lordship's attention to certain proceedings at Moyale, on the Kenya frontier. The matter in question is set forth in the enclosed extract from a report addressed to me by Captain Cochrane. The migration of native tribesmen from Abyssinian to British territory is a long-standing cause of trouble in the district in question, but the expulsion of these people, who only seek refuge from the exactions and tyranny of the Abyssinian authorities, is against all precedent, as it is, in my opinion, against every principle of justice and humanity. Captain Cochrane himself would appear to have misgivings on the subject, I fear, however, that the assurances given him by Ato Gabru are worthless. I am distressed to think of the treatment to which these unfortunate people have doubtless been subjected on falling again into the power of their old oppressors. Your Lordship will note that some women of the tribe abandoned their families and fled back into British territory rather than face what they knew must be their fate. I have called the attention of the Governor of Kenya to the above by telegraph, but I should be glad to think that my protest may have your Lordship's support in the proper quarter.

It may be remembered that Captain Cochrane's proposed attitude in regard to the use of the frontier wolg has latterly been a cause of anxiety to this Legation.

I have, &c.

CLAUDE RUSSELL.

Enclosure 1 in No. 5.

*Extract from Report by Captain D. E. Cochrane, Officer in Charge, Moyale, of September 11, 1923.*

Yabon.

In my last report reference was made to the Yabon crossing into our territory, and that a request from Makuria Wolda Kidan (acting for Lij Ngash, Governor of the Liban Province) had been received asking for their return. The officer in charge, Wajir, was most successful in rounding up these people, and forwarded to me under escort some 47 men, 20 women—also children—400 camels, and

Enclosure 1 in No. 4.

*Abyssinian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Mr. Russell.*

(Translation.)

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I am ordered by my master, His Highness Ras Tafari, Heir Apparent to the Throne of Ethiopia, to enclose herein a copy of a proclamation recently issued by the Abyssinian Government in confirmation of previous proclamations against the slave trade, stating that no man may sell a human being as a slave, and also the penalties to be imposed on the Governors, local chiefs, headmen and others who disregard the terms of the proclamation. If anyone commits such offences he shall be sentenced to death. I hope that this letter will make it clear to you that the Abyssinian Government continue most anxious to suppress the practice of slavery.

(Seal of the Abyssinian Foreign Office.)

SAHLE SADALOU.

September 21 1923 (10th Maskaram 1916).

Enclosure 2 in No. 4.

*Proclamation.*

(Translation.)

[By the Conquering Lion from the Tribe of Judah, and the Appointed of God, Judith, Empress of Ethiopia, Daughter of Menelik II, and Ras Tafari, Heir Apparent to the Throne of Ethiopia.]

His Majesty the Emperor Menelik II many times made proclamation against the trade in slaves, saying let none sell or buy a man as a slave, and since then many other such-like proclamations have been made. The cause of these proclamations and the reason why some men were declared slaves were that certain nations were at war with us, and this had caused money to be spent which these nations had to repay by their labour, and this also, that they might learn virtue by communication with Christians. Now it seems that you break these proclamations, and go forth of your own wills to spoil other lands and to carry off men that you may sell them as slaves. If these men obey, you keep them in slavery, and if they obey not, you slay them. Now if any man be found to commit such offences, know you that such a man will be condemned to die. If anyone be found who has been taken from his country as a slave after this proclamation was made, such a one shall be asked the name of his country, and the Governor of such country shall have to pay a fine of 1,000 dollars for each slave, and the headmen and the chiefs shall each pay 500 dollars. From now and hereafter anyone who has been taken from his country as a slave shall receive a warrant of freedom, and he shall have the right to return to his own land. Any man who is taken from his own land and made a slave after this proclamation was made must return to his land, and

we shall decide the tax such men are to pay to the Government. I have named certain men who will carry out the words of this proclamation, and if you know anyone that shall transgress against them and you prove it before the judge, one-third of the penalty before-named shall be yours.

September 15, 1923 (4th Maskaram 1916).

No. 5.

*Mr. Russell to the Marquess Curzon of Kedleston.*

My Lord,

Addis Ababa, October 20, 1923.

I FEEL constrained to call your Lordship's attention to certain proceedings at Moyale, on the Kenya frontier. The matter in question is set forth in the enclosed extract from a report addressed to me by Captain Cochrane. The migration of native tribesmen from Abyssinian to British territory is a long-standing cause of trouble in the district in question, but the expulsion of these people, who only seek refuge from the exactions and tyranny of the Abyssinian authorities, is against all precedent, as it is, in my opinion, against every principle of justice and humanity. Captain Cochrane himself would appear to have misgivings on the subject, I fear, however, that the assurances given him by Ato Gabra are worthless. I am distressed to think of the treatment to which these unfortunate people have doubtless been subjected on falling again into the power of their old oppressors. Your Lordship will note that some women of the tribe abandoned their families and fled back into British territory rather than face what they knew must be their fate.

I have called the attention of the Governor of Kenya to the above by telegraph, but I should be glad to think that my protest may have your Lordship's support in the proper quarter.

It may be remembered that Captain Cochrane's proposed action in regard to the use of the frontier wells has latterly been a cause of anxiety to this Legation.

I have, &c.

CLAUD RUSSELL.

Enclosure 1 in No. 5.

*Extract from Report by Captain D. E. Cochrane, Officer in Charge, Moyale, of September 11, 1923.*

Yaberi.

In my last report reference was made to the Yaberi crossing into our territory, and that a request from Makuria Wolda Kidan (acting for Lij Ngash, Governor of the Liban Province) had been received asking for their return. The officer in charge, Wajir, was most successful in rounding up these people, and forwarded to me under escort some 47 men, 20 women—also children—400 camels, and

approximately 2,500 goats and sheep. Unfortunately half the goats and sheep succumbed on the waterless track from Wajir to Buna. (Captain Bailey informed me that he was aware that great loss would incur, but that this would prove a deterrent to a further transmigration of these people. I agree.)

In the meanwhile Hiloli, Muhammad proceeded to Ogorchi and rounded up some more of these people, together with their stock (about 200 camels and 460 goats), and located much more in the Gurar area.

I then conveyed all these captured and their stock at Buna, and proceeded with them to Adadajoli, where I handed them over to Ato Gabru.

These Yaben brought such strong charges of ill-treatment against Wolda Kidan that I did not feel justified in handing them over to him, and a copy of my letter which is attached will show the conditions on which I handed them over to Ato Gabru.

The women were chief complainants. They stated that they were outraged by Kidan's soldiers, and that rather than return they would lose their stock and children. (Many of them actually left their stock and got away, eighteen escaping back to Wajir, where there is a section of their tribe living.)

There are still many others and much stock not rounded up, but arrangements have been made that the Degodia chiefs, with escort, can collect the others.

We held a "baraza" at Adadajoli, and Ato Gabru promised the Yaben that he would give them a place to live near him, and that they should receive proper treatment in future, that the whole matter would be referred to Addis Ababa, and that their grievances should be looked into. Eventually they went off with Ato Gabru apparently quite happy and satisfied that life would be more tolerable in future.

Enclosure 2 in No. 5.

Captain Cochrane to Ato Gabru

Greetings.

As you are aware, Makuria Wolda Kidan wrote to me some time ago that many Degodia had crossed to our side and asked me to collect and return them.

I immediately wrote to the officer in charge, Wajir, and also went out myself to collect these people.

As a result I have collected over 120 Yaben, 3,000 sheep and goats and 700 camels. The exact figures I will give you when handing over.

The fact of your being at Gaddaduma alone allows me to hand these people over, and I will hand them over to you and to no one else.

Although I do not give credence to half these people tell me, I am convinced that ill-treatment is alone responsible for them

coming to our side. They cry bitterly about the treatment that has been meted out to them, and they are terrified at the idea of being handed over.

You, I know, will treat these wretched people humanely, but when they pass out of your hands, I charge you to assure yourself that their humane treatment is guaranteed for the future!

As you are aware, my Government would never hand over refugees (who had fled to us on account of ill-treatment) if it thought it was sending them back to the hell from which they escaped, but I hand them over to you with full confidence that you will look after their interests and assure yourself of their fair treatment in the future. We do not want these people on our side, and we want to do everything we can to work in harmony with and to help you and your Government on the frontier. We will always return your people if we consider they have not fled to us from ill-treatment, but should it be proved that these people, whom I now return, receive anything more than a just punishment for running away or are mutilated or deprived of their freedom or more than a reasonable proportion of their stock, then I can assure you that my Government will not in future consider the return of your refugees. When you send these people back to the Liban Province, will you please inform the Governor of that province that I have sent a full list of the refugees to Addis Ababa, including the women, and I have asked Eitaurai Hapta Giorgis to make sure that these people receive fair treatment on their return, and if not to punish severely those responsible.

This is a matter solely for you to consider, but if you would let say, Maalin Liban or another come over to me in a few months time and let me know that the people are all right, then it would give me great encouragement to help you in the future and you could always rely on me to help you regain your tenants.

I presume you realise the work entailed in collecting these people, and the trouble we have taken to help your Government in the matter.

D. E. COCHRANE, Captain,  
Officer in Charge.

No. 6.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

Foreign Office, November 15, 1928.

Sir,  
With reference to recent events on the Abyssinian frontier between Lake Rudolph and Italian Somaliland, I am directed by the Marquess Curzon of Kedleston to transmit to you, to be laid before the Duke of Devonshire, the accompanying copy of a despatch and enclosures from His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa, on the subject of the migration of Yaben tribesmen into British territory.

No. 5.

approximately 2,500 goats and sheep. Unfortunately half the goats and sheep succumbed on the waterless track from Wajir to Buna. (Captain Bailey informed me that he was aware that great loss would incur, but that this would prove a deterrent to a further transmigration of these people. I agree.)

In the meanwhile Hilohi Muhammad proceeded to Ogorchi and rounded up some more of these people, together with their stock (about 200 camels and 460 goats) and located much more in the Garar area.

I then conveyed all those captured and their stock at Buna, and proceeded with them to Adadajoli, where I handed them over to Ato Gabru.

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Enclosure 2 in No. 5.

Captain Cochrane to Ato Gabru

Greetings.

Moyale, August 27, 1928.

As you are aware, Makuria Wolda Kidan wrote to me some time ago that many Degodia had crossed to our side and asked me to collect and return them.

I immediately wrote to the officer in charge, Wajir, and also went out myself to collect these people.

As a result I have collected over 120 Yabens, 8,000 sheep and goats and 700 camels. The exact figures I will give you when handing over.

The fact of your being at Gaddaduma alone allows me to hand these people over, and I will hand them over to you and to no one else.

Although I do not give credence to half these people tell me, I am convinced that ill-treatment is alone responsible for them

coming to our side. They cry bitterly about the treatment that has been meted out to them, and they are terrified at the idea of being handed over.

You, I know, will treat these wretched people humanely, but when they pass out of your hands, I charge you to assure yourself that their humane treatment is guaranteed for the future.

As you are aware, my Government would never hand over refugees (who had fled to us on account of ill-treatment) if it thought it was sending them back to the hell from which they escaped, but I hand them over to you with full confidence that you will look after their interests and assure yourself of their fair treatment in the future. We do not want these people on our side, and we want to do everything we can to work in harmony with and to help you and your Government on the frontier. We will always return your people if we consider they have not fled to us from ill-treatment, but should it be proved that these people, whom I now return, receive anything more than a just punishment for running away or are mutilated or deprived of their freedom or more than a reasonable proportion of their stock, then I can assure you that my Government will not in future consider the return of your refugees. When you send these people back to the Liban Province, will you please inform the Governor of that province that I have sent a full list of the refugees to Addis Ababa, including the women, and I have asked Eitaurai Hapta Giorgis to make sure that these people receive fair treatment on their return, and if not to punish severely those responsible.

This is a matter solely for you to consider, but if you would let, say, Maalim Liban or another come over to me in a few months' time and let me know that the people are all right, then it would give me great encouragement to help you in the future and you could always rely on me to help you regain your tenants.

I presume you realise the work entailed in collecting these people, and the trouble we have taken to help your Government in the matter.

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No. 5.

2. Mr. Russell is distressed at the sufferings which appear to have attended the enforced return of these unfortunate people to Abyssinia, and regards the assurances of Ato Gabru as unlikely to protect them from persecution at the hands of the Abyssinian authorities. I am to enquire whether his Grace is satisfied that the orders of the Kenya Government in regard to migrations from Abyssinian territory have in fact been carried out with due consideration to the dictates of humanity.

I am, &c.  
G. W. WARNER.

No. 7.

*The Duke of Devonshire to Sir R. Coryndon.*

Sir,

*Downing Street, November 29, 1923.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you, for your consideration, the accompanying copy of a letter with enclosures from the Foreign Office, on the subject of the movements of Abyssinian tribesmen on the frontier between Lake Rudolf and Italian Somaliland.

2. In furnishing me with your observations on this letter and its enclosures, I would ask you to consider whether it would be possible as an alternative to the enforced repatriation of Abyssinian subjects who pass over the border into British territory to allow them to proceed to another district where the vested interests of those already in occupation of the land are not so much affected. If such a solution of the difficulty is not feasible, I should be glad to learn whether you can suggest any other method of dealing with the situation.

I have, &c.  
DEVONSHIRE.

No. 8.

*Sir R. Coryndon to the Duke of Devonshire.*

My Lord Duke,

*Nairobi, December 6, 1923.*

IN continuation of my telegram reporting a raid by a party of Abyssinians, I have the honour to inform your Grace that on the 2nd September last a patrol of eleven African ranks, mounted infantry from Mureissi, came in contact with a party of Abyssinians at Lokitet, near Loima, Turkana, who promptly opened fire on the patrol.

In the ensuing engagement the following casualties were inflicted:-

Killed Abyssinians	4
Killed armed Turkana	4
Captured Abyssinians	1
3rd King's African Rifles	Nil.

\* No. 6.

The following arms and ivory were also taken:-

- 11 rifles, Fusil Gras.
- 466 rounds ammunition, Fusil Gras.
- 40 rounds '308.
- 1 pistol.
- 8 elephant tusks.

I have, &c.  
(For the Governor),  
E. B. DENHAM.

No. 9.

*Colonial Office to Foreign Office.*

Sir,

*Downing Street, February 14, 1924.*

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Thoms to enclose, for Mr. Secretary MacDonald's information, the accompanying copy of a despatch from the Governor of Kenya, dated the 10th January, 1924, forwarding a report of the District Commissioner, Moyale, on the subject of slave raids from Abyssinia.

I am, &c.  
H. J. READ.

Enclosure in No. 9.

*Sir R. Coryndon to the Duke of Devonshire.*

My Lord,

*Kenya, January 10, 1924.*

I HAVE the honour to forward a report by the District Commissioner, Moyale, Captain Cochrane, dealing with slave raids from Abyssinia.

I have, &c.  
(For the Governor),  
E. B. DENHAM.

*Captain Cochrane to Officer in Charge, Meru.*

Sir,

*Moyale, October 19, 1923.*

I HAVE the honour to forward this my report on the subject of slave raids from Abyssinia.

As a result of living on the frontier of Southern Abyssinia for some years, and of making one journey into the Abyssinian hinterland, my experience leads me to endorse the veracity of the recently published newspaper articles, with the exception of the statement that "within the last six months there have been several raids in Kenya colony." Judging by the context, the writer means "slave raids"; if so, I fail to understand to what he alludes.

During the period mentioned there was a big ivory-hunting raid, organised and led by Balambas Abbaba, of Agra Salaam, which was located in the vicinity of Horr by a contingent of 5th King's African Rifles under Captain Hollowes, M.C. Severe casualties

2. Mr. Russell is distressed at the sufferings which appear to have attended the enforced return of these unfortunate people to Abyssinia, and regards the assurances of Ato Gabrit as unlikely to protect them from persecution at the hands of the Abyssinian authorities. I am to enquire whether His Grace is satisfied that the orders of the Kenya Government in regard to migrations from Abyssinian territory have in fact been carried out with due consideration to the dictates of humanity.

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2. In furnishing me with your observations on this letter and its enclosures, I would ask you to consider whether it would be possible as an alternative to the enforced repatriation of Abyssinian subjects who pass over the border into British territory to allow them to proceed to another district where the vested interests of those already in occupation of the land are not so much affected. If such a solution of the difficulty is not feasible, I should be glad to learn whether you can suggest any other method of dealing with the situation.

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In the ensuing engagement the following casualties were

Killed Abyssinians	4
Killed armed Turkana	4
Captured Abyssinians	1
3rd King's African Rifles	Nil.

\* No. 6.

The following arms and ivory were also taken:—

11 rifles, Fusil Gras.  
466 rounds ammunition, Fusil Gras.  
40 rounds '80S.  
1 pistol.  
8 elephant tusks.

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I have, &c.  
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*Captain Cochrane to Officer in Charge, Mera.*

Sir,  
Moyale, October 19, 1923.  
I HAVE the honour to forward this my report on the subject of slave raids from Abyssinia.

As a result of living on the frontier of Southern Abyssinia for some years, and of making one journey into the Abyssinian hinterland, my experience leads me to endorse the veracity of the recently published newspaper articles, with the exception of the statement that "within the last six months there have been several raids in Kenya colony." Judging by the context, the writer means "slave raids"; if so, I fail to understand to what he alludes.

During the period mentioned there was a big ivory-hunting raid, organised and led by Balambas Abbaba, of Agra Salaam, which was located in the vicinity of Horr by a contingent of 5th King's African Rifles under Captain Hallows, M.C. Severe casualties

were inflicted and prisoners taken, and of the estimated strength of sixty raiders only seven are reported as having reached Agra Salaam. Besides this there have been several petty cattle raids, which have been frustrated by our patrols, but to my knowledge, there has been no single instance of a slave having been made in Kenya and taken across the border. We are on very confidential and good terms with our native subjects, and it seems to me most improbable that a slave raid could have occurred without our knowledge.

It is perfectly true that a tribe of people called Dais, living on the banks of Lake Rudolph, have been practically exterminated by Abyssinian raiders. They themselves have been enslaved and their small herds taken. This dates back to 1916 and 1917, and since then the Government have protected this area. I won't, however, comment further on this, as the area is outside my district, and Colonel Llewellyn, Officer Commanding Troops, Kenya, is thoroughly *au fait* with the matter, and doubtless has given first-hand information on the subject.

Up till two years ago Abyssinians were regularly coming to this office and claiming the return of absconding slaves. In no instance, do I understand, was a slave returned by us. Nowadays isolated cases occur when an Abyssinian appears at the office and says his son or daughter has been kidnapped or enticed across the border; enquiries usually show that the child is an absconding slave, and the Abyssinian leaves this office a very disgruntled being.

I will say practically every (but think every) Abyssinian on the frontier has a slave or slaves, but in cases of ill-treatment they have a safe harbour on this side, if they have the pluck to try and are successful in reaching the border.

On my return from Mega some five slaves absconded from their owners at Daka Roba and shadowed my "safari" unknown to me. Mounted Abyssinians followed me and accused my men of hiding them and helping them away. They several times galloped up to the "safari," but, as they were unable to locate the people, returned, and, I regret to say, caught three of them, the other two being successful in crossing the frontier.

On my visit to Pitaurari Haptn Giorgis, at Megi, an Abyssinian officer was sent with an escort to meet me at Marimo. He and his soldiers were followed by absolute babies (children at home of the same age would not be allowed out of sight of a nursemaid), who carried their rifles and ran behind their mules. Pity for them was mingled with admiration for their marvellous staying powers. Every hour or so when the mites showed signs of fatigue, their masters relieved them of the rifles and in cases took them up behind them on their mules. There are at least two or three Abyssinians living at Moyale who have slaves. It is very beastly, but what is one to do? They are mostly children, and if I took them away it would be quite impracticable to form a Government baby farm, and I could not take them and hand them over to someone else, as all are imbued with the slavery idea, and they would simply become someone else's chattel. To take them away without providing for

them would make their case worse than before. My police keep a careful eye on them, and any ill-treatment would receive summary punishment, as in the case of anyone else ill-treating a child or assaulting a person. To sum up, the Abyssinians on the frontier have slaves, but those in proximity to the border do not ill-treat them as they have a harbour on our side.

I notice the correspondents do not state that a large number of slaves are actually purchased from their parents. This is a common practice in Southern Abyssinia, and I have known many instances. A child of 8 is bought for from 40 dollars to 60 dollars. These become the property of the buyer, who may again resell at a profit.

A curious instance is before me at present. An ex-interpreter of Moyale was returning here from Addis Ababa to square up his affairs. He was drowned *en route*. His wife, however, arrived, and amongst her *entourage* were two female slaves whom she purchased at 45 dollars per head *en route*. These children are running about the boma here perfectly happy, and appear to take an interest in their work. If I tackled the good lady on the subject, she would probably tell me that they were receiving wages. What can one do?

I have, &c.

D. E. COCHRANE.

No. 10.

Mr. Russell to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

Sir,

Addis Ababa, March 21, 1924.

In the autumn of last year I had occasion to address an enquiry to the Abyssinian Government in regard to a case of attempted slave-trading reported by one of His Majesty's consuls. After prolonged delay, and repeated reminders, I received a reply to the effect that the matter was an internal concern of the Abyssinian Government respecting which they did not feel called upon to furnish information. On receipt of this communication, I pointed out to Ras Tafari that the slave trade was an internal question in which His Majesty's Government took a legitimate interest, and in regard to which Abyssinia had recently given undertakings to the League of Nations. I said that I hoped he would reconsider the propriety of the note he had addressed to me, and that, meanwhile, I would abstain from communicating it to His Majesty's Government. I have now, after further insistence, received a second note in the same sense as that mentioned above. I have acknowledged receipt of it, and expressed my opinion that the tone and substance of His Highness's reply will create a regrettable impression on His Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.

CLAUD RUSSELL.



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them would make their case worse than before. My police keep a careful eye on them, and any ill-treatment would receive summary punishment, as in the case of anyone else ill-treating a child or assaulting a person. To sum up, the Abyssinians on the frontier have slaves, but those in proximity to the border do not ill-treat them as they have a harbour on our side.

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I have, &c.

CLAUD RUSSELL.

No. 11.

Sir R. Coryndon to Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State  
for the Colonies.

Sir,

Nairobi, April 7, 1924.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your predecessor's despatch of the 29th November last, on the subject of the forcible repatriation of certain Abyssinian tribesmen.

2. The constant migrations of Abyssinian subjects into British territory have been a source of concern to the authorities in the Northern Frontier area for some time. In the majority of cases the migrations have been caused by the misadministration of the southern portion of Abyssinia, and many natives have obtained refuge in British territory from ill-treatment by the Abyssinian authorities.

3. It must be remembered, however, that as regards the interests of the northern territories of this colony the scarcity of water is at the root of the matter. The position was at last reached when it became necessary to choose between the acceptance of refugees in the cause of humanity and the interests of our own natives, who would suffer severely by any further migration. The officer in charge of the Northern Frontier District asked for instructions in the matter, and it was left to his discretion to refuse to allow the influx of further stock if likely to prove detrimental to the interests of our own natives. Refugees without stock fleeing from injustice were allowed to remain in British territory, but among these nomadic people it is a rare occurrence that a native should travel without stock.

4. In the particular case mentioned in the despatch under reference the natives concerned were Degodi, a Somali tribe, and it is convenient at this point to refer to the different conditions arising from the migration of Somali tribes and that of others, such as the Boran and Gabbra, of Galla extraction, with regard to whom the arguments in paragraphs 2 and 3 above are chiefly concerned.

5. You will be aware that history shows a constant trend of migration to the south and the west of all Somali tribes; it is a fact, for instance, that the Somali invasion from the north and east only reached Jubaland some sixty years ago, and that before that time there were no Somalis in the area which is now Kenya Colony; the methods employed are invariably peaceful penetration until a sound footing in the area has been obtained, when a cause of quarrel with the inhabitants is found with the result that the warlike Somali defeats and enslaves the more peaceful and earlier population and expels them from the area.

As soon as Government took over the administration of these northern areas it became clear that the Somalis, following their normal trend of migration, would oust all the weaker tribes, such as the Galla, unless definite steps were taken in regard to the movements of Somali tribes. It has therefore been the constant policy to prevent Somali migration to the west of the present Jubaland-

\* No. 7.

Northern Frontier boundary. In other words, the Somali tribes (with the exception of such portions of the Boran who had already settled in the Northern Frontier District and intermarried with the Galla whose repatriation of the area was commenced) are confined to the Jubaland Province.

As the Jubaland Province already possesses as much stock as the water and grazing facilities permit, it is clear that, in furtherance of the policy indicated, no large migration of Somali tribes into Kenya can be permitted.

6. The position in regard to the Galla tribes, such as the Boran and Gabbra, has been somewhat different, inasmuch as the tribes have been cut into two parts by the Abyssinian boundary, and the Northern Frontier area has in the past been capable of absorbing additional stock. The possibility of accepting refugees without disturbing the vested interests of our own natives has allowed Government to pursue the policy as stated in paragraph 2 above.

7. In regard to paragraph 2 of your despatch, I regret that at the present time there is no area in Kenya where the vested interests

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At the end of the first sentence in the paragraph numbered 9, for "paragraph 7 be carried into effect" read "paragraph 8 be carried into effect."

(13187)

resulting in cases of great hardship to individuals.

9. I have referred above to the difference between the Somali and Galla tribes as I am anxious to make it clear, in the event of future negotiations, that it will be necessary to maintain the policy in regard to Somali tribes, even should the solution suggested in paragraph 7 be carried into effect. Further, this scheme offers possibilities of developing the Northern Frontier District as a stock-grazing country. If you are inclined to favour this proposal, I shall be glad if you will inform me by cable so that a preliminary survey may be made.

10. In view of the arguments adduced, it will be clear that the forcible repatriation of the Degodi to Abyssinia was inevitable. I would point out, however, that had the Degodi been allowed to stay at Wajir, serious losses of stock, both of the Degodi and of our own people, would have occurred as a result of overcrowding and the consequent shortage of pasturage within measurable distance of the wells.

26

No. 11.

Sir R. Coryndon to Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State  
for the Colonies.

Sir,

Nairobi, April 7, 1924.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your predecessor's despatch of the 29th November last\* on the subject of the forcible repatriation of certain Abyssinian tribesmen.

2. The constant migrations of Abyssinian subjects into British territory have been a source of concern to the authorities in the Northern Frontier area for some time. In the majority of cases the migrations have been caused by the misadministration of the southern portion of Abyssinia, and many natives have obtained refuge in British territory from ill-treatment by the Abyssinian authorities.

3. It must be remembered, however, that as regards the interests of the northern territories of this colony the scarcity of water is at the root of the matter. The position was at last reached when it became necessary to choose between the acceptance of refugees in the cause of humanity and the interests of our own natives, who would suffer severely by any further migration. The officer in charge of the Northern Frontier District asked for instructions in the matter, and it was left to his discretion to refuse to allow the influx of further stock if likely to prove detrimental to the interests of our own natives. Refugees without stock fleeing from injustice were allowed to remain in British territory, but among these nomadic people it is a rare occurrence that a native should travel without stock.

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As soon as Government took over the administration of these northern areas, it became clear that the Somalis, following their normal trend of migration, would oust all the weaker tribes, such as the Galla, unless definite steps were taken in regard to the movements of Somali tribes. It has therefore been the constant policy to prevent Somali migration to the west of the present Jubaland-

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As the Jubaland Province already possesses as much stock as the water and grazing facilities permit, it is clear that, in furtherance of the policy indicated, no large migration of Somali tribes into Kenya can be permitted.

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3. It must be remembered, however, that as regards the interests of the northern territories of this colony the scarcity of water is at the root of the matter. The position was at least such when it

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As soon as Government took over the administration of these northern areas it became clear that the Somalis, following their normal trend of migration, would oust all the weaker tribes, such as the Galla, unless definite steps were taken in regard to the movements of Somali tribes. It has therefore been the constant policy to prevent Somali migration to the west of the present Jubaland-

Northern Frontier boundary; in other words, the Somali tribes (with the exception of such people as the Ajurak, who had already settled in the Northern Frontier District and intermarried with the Galla when administration of the area was commenced) are confined to the Jubaland Province.

As the Jubaland Province already possesses as much stock as the water and grazing facilities permit, it is clear that an intensification of the policy indicated, no large migration of Somali tribes into Kenya can be permitted.

6. The position in regard to the Galla tribes, such as the Boran and Gabbra, has been somewhat different inasmuch as the tribes have been cut into two parts by the Abyssinian boundary, and the Northern Frontier area has in the past been capable of absorbing additional stock. The possibility of accepting refugees without disturbing the vested interests of our own natives has allowed Government to pursue the policy as stated in paragraph 2 above.

7. In regard to paragraph 2 of your despatch, I regret that at the present time there is no area in Kenya where the vested interests of those already in occupation would not be seriously prejudiced by the acceptance of refugees from Abyssinia.

8. There is, however, a solution of the difficulty which may be found in the opening up of large areas in the Northern Frontier District by the provision of wells. The problem in those districts is the lack of water, and not of grazing, and if wells can be provided in various localities the stock-carrying capacity will be very largely increased. In a despatch which follows I am recommending, with other proposals, the allocation from the assisted loan of £2,500 to provide for water-boring apparatus, &c., and I would strongly urge that this expenditure may be approved. There can be little doubt that a careful survey of the country will show the possibility of sinking wells in many places which now suffer from absence of water, and I am convinced that the solution suggested will be effective in removing the disabilities which now exist in the Northern Frontier District and which otherwise present insoluble difficulties, resulting in cases of great hardship to individuals.

9. I have referred above to the difference between the Somali and Galla tribes as I am anxious to make it clear, in the event of future negotiations, that it will be necessary to maintain the policy in regard to Somali tribes, even should the solution suggested in paragraph 7 be carried into effect. Further, this scheme affords possibilities of developing the Northern Frontier District as a stock-grazing country. If you are inclined to favour this proposal, I shall be glad if you will inform me by cable so that a preliminary survey may be made.

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Northern Frontier boundary; in other words, the Somali tribes (with the exception of such people as the Ajuran, who had already settled in the Northern Frontier District and intermarried with the Galla when administration of the area was commenced) are confined to the Jubaland Province.

As the Jubaland Province already possesses a much stock as the water and grazing facilities permit, it is clear that, in furtherance of the policy indicated, no large migration of Somali tribes into Kenya can be permitted.

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11. In this connection I enclose for your information a letter which has just been received from the officer-in-charge, Northern Frontier District, reporting the migration of a very large number of Degodi. I have no alternative but to issue instructions that these people should be returned to Abyssinia, all possible steps being taken to guard against loss and suffering.

As a preliminary step I have sent a telegram to His Britannic Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa reporting the migration and stating that the Degodi are being collected in one locality with a view to repatriation at a later date.

Fortunately the rains in the Northern Frontier District have been exceptionally heavy, and there is no further immediate action necessary: it will be possible therefore for His Britannic Majesty's Minister to make representations for some degree of reform and for a humane treatment of the refugees when it becomes necessary to return them to the Yabu Province in the course of the next few months. Past experience has proved, however, that little can be expected in the way of reform in Southern Abyssinia unless some new method of diplomatic pressure can be devised.

I would urge therefore that the whole question of the administration of Southern Abyssinia should be strongly represented to the League of Nations.

I have, &c.  
R. T. CORYNDON, *Governor*

Enclosure 1 in No. 11.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Muirhead to Sir R. Coryndon.*

*Northern Frontier District Headquarters,  
Meru, March 12, 1924.*

Sir

I HAVE to report that information has been received that a large number of Abyssinian Degodia, estimated at 3,000 adults and 80,000 head of stock, have recently migrated into British territory. They have scattered in the Wajir and Seronli districts, some even as far south as the Afmadu district, latter not yet confirmed. Degodia chiefs have appeared before officer-in-charge, Gurreh, and also officer-in-charge, Wajir districts. They complain of cruelty at the hands of Abyssinian officials, and refuse definitely to return to Abyssinia. The chiefs of the Degodia brought in men who had been cruelly mutilated by, they say, Abyssinian officials or their soldiers. They also complain that their women have been raped. The officer-in-charge, Gurreh, who left Mandera a few days ago after this incursion, also states that some Degodia chiefs produced men before him who had been mutilated.

To recapitulate. In December last the officer-in-charge, Gurreh, reported that British territory was clear of Abyssinian Degodia. They had voluntarily gone back to Abyssinia, as their friends there had told them that under Ato Gabru, the Abyssinian military official in charge of their district, they were being well administered and treated justly.

Shortly after this, Ato Gabru was recalled to Addis Ababa, and Lij Beli sent to administer the Degodia in his place. Lij Beli was formerly in charge of Abyssinian Dolo, and lived at the junction of the Daus and Juba Rivers. About March or April 1923, Lij Beli was sent to Addis Ababa in chains consequent on his misrule of the tribes in his districts. He was apparently pardoned and sent to relieve Ato Gabru. Since his arrival amongst the Degodia it is reported that his soldiers have recommenced to ill-treat the Degodia and heavily fine them for trivial offences. Hence the migration of not only part, but the whole, of Degodia to British territory. As you are aware, the grazing and water facilities for British subjects in the Northern Frontier District is already barely sufficient, and this large incursion of stock can certainly not be placed in any district in the Northern Frontier District without causing hardship and loss of stock to our own people.

In my opinion, the stock must be returned. I understand the policy regarding Abyssinian immigrants is to return stock, but not their owners, unless the latter go voluntarily. There is nothing in writing to this effect in this office.

If the owners do not voluntarily accompany their stock they will become paupers in our territory with no means of support. On the other hand, they are certain to receive further maltreatment and be heavily fined if they do return with their stock. I forward herewith a letter received from Major A. T. Miles, His Britannic Majesty's consul, Mega, on the subject.

I would request that the matter be immediately taken up with the British Minister at Addis Ababa with a view to his bringing pressure to bear on the Abyssinian Government to recall Lij Beli and appoint in his place an official who can be relied upon to deal justly with the tribes in the Boran Provinces of Abyssinia.

Pending your reply, I have instructed officers concerned in the Northern Frontier District to locate the Degodia definitely and then await instructions.

I feel that the position is very acute and the matter very urgent, as if steps are not taken in the near future to relieve the Northern Frontier District of this Degodia stock, inter-tribal fights may take place owing to grazing and water difficulties.

T. S. MUIRHEAD, *Lieutenant-Colonel,  
Officer-in-charge, Northern Frontier District.*

Enclosure 2 in No. 11.

*Consul Miles to the Officer-in-charge, Northern Frontier  
District, Meru.*

(Extract.)

*Moyale, February 15, 1924.*

As you are aware, the British Government reserves to themselves the right to keep or hand over anyone who comes in our aid for protection.

[19187]

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Sir

I have to report that information has been received that a large number of Abyssinian Degodia, estimated at 3,000 adults and 30,000 head of stock, have recently migrated into British territory. They have scattered in the Wajir and Serenli districts, some even as far south as the Afmadu district, latter not yet confirmed. Degodia chiefs have appeared before officer-in-charge, Gurreh, and also officer-in-charge, Wajir districts. They complain of cruelty at the hands of Abyssinian officials, and refuse definitely to return to Abyssinia. The chiefs of the Degodia brought in men who had been cruelly mutilated by, they say, Abyssinian officials or their soldiers. They also complain that their women have been raped. The officer-in-charge, Gurreh, who left Mandera a few days ago after this incursion, also states that some Degodia chiefs produced men before him who had been mutilated.

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I feel that the position is very acute and the matter very urgent, as if steps are not taken in the near future to relieve the Northern Frontier District of this Degodia stock, inter-tribal fights may take place owing to grazing and water difficulties.

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(Extract.)

... as you are aware, the British Government reserve to themselves the right to keep or hand over anyone who comes to our aid for protection.

[19187]

In the case of the Degodia tribe, who have now migrated into our territory, I understand they amount to some 3,000 persons, some 30,000 head of camels, a large amount of cattle and goats.

The whole tribe, I am told, have migrated owing to the continual over-taxation and persecution of the Abyssinian officials.

Naturally, this large number of people cannot be accommodated on the British side. Therefore, if the secretariat decide to repatriate this tribe, I should be glad if you could inform me so that I can be present when they are handed over in order to ensure that they are not ill-treated by the Abyssinians. As you are ~~fully~~ aware, Lij Beli, who is now in charge of the Degodia area, was chained and taken up by Fitaurari Hapta Giorgis to Addis Ababa for his misrule of the Degodia Province and for his cruelty to the Degodia. He was no doubt pardoned by Fitaurari Hapta Giorgis, and returned to his province five months ago. Since his return he has stated he will avenge himself on the Degodia—he has taken enormous taxes from them, and in one day one section were fined 1,000 head of camels and 11 men have been killed. If the Degodia are handed back to him there is no doubt that they will be extremely cruelly treated and will immediately endeavour to escape to British territory again.

I suggest, therefore, that the British Minister at Addis Ababa be informed in order that he can bring pressure to bear for a competent Abyssinian official to be sent down to take over the Degodia and administer that part of the Boran Province, otherwise this trouble will never cease.

A. MILES.

*His Britannic Majesty's Consul,  
Southern Abyssinia.*

No. 12.

*Mr. MacDonald to Mr. Bullock, Addis Ababa.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, July 31, 1924.*

Ras TAFFARI visited me at the Foreign Office on the 11th July, and I took the opportunity to have with him a political discussion which lasted for over an hour. His Imperial Highness was accompanied by Ras Hailu, Ras Siyyum, Ras Nado and Bilata Herom. Mr. Home and Mr. Zaphiro acted as interpreters.

2. I began by raising the question of Abyssinian raids into British territory, and giving the details of recent raids. Ras Tafari asked me, in reply, to believe that any violations of the British frontiers would be punished by the Abyssinian Government, who had, in point of fact, always punished the chiefs responsible for raids, but that they could not dismiss the important Governors under whom the minor chieftains served unless the complicity of the Governors could be proved. He emphasised the difficulties of administration in Abyssinia. When His Majesty's Minister had protested against violations of the frontier below Maji,

the Governor and the men concerned had been summoned to Addis Ababa, but they had denied that they had ever crossed the frontier.

3. I replied that cases of violation of the frontier in the past had been so numerous that it was essential that some improvement should take place as soon as possible. The Abyssinian Government must see that further violations of the British frontier would not occur and that the raiders were properly punished. The Abyssinian Government should issue a special warning to their local authorities on this point, and the punishment should be severe. Ras Tafari assured me that he had done all in his power to improve matters in this direction. He recommended that the frontier (presumably that of South-Western Abyssinia) should be delimited as soon as possible by a boundary commission. I replied that in the past when there had been a question of frontier delimitation it had always fallen through, owing to the non-appearance of the necessary Abyssinian officials, but I promised to consider the matter and discuss it with His Imperial Highness at our next meeting.

I am, &c.

J. RAMSAY MacDONALD.

No. 18.

*Mr. J. H. Thomas to Sir R. Coryndon.*

*Downing Street, August 8, 1924.*

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 7th April, and to inform you that I have given careful consideration to the question of the immigration of Abyssinian refugees into Kenya.

2. I am proposing to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that, as a first step, strong representations should be made by His Majesty's Government to the Government of Abyssinia on the subject, and that if no adequate steps are taken by the Government of Abyssinia as a result of such representations, the matter might be referred to the League of Nations.

3. With regard to paragraph 8 of your despatch, I consider that, while your proposals for well-boring in the Northern Frontier District may be desirable later for the benefit of the tribes resident in that district, it would not be expedient to adopt them as a means for providing for the Abyssinian refugees, until it has been definitely ascertained that the cause of the migration of these refugees cannot be removed.

I have, &c.

J. H. THOMAS.



In the case of the Degodia tribe, who have now migrated into our territory, I understand they amount to some 3,000 persons, some 80,000 head of camels, a large amount of cattle and goats.

The whole tribe, I am told, have migrated owing to the continual over-taxation and persecution of the Abyssinian officials.

Naturally, this large number of people cannot be accommodated on the British side. Therefore, if the secretariat decide to repatriate this tribe, I should be glad if you could inform me so that I can be present when they are handed over in order to ensure that they are not ill-treated by the Abyssinians. As you are probably aware, Lij Boli, who is now in charge of the Degodia area, was chained and taken up by Fitaurari Hapta Giorgis to Addis Ababa for his misrule of the Degodia Province and for his cruelty to the Degodia. He was no doubt pardoned by Fitaurari Hapta Giorgis, and returned to his province five months ago. Since his return he has stated he will avenge himself on the Degodia—he has taken enormous taxes from them, and in one day one section were fined 1,000 head of camels and 11 men have been killed. If the Degodia are handed back to him there is no doubt that they will be extremely cruelly treated and will immediately endeavour to escape to British territory again.

I suggest, therefore, that the British Minister at Addis Ababa be informed in order that he can bring pressure to bear for a competent Abyssinian official to be sent down to take over the Degodia and administer that part of the Boran Province, otherwise this trouble will never cease.

A. MILES.

*His Britannic Majesty's Consul,  
Southern Abyssinia.*

No. 12.

*Mr. Macdonald to Mr. Bullock, Addis Ababa.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, July 31, 1924.*

RAS TAFFARI invited me at the Foreign Office on the 11th July, and I took the opportunity to have with him a political discussion which lasted for over an hour. His Imperial Highness was accompanied by Ras Hailu, Ras Siyyum, Ras Nado and Bilata Herou. Mr. Home and Mr. Zaphiro acted as interpreters.

2. I began by raising the question of Abyssinian raids into British territory, and giving the details of recent raids. Ras Taffari asked me, in reply, to believe that any violations of the British frontiers would be punished by the Abyssinian Government, who had, in point of fact, always punished the chiefs responsible for raids, but that they could not dismiss the important Governors under whom the minor chieftains served unless the complicity of the Governors could be proved. He emphasised the difficulties of administration in Abyssinia. When His Majesty's Minister had protested against violations of the frontier below Map

the Governor and the men concerned had been summoned to Addis Ababa, but they had denied that they had ever crossed the frontier.

3. I replied that cases of violation of the frontier in the past had been so numerous that it was essential that some improvement should take place as soon as possible. The Abyssinian Government must see that further violations of the British frontier would not occur and that the raiders were properly punished. The Abyssinian Government should issue a special warning to their local authorities on this point, and the punishment should be severe. Ras Taffari assured me that he had done all in his power to improve matters in this direction. He recommended that the frontier (presumably that of South-Western Abyssinia) should be delimited as soon as possible by a boundary commission. I replied that in the past when there had been a question of frontier delimitation it had always fallen through, owing to the non-appearance of the necessary Abyssinian officials, but I promised to consider the matter and discuss it with His Imperial Highness at our next meeting.

I am, &c.

J. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

No. 18.

*Mr. J. H. Thomas to Sir R. Coryndon.*

*Downing Street, August 8, 1924.*

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 7th April, and to inform you that I have given careful consideration to the question of the immigration of Abyssinian refugees into Kenya.

2. I am proposing to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that, as a first step, strong representations should be made by His Majesty's Government to the Government of Abyssinia on the subject, and that if no adequate steps are taken by the Government of Abyssinia as a result of such representations, the matter might be referred to the League of Nations.

3. With regard to paragraph 3 of your despatch, I consider that, while your proposals for well-boring in the Northern Frontier District may be desirable later for the benefit of the tribes resident in that district, it would not be expedient to adopt them as a means for providing for the Abyssinian refugees, until it has been definitely ascertained that the cause of the migration of these refugees cannot be removed.

I have, &c.

J. H. THOMAS.

No. 14

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.

Sir, Downing Street, August 12, 1924.

I am directed to request you to inform Mr. Secretary Ramsay MacDonald that at the meeting which was held at the Colonial Office on the 31st July it was thought that, as a first step, strong representations should be made by His Majesty's Government to the Government of Abyssinia on the subject of the migration of Abyssinian subjects, owing to ill-treatment by the Abyssinian authorities, into the Northern Frontier District of Kenya; and that if no adequate steps were taken by the Government of Abyssinia on the receipt of such representations, an appeal might be made to the League of Nations.

I am, &amp;c.

H. J. READ.

No. 15.

Mr. Bullock to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald

Sir, Addis Ababa, August 14, 1924.

I HAVE the honour to enclose copies of my despatch of the 18th August to the Acting Governor-General of the Sudan, transmitting copy of my letter to the Empress regarding the raids made by Dejazmatch Beru in the neighbourhood of Warra Garra in Sudan territory.

I have, &amp;c.

G. H. BULLOCK.

Chargé d'Affaires

Enclosure 1 in No. 15.

Mr. Bullock to the Acting Governor-General, Khartoum.

Sir, Addis Ababa, August 15, 1924.

WITH reference to previous correspondence regarding the Warra Garra raid of 1923 and the raids during the present year, I have the honour to enclose copy of a note which I addressed to the Empress on this subject. After consideration, I asked for compensations and requested the Abyssinian Government to make it quite clear to Dejazmatch Beru that he would be removed from his post if any further incidents occurred.

I learn that the trouble arises partly from the fact that some Abyssinian chiefs possessed tributaries west of Major Gwynn's frontier, and have not yet abandoned all claim to them. It appears,

however, that Dejazmatch Beru has some pretensions to authority even as far as Npsee.

I have not yet received a reply to my note to the Empress, but I am informed that they are making enquiries.

I have, &amp;c.

G. H. BULLOCK,

Chargé d'Affaires.

Enclosure 2 in No. 15.

Mr. Bullock to Her Majesty Judith, Empress of Ethiopia,  
Daughter of Emperor Menelik II.

(After Greetings.)

Your Majesty,

I HAVE the honour to refer to your Majesty's letter of the 5th Saneï, 1916, regarding Dejazmatch Beru. I am glad that your Majesty is aware that British officers do not cross the frontier to make raids, and that your Majesty has instructed Dejazmatch Beru to avoid anything that might cause small troubles with the Government of the Sudan. I trust that your Majesty also informed Dejazmatch Beru plainly that there will be no further trouble if he keeps his forces on Abyssinian territory, for your Majesty may rest assured that no British officers will make a raid across the frontier.

Your Majesty is already aware that a raid was made last year with over 800 rifles on British territory round Warra Garra by Fitaurari Fanta under Dejazmatch Beru's orders, and as I am aware no steps have been taken to punish the persons responsible for these acts. No British official who raided the territory of a friendly neighbourhood would be permitted to retain his position for a moment; he would also be severely punished as well. Since Mr. Russell's letter of the 2nd April to His Highness Ras Tafari, I have received several letters from the Governor-General of the Sudan, to whom all his officers make reports of what is happening in their districts, and I am now in a position to give you information regarding two raids made by Dejazmatch Beru's officers during this year. Dejazmatch Beru sent Gerazmatch Getana to Fitaurari Mardessa with instructions to send an armed force to raid and collect tribute from the Nuer and Burun villages. Fitaurari Mardessa did not approve of these proceedings, but he sent Fitaurari Yambo and Kanyazmatch Manuri, who entered British territory and proceeded as far as places called Lias and Bar. The camp of this force was taken by the British police, and three Abyssinians and four rifles were captured. This party is believed to have numbered about 200.

On the 5th April the British Commissioner met another smaller party on Sudan territory on the west side of Fulu Gami. This was the party of Bogala, who was sent by Dejazmatch Beru to collect tribute round Fulu Gami.

[18187]

No. 14.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.

Sir,  
Downing Street, August 12, 1924.

I am directed to request you to inform Mr. Secretary Ramsay MacDonald that at the meeting which was held at the Colonial Office on the 31st July it was thought that, as a first step, strong representations should be made by His Majesty's Government to the Government of Abyssinia on the subject of the migration of Abyssinian subjects, owing to ill-treatment by the Abyssinian authorities, into the Northern Frontier District of Kenya; and that if no adequate steps were taken by the Government of Abyssinia on the receipt of such representations, an appeal might be made to the League of Nations.

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I have, &amp;c.

G. H. BULLOCK.

Chargé d'Affaires.

Enclosure 1 in No. 15.

Mr. Bullock to the Acting Governor-General, Khartoum.

Sir,  
Addis Ababa, August 13, 1924.

With reference to previous correspondence regarding the Warra Garra raid of 1923 and the raids during the present year, I have the honour to enclose copy of a note which I addressed to the Empress on this subject. After consideration, I asked for compensations and requested the Abyssinian Government to make it quite clear to Dejazmatch Beru that he would be removed from his post if any further incidents occurred.

I learn that the trouble arises partly from the fact that some Abyssinian chiefs possessed territories west of Major Gwynn's frontier, and have not yet abandoned all claim to them. It appears,

however, that Dejazmatch Beru has some pretensions to authority even as far as Nasser.

I have not yet received a reply to my note to the Empress, but I am informed that they are making enquiries.

I have, &amp;c.

G. H. BULLOCK.

Chargé d'Affaires.

Enclosure 2 in No. 15.

Mr. Bullock to Her Majesty Judith, Empress of Ethiopia,  
Daughter of Emperor Menelik II.

(After Greetings.)

Your Majesty,

I have the honour to refer to your Majesty's letter of the 5th Saneil, 1916, regarding Dejazmatch Beru. I am glad that your Majesty is aware that British officers do not cross the frontier to make raids, and that your Majesty has instructed Dejazmatch Beru to avoid anything that might cause small troubles with the Government of the Sudan. I trust that your Majesty also informed Dejazmatch Beru plainly that there will be no further trouble if he keeps his forces on Abyssinian territory, for your Majesty may rest assured that no British officers will make a raid across the frontier.

Your Majesty is already aware that a raid was made last year with over 300 rifles on British territory round Warra Garra by Fitaurari Fanta under Dejazmatch Beru's orders, and as I am aware no steps have been taken to punish the persons responsible for these acts. No British official who raided the territory of a friendly neighbourhood would be permitted to retain his position for a moment; he would also be severely punished as well. Since Mr. Russell's letter of the 2nd April to His Highness Ras Tafari, I have received several letters from the Governor-General of the Sudan, to whom all his officers make reports of what is happening in their districts, and I am now in a position to give you information regarding two raids made by Dejazmatch Beru's officers during this year. Dejazmatch Beru sent Gerazmatch Getana to Fitaurari Mardessa with instructions to send an armed force to raid and collect tribute from the Nuer and Burun villages. Fitaurari Mardessa did not approve of these proceedings, but he sent Fitaurari Yambo and Kanyazmatch Manuri, who entered British territory and proceeded as far as places called Lisa and Bar. The camp of this force was taken by the British police, and three Abyssinians and four rifles were captured. This party is believed to have numbered about 200.

On the 5th April the British Commissioner met another smaller party on Sudan territory on the west side of Fulu Gama. This was the party of Bogala, who was sent by Dejazmatch Beru to collect tribute round Fulu Gemi.

[13187]

The British Commissioner also saw traces of four small hunting parties on Sudan territory.

Now your Majesty is well aware that after Major Gwynn visited this district in 1908 to make a map of the country, the frontier was determined by treaty with the Emperor Menelik, who also wrote letters to the Abyssinian chiefs near by that the newly-established frontier should not be violated by Abyssinians. Moreover, the correct frontier is well known to many Abyssinian officers living near there now, so that Dejazmatch Beru cannot possibly pretend that he is ignorant of the frontier determined by Menelik. Nevertheless, Dejazmatch Beru's new seal carries the device "Governor of the Abigar," and he pretends that his province extends as far as Nasser, and he is endeavouring to exercise authority on Sudan territory. It is quite clear that it is because of these iniquitous pretensions that he invents ridiculous stories of British forces entering Abyssinian territory.

These armed raids by the officers of Dejazmatch Beru are acts of war, which it is the mutual duty of civilised countries to punish and prevent, and I have to state with regret that the least I can ask of your Majesty is that you should inform Dejazmatch Beru that if his officers cross the frontier again he will be deprived of his province and be most severely punished, and I must also request that this threat should be fulfilled, should Dejazmatch Beru disobey your Majesty's commands. Fitarrari Fanta, who was the principal leader of these armed forces, which have resulted in several deaths and considerable loss to the inhabitants, should also be adequately punished. I have also the honour to request that your Majesty's Government should provide compensation for all the damage that has been done to British subjects on British territory.

Your Majesty will appreciate that these matters are very serious; I have therefore the honour to request that your Majesty will give them your earnest attention and let me have a reply as soon as possible.

G. H. BULLOCK.

Addis Ababa, July 21, 1924.

No. 16.

Sir R. Coryndon to Mr. J. H. Thomas.

Nairobi, July 25, 1924.

I have the honour to address you with regard to the migration of the Degodia from Abyssinia to the Northern Frontier District of this colony. These people have now penetrated as far as the Uaso Nyiro River within 80 miles of Meru, and their presence is causing considerable unrest amongst the tribes in the Northern Frontier District. It is pointed out by the officer-in-charge that the water is insufficient for the needs of the existing population as well as those of immigrants.

I have given instructions that the Degodia should be repatriated to Abyssinia in as peaceful a method as possible under the control of an experienced officer with troops. I have informed the British Minister at Addis Ababa accordingly. The operations will be conducted with care and discretion and, I anticipate, with success. I would point out, however, that quite apart from the losses which the Degodia are likely to sustain amongst their herds, the considerable trouble and expense involved are due to the failure of the Abyssinian authorities to secure an administration in their southern territory which should prevent such incursions into Kenya.

Information was given to the Abyssinian authorities through His Britannic Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa of the situation which had arisen, and the migration of the Degodia. I have received no communication from Abyssinia in this matter, nor has any reply been sent to my representations.

2. As you are aware, the presence of military posts in the Northern Frontier District involves this colony in an expenditure of at least £40,000 per annum, expended on the maintenance of outposts to prevent raids from that country. Further, the fear of constant raiding from Abyssinia has the effect of driving tribes, such as the Boran and allied tribes, further down into Kenya territory, where they, in turn, dispossess other tribes of their pasturage and force them to trek further south. These movements considerably complicate the allocation of lands to the different native tribes, and have now reached a point at which they are coming into touch with agricultural development in settled areas. In such cases, this Government is faced with the alternative of either declining to allow pasturage of invading herds—through which, not infrequently, cattle disease is spread throughout the country—or of finding alternative land for them elsewhere by pushing other tribes back to their former locations, and so on, until the Abyssinian border is reached. The latter alternative necessarily involves further employment of troops and multiplicity of posts, to which the Inspector-General of the King's African Rifles has recently objected on military grounds.

3. It is, undoubtedly, a hard task for the Abyssinian Government to secure the good governance of Southern Abyssinia. Apparently considerable difficulties are experienced in obtaining the services of the right type of Abyssinian to take charge of the province on account of its climatic disadvantages. The result is that control is far too frequently left in the hands of unscrupulous underlings, who batten on raids and merely encourage every form of disorder as a means of filling their own pockets. Constant representations to the Abyssinian Government through the British Consulate have had the effect of obtaining the removal of many of these so-called Governors, but hitherto it cannot be said that any material change for the better has resulted. The Abyssinians have recently given up the post at Gadadhma, which they undertook to maintain. This withdrawal may lead to considerable trouble and dissensions amongst the different tribes who water there in the dry season.

The British Commissioner also saw traces of four small hunting parties on Sudan territory.

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4. The situation on the borders of Kenya is one which constantly repeats itself. This colony becomes the dumping ground of Abyssinian refugees, fleeing from their homes on account of misrule and ill-treatment, whose presence in the Northern Frontier District merely means that the tribes already resident there will suffer: there are constant fights as to the water supply, which increase as the water decreases. The result must be that they must either be left to fight it out amongst themselves—which is unfair to the tribes already in possession—or else that steps must be taken to send these refugees whence they came, which means suffering on their both on the return journey and in their own country when they get back there. Further, if steps are not taken to prevent the recurrence of the persecutions of these people the same course of events will only be repeated, entailing considerable trouble and expense to this colony.

5. Then there is the further element of raiding parties from Abyssinia, who come across the borders to harry and rob the tribes on this side, to whom I have already referred. At present the burden of meeting this position of affairs falls on this colony. As you are aware, the Inspector-General of the King's African Rifles has recently recommended that the military administration in the Northern Frontier District should be replaced by Civil Administration. While I support this recommendation I do not consider that the present time is ripe for the change being made. The discussions naturally attending thecession of Jubaland have created a feeling of unrest amongst the border tribes, who do not feel certain of their position. Further, the repatriation of the Degoda necessitates action being taken by the military under the command of officers well acquainted with these tribes. In any case it will be necessary to replace a sufficient military force at several posts by either armed constabulary or police, and it must take time to recruit and train these men.

6. I shall address you further at length with regard to the question, but as you have invited my attention by telegraph, I refer to the proposal here. It is one which I support and recognise as desirable, but I would ask that no change be made until the proceedings in connection with the Jubaland cession are completed and local forces are available to fill the gap which will be caused by withdrawal of military commands. Otherwise I fear that there will be further and continuous disturbances which will make it still more difficult for this Government and the Italian Government to secure peaceful settlements of the tribes in both territories.

7. This drain on the resources of Kenya on account of the administration of 60,000 square miles of country which produce no revenue is perhaps insufficiently recognised. I would submit that the time has now come when the Imperial Government, with the aid of the League of Nations, may well consider whether the burden of preserving order amongst these Somali tribes should not be shared by others besides this colony. It would afford an admirable object lesson and problem for the League of Nations to secure order in the country lying to the south of Abyssinia and to the north

of this colony, which is now the happy hunting ground of raiders and refugees. If this area could be treated as a mandated territory and administered as such, it is a very great burden on the finances of the colony would be removed.

8. It must, I think, be realised that the present state of affairs is prejudicial to all good government—it involves this colony in very heavy expenditure quite apart from the serious position of affairs resulting from constant agitation and unrest on the frontier. It must be recognised that the only country which can and should control these migrations of population—which are not only hostile raids but also flights of fugitives from persecutions at home—is the Abyssinian Government. The admission of Abyssinia to the League of Nations would, it was hoped, result in steps being taken by Abyssinia to prevent these abuses occurring in future. I regret to say that such is not the case, and I must once more urge that the administration of Southern Abyssinia should form a subject for full enquiry and consideration by the League of Nations.

I have, &c.  
R. T. CORYNDON, Governor.

No. 17.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald to Mr. Bullock (Addis Ababa).

Sir, Foreign Office, September 11, 1924.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 14th August relative to the raids by Dejazmach Baru into Sudanese territory, and I approve the action which you have taken in the matter.

I am, &c.  
J. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

No. 18.

Mr. Bullock to Mr. MacDonald.

Sir, Addis Ababa, August 19, 1924.

I HAVE the honour to state that on the 6th August I received despatches from His Majesty's consul at Muj stating that a serious raid had been made by Abyssinians from his district in British territory west of Lake Rudolf, and also that the local authorities were considerably exercised about alleged activities of British officers well within British territory.

The following is an extract from a report by the Officer Commanding Troops, Kenya, Kakuma, Turkana, the 6th May, 1924, forwarded to me by Mr. Consul Hodson:—

As far as I can gather, it appears that, as soon as Mr. Hodson went on safari into the Sudan, presumably en route for Kitgum, Kanyuzmach Waldé Yensa, Gerazmach Asha Geria and Kanyazmach Nadi proceeded with a force of about 150

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5. Then there is the further element of raiding parties from Abyssinia, who come across the borders to harry and rob the tribes on this side, to whom I have already referred. At present the burden of meeting this position of affairs falls on this colony. As you are aware, the Inspector-General of the King's African Rifles has recently recommended that the military administration in the Northern Frontier District should be replaced by Civil Administration. While I support this recommendation I do not consider that the present time is ripe for the change being made. The discussions naturally attending the cession of Jubaland have created a feeling of unrest amongst the border tribes, who do not feel certain of their position. Further, the repatriation of the Paganias necessitates action being taken by the military under the command of officers well acquainted with these tribes. In any case it will be necessary to replace a sufficient military force at several posts by either armed constabulary or police, and it must take time to recruit and train these men.

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I have, &c.

R. T. CORYNDON, Governor.

No. 17.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald to Mr. Bullock (Addis Ababa).

Sir,  
Foreign Office, September 11, 1924.  
I HAVE received your despatch of the 14th August relative to the raids by Dejazmach Boru into Sudanese territory, and I approve the action which you have taken in the matter.

I am, &c.

J. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

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Sir,  
Addis Ababa, August 19, 1924.  
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The following is an extract from a report by the Officer Commanding Troops, Kenya, Kakuma, Turkana, the 6th May, 1924, forwarded to me by Mr. Consul Hodson:—

As far as I can gather, it appears that, as soon as Mr. Hodson went on safari into the Sudan, presumably en route for Kitgum, Kanyazmatch Walde Yassa, Gerazmatch Asha Geria and Kanyazmatch Nadi proceeded with a force of about 160

riflemen, mostly their own people, with a few men of Kanyamatch Gabre Mariam, to Natodomeri, just north of Lorionatum. Here the force split up into small parties, varying from fifteen to forty rifles, which were despatched in different directions and raided the following areas independently: Lokwanaiur, Natapara, Meyen, Kalin, Labur, Akanimangan and Northern Morveris. All the cattle in these areas, together with the sheep and goats and donkeys, were taken, but only a few camels. These were driven across Sudda, the Gulf of Lomogol and into the Marle or Gallaba country. (I gather from my investigations that the Gallaba were assisting the Abyssinians, and that their share of the spoils were the smaller animals unfit to be sent to Majl.)

It appears that the spoils of this raid were many thousands of head of stock, and the whole of the natives inhabiting the British frontier zone have lost very considerably."

A few days previously I had received a note from the Abyssinian Government saying that in 1920 Major Dodds had promised Ras Tafari that British officials would neither make any buildings nor levy taxes on Abyssinians in the neighbourhood of the present frontier west of Lake Rudolf, in view of its possible alteration in the near future. The note then stated that British activities in this area had been reported, and requested that instructions should be given for them to cease.

On looking up Major Dodds's report of his interview with Ras Tafari at the end of November 1920, I found that the above request had been made, but had been very definitely refused. I accordingly pointed this out to the Abyssinian Government.

On the 18th August I addressed a note to the Empress, of which copy is enclosed, complaining of the raid referred to above, and of a large caravan of ivory poachers from British territory. I also pointed out that, at the interview of 1920, Dejazmatch Desta had been strictly cautioned to observe the present frontier and had been promised a map of it. I finally urged on the Empress the necessity of taking strong repressive measures, as the only means of preventing similar occurrences in the future. I have not yet received a reply to either of these notes.

I have, &c.

G. H. BULLOCK,

Chargé d'Affaires.

Enclosure in No. 18.

Mr. Bullock to Her Majesty Judith, Empress of Ethiopia, Daughter of Emperor Menelik II.

(After Greetings.)  
Your Majesty,

I have the honour to inform your Majesty that during the early part of this year officers of Finayari Mashesta, with about 160 rifles, made a raid in British territory to the west of Lake Rudolf

and carried off many thousand head of cattle. The principal officers concerned were Kanyamatch Wadda, Yessa, Garabatch, Aridarga, Lij Radda, Alo Damala and Gabre Giorgis. Kanyamatch Nadi died during the raid.

About the beginning of June a large caravan of ivory poachers, with 100 porters, arrived at Majl from Tibitit (Topsa), which is British territory.

These proceedings by Abyssinians from the Majl district render it more desirable than before that the British officers should increase their activities in that area. I am also informed by the British consul at Majl that the Abyssinians at Majl pretend not to know where the frontier is. But, as mentioned in my last letter to your Majesty, his Highness Ras Tafari informed Dejazmatch Desta, in the presence of Major Dodds that he would be given a map of the frontier and that he was to observe it strictly.

I am aware that your Majesty wishes to preserve the friendly relations which at present exist between Abyssinia and the British Empire. I consequently hope that your Majesty will cause the most vigorous measures to be taken to prevent and punish outrages of this description. I should like to be able to persuade your Majesty that if these acts of officials in the provinces are not punished in an exemplary way, they are bound to occur again, either under the same officers and Governors or under their successors. And your Majesty, I am sure, realises that two neighbouring nations cannot remain for ever on friendly terms, when the subjects of one nation are allowed to make raids on the other without receiving adequate punishment.

G. H. BULLOCK.

Addis Ababa, August 18, 1924.

No. 19.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald to Mr. Bullock (Addis Ababa).

Sir,

Foreign Office, September 16, 1924.  
With reference to your despatch of the 19th August relative to a raid by Abyssinians into British territory west of Lake Rudolf, I approve the terms of the note addressed by you to the Empress on the 18th August and enclosed in your despatch under reference.

I am, &c.

J. RAMSAY MACDONALD.



riflemen, mostly their own people, with a few men of Kenyazmatch, Gabre Mariam, to Natodomeri, just north of Lorientium. Here the force split up into small parties, varying from fifteen to forty rifles, which were despatched in different directions and raided the following areas independently: Lokwanahur, Natapara, Moyan, Kalin, Labur, Akanimangan and Northern Moruerja. All the cattle in these areas, together with the sheep and goats and donkeys, were taken, but only a few camels. These were driven across Sanderson's Gulf at Lomogol and into the Marik or Gallaba country. (I gather from my investigations that the Gallaba were assisting the Abyssinians, and that their share of the spoils were the smaller animals unfit to be sent to Maji.)

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and carried off many thousand head of cattle. The principal officers concerned were Kenyazmatch, Walde Yousa, Geramatch, Anfarjo, Lij Rada, Afo Damaka and Gabre Giorgis. Kenyazmatch Nadi died during the raid.

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These proceedings by Abyssinians from the Maji district render it more desirable than in the past that the British officers should increase their activities in that area. I am also informed by the British consul at Maji that the Abyssinians at Maji pretend not to know where the frontier is. But, as mentioned in my last letter to your Majesty, His Highness Ras Tafari informed Dejazmatch Desta, in the presence of Major Dodds that he would be given a map of the frontier and that he was to observe it strictly.

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Foreign Office, September 16, 1924.

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I am, &c.

J. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

No. 20.

*Mr. Amery to the Officer Administering the Government of Kenya*  
(Telegraphic.) *Colonial Office, May 30, 1925.*

TELEGRAPH early, for use in connection with publication of papers by Foreign Office, summary of any raids from Abyssinia into Kenya since your despatch of 25th July, 1924, distinguishing between objects of raids, e.g., robbery, ivory or slaves.

No. 21.

*The Officer Administering the Government of Kenya to Mr. Amery*  
(Telegraphic.) *Nairobi, June 10, 1925.*

Your telegram of 30th May.

No raids of importance have been carried out by Abyssinians since my despatch of 25th July, 1924. Minor incursions only have taken place, seven with the object of game or ivory poaching and one rifle running. The situation recently quiet as far as Abyssinians concerned, and offenders fled when molested. No casualties occurred to British subjects. Regret delay in replying, which was due to awaiting information from the military.

15 December 1927

*Aircraft on  
10478/27 Kenya  
Should.*

CONFIDENTIAL.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. J/3279/2526/1 of 6th December regarding the proposed delimitation of the Abyssinia-Kenya frontier and to transmit to you, to be laid before Secretary Sir Austen Chamberlain, the accompanying copy of a despatch (with enclosures) received from the Governor of Kenya, which relates in fact to the questions raised in Mr. Bentinck's telegram of 17th November.

Gov. 10th  
Nov.  
=====  
To Gov.  
dit. tel.

2. The Secretary of State notes Sir A. Chamberlain's views as to Mr. Bentinck's suggestion for a possible appeal to the League of Nations in regard to Abyssinian frontier questions. As regards the appointment of a neutral arbitrator (if Ras Taffuri asks for one) who would presumably act as Chairman of the boundary delimitation commission, I am to request you to inform

Sir A. Chamberlain that the Secretary of State considers it

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE  
FOREIGN OFFICE.

it preferable to resist such a demand if made, having regard to the effect which such an appointment might have on the question of Moyale. Sir A. Chamberlain is aware from the previous correspondence as to the delimitation of this frontier that it is considered essential that Moyale (which is now in British occupation) should be on the British side of the frontier when delimited, as, without it, it would be impossible for the Government of Kenya to administer the country lying south of Moyale. Moyale is shown on the Abyssinian side by the 'Eand' line, which is the only line which the Abyssinian Government has accepted, and on the British side by the later 'Gynn' line, which the Abyssinian Government have not accepted. This fact could not fail to be taken into account by a neutral chairman, if appointed, and might tend to prejudice the British claim to the post. In the recent negotiations with the Abyssinian Government which result from Ras Tafari's interview with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, when Secretary

36

State for Foreign Affairs in 1924, the point as to Moyale was safeguarded, by stipulating that His Majesty's Government would agree to delimit the boundary only if the Abyssinian Government agreed beforehand that the Abyssinian Commissioner would have full powers to accept, on his own responsibility and without reference to Adis Abeba, adjustments and modifications of the Treaty frontiers necessitated by tribal or geographical considerations which can only be appreciated on the spot" (Foreign Office letter No. J. 3552/314/1 of 11th December). It would appear desirable that this policy should, if possible, be maintained, and it would moreover, be preferable, in the Secretary of State's opinion, if the matter was handled so as to place in the foreground the maladministration by Abyssinia near the frontier (with its consequent raids and damage to the lives and property of British subjects) and to leave it to the Abyssinian Government (as hitherto) to press for delimitation, instead of His Majesty's Government pressing the Abyssinian Government to delimit, thereby

thereby affording the latter an opportunity to propose the appointment of a neutral chairman. Mr. Ormsby-Gore assumes, in any case, from past experience that there is no possibility of obtaining the Abyssinian Government's concurrence in recognizing Moyale to be in British territory, prior to actual delimitation. In the event of such recognition the difficulty as to a neutral chairman would of course, largely disappear.

3. A further question is raised by the third of the secret instructions which the Government of Kenya have given to their delegates now at Adis Abeba (first enclosure to despatch from Governor forwarded herewith). For reasons similar to those at issue in the case of Moyale, the Government of Kenya wish the post of Gaddaduma to be recognized as British, if possible. This post, like Moyale, lies north of the Maud line and south of the Gwynn line. Some years ago it was occupied by Kenya troops, but the Abyssinian Government claimed it, occupied it after the British troops had, by arrangement, been withdrawn and now hold it. The Government of Kenya suggest that in

return for Gaddaduma, the Abyssinian Government might be offered the 'North Eastern Garre Area'. This expression is not precisely defined, but if, as is possible, it means the triangular piece of country Malka Re - Eil Wak-Malka Murri, difficulty arises from the fact that when, in 1919, in connection with the Jubaland cession, the Italian Government pressed for this piece of territory to be ceded to them, His Majesty's Government declined to do so on the ground that it was essential in the interests of the Garre tribe that it should remain in British occupation (letter 122363 W.S.O. of September 19th, 1919, C.O. letter 10555/20 of March 4th 1920 and connected correspondence).

4. Attention is also called to No. 11 of the instructions given by the Government of Kenya to their delegates. Mr. Ormsby-Gore doubts whether it would be practicable or desirable to use the claims to pecuniary compensation in order to attempt to induce the Abyssinian Government to make concessions as to the frontier line, but he would be glad of Sir A. Chamberlain's views on the point.

5. In the circumstances the Secretary of State proposes to address to the Governor of Kenya the telegram of which a draft is enclosed. He will be glad to learn whether Sir A. Chamberlain concurs in its terms. It may be desirable to add to the draft a sentence on the lines of paragraph 4 of this letter.

6. I am also to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. J. 3497/2526/1 of 13th December and to say that, as will appear from what is stated above, the Secretary of State has no objection to His Majesty's Minister discussing the Kenya frontier with the Abyssinian Government, as that Government has already taken the initiative, if it can be assumed that His Majesty's Minister will be able to keep the negotiations on the lines indicated in this letter.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) R. A. WISEMAN.



39



GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
NAIROBI,  
KENYA.

KENYA:

No. 118

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL.

10 November, 1927.

RECEIVED  
NOV 15 1927  
COL OFFICE

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your Confidential despatch of the 11th of October and to my cypher telegram of the 3rd of November and to transmit herewith for your further information, two copies of the Report submitted by Major A.T. Miles, D.S.O., M.C. and Mr. V.G. Glenday upon the recent Abyssinian Conference together with copies of the Secret instructions given to these Officers for their guidance in the forthcoming negotiations at Addis-Ababa and of a despatch to His Britannic Majesty's Minister at Addis-Ababa.

2. I trust that the instructions will meet with your approval.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

*Edward Gigg*  
GOVERNOR.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE,

LIEUTENANT COLONEL L.C.M.S. AMERY, P.C., M.P.,

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,

DOWNING STREET,

LONDON, S.W.1

*on x 10478*  
*11/10/27*  
*15*  
*Copy sent secret 7/11/27*

THE SECRETARIAT,

NAIROBI, KENYA.

26th October 1927.

Ref. No. S/AD.5/4/2/5.

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL.

Major A.T. Miles, D.S.O., M.C.,  
Nairobi.  
V.G. Glenday, Esq.  
Nairobi.

With reference to your Report of the British Delegates to the Abyssinian Commission, 1927, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to inform you that your Report has been read with interest and appreciation.

2. In the further negotiations with the Abyssinian Government, this Government's instructions to you for the basis of negotiations are as follows:-

1. This Government agrees that the Abyssinian-Kenya Boundary should be demarcated.
2. The retention by this Government of Moyale is essential.
3. The Gaddaduma area should be claimed and the position of the Gurre tribe should be used as an argument in support of this claim; and if necessary the North-East Gurre area may be surrendered in return for Gaddaduma.
4. Two well systems, East and West of Moyale, should be claimed.
5. The provision in the Treaty of water and grazing rights across the Frontier line should be excised.
6. The Abyssinian Government should be pressed to admit the Gelubba raid - case 12, Part II - was in British Territory and to deal with the ~~murderers~~ raiders.
7. The Abyssinian Government should be pressed to admit that the Hara Dawa incident - case 1, Part III - occurred in British Territory and to deal with the ~~murderers~~.
8. The Abyssinian Government should be urged to establish firm Administration in the Trans Dawa and Gelubba areas.
9. The Abyssinian Government should be urged to equip its troops on the Frontier with uniform bearing distinctive marks and numbers.

- 25 -
10. This Government supports the policy of disarming tribes on both sides of the Boundary. The Abyssinian Government should be urged to accept this policy.
  11. The claims to compensation should be urged, but actual payment of claims should not necessarily be pressed and this point should be used to secure the establishment by the Abyssinian Government of firm administration on the frontier and generally to secure the acceptance of the other points in these instructions.
  12. This Government's paramount desire is that firm administration should be established throughout the Abyssinian districts marching with our frontier and this should be kept in mind as the cardinal point to be secured by the negotiations. You may consider yourself free to make any minor concessions not mentioned in the above instructions in order to secure this essential result.

Edward Denham

COLONIAL SECRETARY.

43  
C o p y

No. S/AD: 5/1/2/5

Secret and Confidential.

26th October, 1927.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit a copy of the Report of the British Delegates to the Abyssinian Commission, 1927, and a copy of the instructions which have been issued to Major Miles and Mr. Glenday for the basis of the further negotiations with the Abyssinian Government.

2. Major Miles takes these documents with him to hand to you and I shall be grateful for your assistance in the ensuing negotiations.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd) EDWARD GRIGG.

G O V E R N O R .

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S MINISTER,

ADDIS ABABA.

- Mr. Carson, 12-11
- Mr. P. M. ...
- Mr. W. ...
- Mr. Bottomley
- Mr. B. J. Harding
- Mr. C. Strachey
- Mr. J. Shackleton
- Mr. G. Grindley
- Mr. C. Davis
- Mr. S. Wilson
- Mr. Ormsby-Gore
- Lord Lovat
- Mr. Amery

122.147  
023

Sr

Sir. 23 NOV 1927

file for 21/11/27

With reference to your letter of 25/11/27

The 23<sup>rd</sup> Sept. 1927 I am

directed to transmit to you to be

sent before Secy Sir Austin

Chamberlain the accompanying

of a telegram which has been

sent from the Gov. of Kenya

regarding affairs on the Abyssinian

Kenya boundary.

It can be observed that

the Gov. is anxious that it

is necessary for the establishment

of a firm & efficient administration

**DRAFT.** Cassin

US of V. minutes

Foreign Office

Kenya file 24 Nov. 1927

may be used upon the Abyssinian  
Govt. It is clear however from

previous correspondence that H.M.'s  
minister at Addis Ababa is  
fully aware of this necessity &  
it is assumed that Mr. Pennington  
will accord full support to the  
representations made by the Kenya  
delegates.

3. As regards the frontier  
question the attitude to be adopted  
will doubtless depend on the answer  
of the Abyssinian Govt to the  
action which H.M.'s minister at  
Addis Ababa was authorized to  
take (see Dispatch No 251)  
addressed to him on the 12<sup>th</sup> Oct. ☺

As to at present address the S. G.

Mr. [unclear]  
Mr. [unclear]  
Mr. [unclear]  
Mr. E. J. Harding  
Sir O. Strachey  
Sir J. Sturges  
Sir G. Arnold  
Sir O. Davis  
Mr. S. Wilson  
Mr. Ormsby Gore  
Lord Lovat  
Mr. Amery

DRAFT

15/12

70

716815

15

See no objection in principle  
to the Govt's view that  
talking to the N. E. Sudan  
may if necessary be given  
up as a sort of a  
retention in British territory  
of the regions of Geddanna  
area, but it is not  
to be accepted if the British  
promised to be for before  
considering the matter further  
to be as to the regions of  
Geddanna area I am  
to make attention to para  
(6 to 8) of the letter from

This Dept. 8256/25 0/16

25 May 1925

am Δ

(Signed) R. A. WISEMAN

Kenya. Abyssinia Frontier

There is a brief note on the position regarding this frontier in my minute in L.O. 57067/24, and maps will be found with Gov. 37414/24 Kenya. The "Naud" and "Gwynne" lines are there explained for the "Kittermaster" line see K. 1943/20 EAF

If possible to find them in other L.O. files and so on

The attitude of the Kenya Govt has hitherto been that it was undesirable to stir up the question of this boundary, as the Abyssinians would undoubtedly press for the "Naud" line (the "red line" according to them) which has been agreed by IMC & the Emperor Menelik subject to delimitation, but which was Abyssinia Royale (Mr. Harrington) and Gadda-duma. Two further fish which are necessary for our codification of the area. See § 6-8 of the draft L.O. on Gov 8256/25 Kenya, typed minute (E B) on FO 53782/25 SA

This was their attitude in July this year - see also to NO 5 on this file, x 10478/27, & they or Niles protested at it (2nd enclosure). But when



... position was raised here by Ras  
Tafari has a copy the FO were  
... told that the physicians  
... told that H.H.G. were ~~EA~~  
~~DEED~~ July 10 proceed with  
demonstration subject to certain proviso  
(see FO letter on 55182/25 <sup>EA</sup> ~~EA~~ Son. in at  
FO letter X4582/26 of 14 June 1926).  
This is the line which H.H. Ras later  
at Addis Ababa, with FO ...  
... (No. on X10470/2; <sup>KS</sup> S.)

is taking.

The two Telegrams of 3. XI.27  
now show that Royal (Niles) Th  
... have been told that Royale  
... the essential points  
... of the ...  
... the Surgeon and  
... ~~... ..~~ ... must be ...  
... (where several  
... take place)  
... be given up.

REC'D  
4 NOV 1927  
10

Paraphrase Telegram from the Government of Kenya to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Dated 3rd November, 1927.

(Received Colonial Office 11.5 a.m. 4th November, 1927.)

Miles and Glenday, delegates to Abyssinian Commission see your despatch of 10th June, No. 492, have now reported and are on the way to Addis Ababa.

In their report emphasis is thrown on the necessity of demarcating the boundary since a defence frequently used regarding raids or incident, was that these did not occur in British territory. I agree with the view they express and have instructed them to urge upon the Abyssinian Government as a cardinal point in their negotiations the necessity for firm administration of their frontier people and to use compensation claims principally as a lever for achieving this result. As to the boundary they are instructed that the Moyale and Gaddaduma area must be British and the North-eastern Gurre if necessary may be given up. I trust you will agree and put before the Foreign Office the necessity of urging the establishment of firm and efficient administration by the Abyssinian Government and of supporting the representations which will be made by our delegates. I am sending a report by post.

110.16.

See X. 1043/27

23 NOV 1927

to 70

Copy

- Mr. Seel 26 10.27.
- Mr. Allen 26
- Mr. [unclear]
- Mr. E. J. Harding
- Sir C. Strachey
- Sir J. Shackburgh
- Sir G. Grindall
- Sir O. Davis
- Sir S. Wilson
- Mr. Ormsby-Gore
- Lord Lovat
- Mr. Amery

*copy*  
*Austen*  
*10/24*

C. D.  
R 26 OCT  
D 24

Downing Street,

29 October, 1927.

Sir,

**DRAFT**

THE U.S. OF S.,  
FOREIGN OFFICE.

With ref. to para. 2 of the letter from this Dept. No. 7175/26 of the 30th October, 1926, I am etc. to transmit to you, to be laid before Sec. Sir Austen Chamberlain, the accg. copy of a despatch which has been received from the Acting Govr. of Kenya, forwarding further information with regard to armed raids into Kenya made during the period from 1916 onwards.

2. While the information now communicated by the Acting Govr. appears to supplement in the manner desired that originally furnished in Sir E. Grigg's despatch No. 618 of the 15th June, 1926, a copy of which was communicated to you on the 14th August last year, it would appear that

From Kenya No. 77, 25 July/27.  
No. 2

copy to be sent to Sir Austen Chamberlain & Secy of State for India  
 15 MAR 1927

Copy to Govr., L.F.

that

is decided  
that, if at any time it becomes necessary  
to publish a return of raids from Abyssinia  
into Kenya, it will be <sup>necessary</sup> ~~essential~~ to co-ordinate all  
the information now available into a comprehensive  
tabular statement. As, however, no question of  
publication appears to arise at the present moment,  
the S. of S. is of opinion that it is not necessary  
at this stage to undertake the preparation of  
such a statement.

3. With regard to para. 4 of the Acting  
Governor's despatch, Mr. J.W.K. Pease will be on  
leave of absence in this country until the 1st  
January next, but it would not appear necessary  
that he should be invited to discuss the informa-  
tion now furnished unless any point arises from the  
Governor's despatch or the enclosures upon which  
Sir Austin Chamberlain wishes further information  
to be furnished.

(Signed) R. A. WISEMAN.

SCHEDULES OF RAIDS INTO KENYA ENCLOSED  
WITH GOVERNOR'S DESPATCH  
CONFIDENTIAL NO. 77 of 25th JULY,  
1927

(125)

(where available)

TABLE OF REFERENCES TO FOREIGN OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

1. TURKANA DISTRICT.

Date of Raid. Reference.

December, 1917.  
June 1918. See letter to Foreign Office K2646/18 of 11th April, 1918.

November, 1923. See Foreign Office letter J.2250/114/1 of 24th August, 1927. *previous case*

December, 1924 and February, 1925. See letter to Foreign Office No. 28436/25 of 6th July, 1925.

March and April 1927. See letter to Foreign Office No. 10254/27 of 23rd August, 1927.

2. MANDARA DISTRICT.

January and February 1926. See letter to Foreign Office K:4985/26 of 24th June, 1926.

March, 1926. See letter to Foreign Office No. 5754/26 of 14th August, 1926.

January, 1927. See Foreign Office letter J.1448/114/1 of 2nd June, 1927.

(10340/17)

(107)

3. MARSHALL DISTRICT.

(No 30)

see Foreign Office  
letter J.2529/114/1 of  
21st September, 1927.

Thereon com.

In any further communication on this subject, please quote  
No. *J 22587/1/114/1*  
and address—*not any person by name, but to*  
"The Under-Secretary of State," Foreign Office, London, W. 1.

21 SEP 1927

31 50

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,

September 23, 1927.

*10175/27*  
*1/10/27*

Reference to previous correspondence:

Foreign office letter *J 2247/1/114/1* of 25 August

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.

Subject.

H. M. Minister  
at Addis Ababa.  
29<sup>th</sup> of 29 August.

Enquiry into  
Abyssinian frontier  
raids.

*Ans'd - 23<sup>rd</sup> NOV 1927*

Similar letter sent to

14 (14964) 3/26 (2)  
(1518) 2/27

No. 278.

Addis Ababa,

August 29, 1927.

Sir,

With reference to my despatch No. 223 of July 25th last enclosing copy of a despatch to His Majesty's Consul at Mega respecting the Borana enquiry, I have the honour to transmit herewith ~~copy~~ of a despatch from Major Miles and extracts from a private letter to me, together with copy of a code telegram from the Deputy Governor of Kenya. I am telegraphing in reply that I agree to the procedure proposed in Major Miles despatch of June 28th and that I shall be delighted to welcome him and Mr. Glenday here at any time.

Major Miles  
June 28th.

Major Miles  
June 27th.

Nairobi Tel:  
August 25th.

2. When Major Miles arrives we can fix the amount of compensation to be demanded and agree on the punishment to be meted out to those responsible etc. But whatever claim we consider should be put forward by us must have the full support of His Majesty's Government and we must, I consider be prepared, in the event of difficulties with Ras Taffari, to submit the whole question of frontier raids to the League of Nations. I do not consider that our prestige on our frontiers can permit us to allow these raids to continue with impunity as in the past.

3. You will observe, Sir, that the question of the Southern frontier is likely to be raised. In this connection please see my despatch No. 26. of the instant. I trust that by the time Major Miles arrives I shall have received your observations upon that despatch. You may find it

// useful

The Rt. Hon.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, K. G.,

etc. etc. etc.



useful to consult Mr. Zaphiro upon the question of the southern frontier.

I am forwarding a copy of this despatch to the Governor of Kenya.

I have the honour to be,

With the highest respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

(Signed) C. H. BENTINCK.

Enclosure No. 1 in Addis Ababa despatch No. 278 of August 29th.

COPY.

British Consulate,  
Southern Abyssinia,  
via British Legation,  
Addis Ababa.

Copy to:-  
Hon. Colonial Secretary, Nairobi.  
T.D. Butler, Esq., Senior Commi-  
ssioner, N.F.P.  
V.G. Glenday, Esq.,

Yabichu,  
Dana River,  
28-6-27.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No. 25/5/27 of June 7th 1927  
I have the honour to report as follows:-

I am glad to be able to inform you, Sir, that we have  
made considerable progress since my last report. I attribute  
this mainly to a telegram which the Ngadras Gashau Tunna  
informed us he had received from H. I. K. Ras Tafari, contain-  
ing news of the January, 1927, raid by the Aulihan, and which  
ordered him to deal immediately with this question. He further  
stated that he was most anxious to meet all our wishes with  
regard to the Gelubba but begged, in view of His Imperial  
Highness' instructions, to deal with the eastern affairs first.  
Having received an assurance that he would adopt the procedure  
for which we had contended with regard to the Gelubba, we  
naturally fell in with his wishes.

All the time of writing we have completed the case  
against Bitanari Wolde Gabriel and the Ngadras has admitted  
that he was satisfied that our charge was proved but contended  
that he was not satisfied that Hara-Dawa was in British  
territory, arguing rightly that the Red (Wanda's) line in this  
area is for the moment only a tribal boundary and has not yet  
been definitely demarcated. The Ngadras would not accept our  
claim that this was Game country but argued that the country  
belonged to the Boran. Such a contention shows the necessity  
for a clear statement of the past tribal histories of this area  
and ~~also~~ the need of consulting persons so well versed in these

as Mr. Zaphiro. In our final report we propose submitting to you our views supported by a detailed map.

You will observe, Sir, that we are not dissatisfied with our progress, but you will note that we have not discussed the question of compensation. Our reason for this omission is, that we feel strongly that we should obtain specific admissions of liability and that they must be clearly stated by the Abyssinian delegates when they submit their report to His Imperial Highness. In this respect I beg to refer you to Ras Tafari's note No. 146 of March 17th 1927, in which there is no mention of compensation. We believe our attitude on compensation should follow the one laid down in the Charge d'Affaires despatch to the Foreign Office No. 209 of October 23rd, 1926, para 6, because we are most desirous that our claims for compensation should be based either on what the Abyssinian delegates have accepted or, in case of disagreement, on what you consider after receiving our final report are justifiable.

We sincerely hope, Sir, that you will agree with this. As this is a matter of some urgency, we shall be grateful if you will cable, through the Secretariat Nairobi your instructions.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

Sd/- A. T. Miles, Major,  
H. M. Consul, S. Abyssinia

To

His Majesty's Minister,  
British Legation,  
Addis Ababa.

Enclosure No. 2 in Addis Ababa despatch No. 278 of August 29th.

COPY.

EXTRACT FROM A PRIVATE LETTER FROM MAJOR MILES TO MR. BENTINCK dated the 27th June, 1927.

Yabichu,  
Dana River,  
27-6-1927.

Dear Mr. Bentinck,

I am sending you to-day, via Italian Somaliland, a report on our work up to date. You will see that the question of compensation is a difficult one, and likely to render the whole findings of the Commission indefinite, and the only solution to Glenday's and my mind, is for you to assess the compensation, after you have studied both findings. You will also notice the delicate question of the boundary line, in the northern Gurre area, besides Zaphiro no doubt you will wish to hear other persons who know the tribal history of this area well, before taking the matter up to the central government. If you do wish for other people, I suggest that Kenya allows Glenday, on his way home, to come up to Addis with me, after we have discussed this matter in Nairobi. Glenday knows more about the history of the N. F. D. than anyone else in Kenya, at present. I think several intricate questions are likely to drop up on the Moyale area, and Glenday would be of great use in helping me to explain these matters to you.

x x x

The Abyssinian mission have just arrived on the Dana and do not like at all the heat, but it is very good for them. The old Ugadas is full of fun and very good indeed, so in Wolda Birhan. I have had no more bother with Muratt's since I told him off, infact he now keeps as quiet as a mouse. I think we will be here about 10 days and get back to Moyale about the end of July. We then start off for the west, it

is excellent having Glenday, on the mission, Kenya couldn't  
possibly have chosen a better man, he's excellent  
with the Abyssinians.

x x x

Yours sincerely,

SM/ - A. T. Miles.

Enclosure No. 3 in Addis Ababa despatch No. 278 of August 29.

COPY.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

From Deputy Governor,  
Nairobi.

Date sent: August 25th  
Date received: August 27th.

Code, Government.  
No. AD/5/42/5/18.

-----OOO-----

August 25th. Following from Miles.

Begin:- Matter now settled. Eastern affairs dealt with. See my 26/27 of 29th June. Proceeding west to deal with outrage in Marsabit district and Galubba raid. Reference made for Addis Ababa consider essential proceed Nairobi first with Glenday and if approved by sea to Addis Ababa as serious (?) question regarding compensation frontier and treaty have arisen which we consider require personal explanation and discussion. Ends. I consider it desirable that both Miles and Glenday should visit Addis Ababa for discussion with you but Miles should arrive back in Kenya by the middle of December at the latest.

Deputy Governor.

0000

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT

Deputy Governor, Nairobi.  
Date received: August 28, 1962

Office, Government  
No. 12/6/62/12/1

Following from Mica.

... have, since we consider that the ...  
... and ... should ...  
... of the ...

Deputy Governor

In any further communication on this subject, please quote

and address — see to any letter by name, but to

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

30<sup>th</sup>

2589/14-1

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

Foreign Office,

September 21, 1927

RECEIVED  
22 SEP 1927  
COL. OFFICE

Reference to previous correspondence:

*Colonial Office letter 10115/27 of 5 September.*

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.

Subject.

*Min. minister  
at Addis Ababa.  
264 of 19 August.*

*Abyssinian raid  
into British  
territory at Bagaya.*

Similar letter sent to

14 (14964) 8/26 (2)  
(16184) 5/27



Copy

(J 2528/114/1)

No. 264.

59

His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa presents his compliments to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and has the honour to transmit herewith copy of the under-mentioned paper.

Date. August 19th, 1927.

Enclosures.

Subject.

His Majesty's Minister's  
note No. 43 to Ras Tafari  
of July 22nd, 1927.

Encounter at Bagage in  
Gabhra country.

Reply from Ras Tafari of  
August 16th, 1927.

No:45.

Addis Ababa,

22nd July 1927.

To His Imperial Highness Tafari Makonen,  
Heir Apparent to the Throne of Ethiopia.

From Mr Charles Bentinck,

His Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary.

Your Imperial Highness:-

It is again my tiresome duty to inform Your Imperial Highness that I have received telegram from the acting Governor of Kenya Colony reporting that an encounter took place on June 23th at BAGADE (about 30 Kilometres South of the frontier) in the GABRA country in British territory between a patrol of Kenya Police and approximately 40 armed Abyssinian raiders who killed one British Policeman and wounded three others, besides stealing a rifle, a camel and 18 sheep. The raiders have retreated towards the Abyssinian frontier in the Horr area.

*What about  
Horr?*

I shall be glad if Your Imperial Highness will give immediate orders for the arrest and punishment of these raiders in accordance with the promise which you made to the British Prime Minister on July 11th 1924.

The acting Governor of Kenya has brought the matter to the notice of Major Miles in order that he call the attention of the Abyssinian Frontier Commission thereto.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Imperial Highness the expression of my high consideration.

(Signed) C. H. BENTINCK.

His Majesty's Minister.

Addis Ababa,  
18th August 1927.

To His Excellency Mr Charles Bontinck,  
His Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary.  
Greetings.

His Imperial Highness the Heir to the Throne has received your letter of the 22nd July 1927 which you addressed to him on the subject of the telegram you received from the Governor of the Kenya Colony regarding the incident which took place at Bagage in the Gabra country between the Kenya police patrol and the Abyssinians who numbered about 40. I have the honour to inform you that on receipt of your note, orders have been sent to our delegates, who have gone down to examine the frontier affairs, that they should make the necessary enquiries and settle the matter in question and report to us of everything that happened.

Sgd. Berhana Markos.

Seal of the Abyssinian Foreign Office.

29

Mr. [unclear]

- Mr. E. J. Harding.
- Sir O. Strachey.
- Sir J. Shuckburgh.
- Sir G. Grindle.
- Sir O. Davis.
- Sir S. Wilson.
- Mr. Ormsby-Gore.
- Lord Lovat.
- Mr. Amery.

X 1011577

~~for~~ Answer no. 30

5 Sept 1957



Sir

DRAFT.

26 USGS  
FO.

I am <sup>directed</sup> to ack. the receipt of your letter No J. 2248/11411 of the 25<sup>th</sup> of August. I am and ~~it is~~ directed to request you to inform Sec. Sir Austin Chamberlain that there is no objection, so far as this Dept is concerned, to full information being given to the press regarding the raid by Abyssinian

Don Mrs. Keene 31 July (No 26)

Recie. on to 25<sup>th</sup> [unclear]

into British Territory  
at Bagaya in Kenya  
reported in the derhatch  
No 224, of the 25<sup>th</sup> July,  
1917, from H. T.'s Representative  
at Addis Ababa.

I am to enclose  
for Sir Charles Chamberlain's  
information a copy of a  
despatch <sup>which has been received</sup> from the Acting Gov.  
of Kenya on the subject of  
this raid.

(Signed) H. T. ALLEN

Under Secretary of State,

In any further communication on this subject, please quote

No. J 2248/114/1

and address--

sent to any person by name,

but to--

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

10/15  
78  
b3

FOREIGN OFFICE.

S.W. 1.

25th August, 1927.

25 AUG 1927  
COL OFFICE

X. 22162 Sam  
1 min 27  
Sir C. Archer's  
Caravan

Sir,

With reference to Foreign Office letter No. J 2230/1448/1 of 20th August, regarding the attack in June on a British caravan in Abyssinia and to previous correspondence regarding raids from Abyssinia into British territory, I am directed by Secretary Sir Austen Chamberlain to transmit to you herewith a copy of a despatch from His Majesty's Representative at Addis Ababa reporting a further raid.

Sir Austen Chamberlain proposes, if the Earl of Balfour concurs, to act on Mr. Bentinck's suggestion that full information should be given to the press regarding this recent raid at Sagate.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

John Murray

Card - F-5-20127

The Under-Secretary of State,

Colonial Office.

No. 224.

ADDIS ABABA,

JULY 25, 1927.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit herewith copy of a telegram from the acting Governor of Nairobi, as well as a copy of a note (No. 43) ~~sent~~ I addressed to Ras Tafari on the 22nd instant regarding a fresh raid into British territory on June 24th at Bagage, in the Gabbra country, about eighty kilometres south of the frontier. I suggest that this and every other raid be given wide publicity in the press.

E. I spoke to Ras Tafari on the subject at an interview on the 23rd instant and he agreed to instruct the Commission now in the Borana country (or at Moyale) to examine this matter, together with the other matters, in conjunction with His Majesty's Consul at Mega.

I am forwarding copies of this despatch to Mega and Nairobi.

I have the honour to be with the highest respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

(Signed) C. H. BENTINCK.

The Rt. Hon.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, E. C.

etc. etc. etc.

63  
Enclosure in Addis Ababa despatch No. 224 of 25th July, 1927.

CC COPY.

Telegram received from Nairobi Desp. July 18th, 1927.  
Government Code. Recd. " 21st. "

July 19th. District Commissioner MARSABIT

reports encounter between police patrol and approximately forty armed Abyssinians on 24th June at BAGAGA in GABBRA country. Kenya casualties one policeman killed and three wounded, one rifle, one camel and eighteen sheep taken. Four Abyssinians reported killed and a number wounded. Patrol is searching Northern Horr area for raiders. Grateful if pressure brought on Abyssinian Government to arrest and punish raiders forthwith. Have informed Miles.

Acting Governor.



In any further communication on this subject, please quote  
No. *10115/1111*  
and address *not to any person by name*, but to  
The Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, London, S.W. 1.

*10115*

*270*

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,  
*25th August, 1924*

Reference to previous correspondence:

Foreign Office letter No. *27*,  
No. *10115/1111* of 8th July, 1924.  
Description of Enclosure

Name and Date.	Subject.
<i>M. Minster</i> <i>at Addis Ababa</i> <i>No. 223 of 25th July</i>	<i>Frontier roads in Abyssinia</i>

Similar letter sent to

14 (14964) 2/26 (2)  
(10184) 5/27

COPY

No. 223.

(J. 2247/114/1)

ADDIS ABABA,

July 25, 1927.

Sir,

With reference to previous correspondence on the subject of the Special Commission sent by Ras Tafari to the southern frontier to enquire into raids etc. I have the honour to transmit herewith copy of a despatch No. 25, together with extracts from a private letter from His Majesty's Consul at Mega regarding the work of the mission. I also enclose copy of a reply which I have to-day addressed to Major Miles on the subject.

I am forwarding copies of the correspondence to Nairobi.

I have &c.,

(Signed) C.H. Bentinck.

The Right Honourable

Sir Auster Chamberlain, K.G.,

etc., etc., etc.

Enclosure in Addis Ababa despatch No.223 of July 25th, 1927.

No.25/9/27.

(1-2247/114/1)

Moyale

7th June 1927.

Sir,

I have the honour to make the following report on the work of the Mission to enquire into raids etc: on the Frontier.

Ngadras Gashu Tunna and his officers arrived Mega on Tuesday 17th of May for a visit to the Consulate on May 18th, the first meeting was held on Thursday May 19th, with Mr. Butler and myself. Ato Murutts took part in the meeting owing to Ngadras Gashu Tunna informing us that he had been included in the Mission by H.I.H. Ras Taffari.

It was noticeable, that directly the meeting opened, the Abyssinian delegates, at once wanted to fix responsibility on the natives of both countries concerned in the raids, and wished to fix a meeting of the Gelubba and Gabbra in the west somewhere in the highlands of Abyssinia, thereby endeavouring to make out that these raids into British Territory, were owing to tribal quarrels, and that the matter could be fixed by blood-money on both sides. They were informed that this was decidedly not so, but that they had been sent down here to investigate the complaints made by the Kenya Government to you and they must therefore examine our witnesses at Moyale and if necessary, proceed to the scene of the raids in British Territory in order that they could see for themselves if our complaints were true or not. No headway was made during this meeting, and no definite reply was given if they would come to Moyale or not.

The next day Ngadras Gashu Tunna, pleaded sickness and would not come to a meeting at the Consulate. A letter was therefore written to the Ngadras informing him that Mr. Butler and I were leaving for Moyale on Monday 23rd and would expect them to meet us there. The next day the

Ngadras

Ngadras came to see us and informed us that he was unable to proceed Moyale, but in the end gave in after much unnecessary argument.

The first meeting was held at Moyale on May 31st, together with Mr. Butler, Mr. Glenday and myself. Mr. Glenday gave evidence of the raid on Gasbra by the Gelubba in September 1925, and also the attack made by the Gelubba on him at Bani in December of the same year. They were then asked to hear our Gasbra witnesses, who had been waiting at Moyale some three months. They havered at this, saying that they could not take any evidence until they had seen the Gasbra and the Gelubba witnesses together. On being pressed to say definitely that they did not wish to hear the witnesses they evaded doing so by reiterating that they wished this to occur together with the Gelubba. They were informed that after they had heard our witnesses, and had been to the scene of the raid and attack on Mr. Glenday, a meeting of the Gabbra and Gelubba, if they desired, could be arranged at some suitable place near the frontier in British Territory. They would give no definite answer to this, but again tried to adopt the attitude that these raids were only native feuds and should be dealt with by native custom, that is a meeting of both tribes should be held, the statement of both sides heard, and blood-money to be paid accordingly. They were again informed that this was not so that our Government had made these complaints, and therefore they must hear our complaints, our witnesses, and judge if they were right or wrong. As no headway was possible the meeting was closed.

Enc. No. 1.

Enc. No. 2.

A letter No. 9 was then sent to the Ngadras, a copy of which I enclose, and a letter No. 9 was received from the Ngadras, a copy of which I enclose.

On June 2nd Mr. Butler left for Meru by motor car, taking with him telegram No. 10 dated June 1st, this telegram was despatched to you from Maru, a copy of this I enclose.

Enc. 3.

A meeting was arranged for Saturday June 4th, together with Mr. Glenday and myself: when we expected the same old arguments to be used. Much to our surprise Ngadras Gashu Tunna informed us that he was ready to begin work at once, but would like to go to the East first to investigate the acts of Fitaurari Walde Gabriel's soldiers and the raids by Aulihon. He stated that he had received a telegram from H.I.H. Ras Tafari informing him of the Aulihon raid on January 7th of this year, and ordering him to make investigations at once. This was agreed to, and the Mission moves to the Daua River via Derkali tomorrow June 8th.

I should like, Sir, to bring to your notice, several points:-

1. Fitaurari Ayella wrote a letter informing me that Derkali, reference Maude's frontier map was in Abyssinian Territory, and that the Kenya Government, was not allowed to build there. I enclose a copy of Fitaurari Ayella's letter to me and my answer. Derkali is some 35 miles in British country at latitude 4 in the salient N.E. of Gadaduma, when asked by me privately why he had written this letter, he replied that owing to pressure from Murutts he had been made to do so.
2. Fitaurari Walde Gabriel has been reinstated in his post at Arere and given back the Command of his soldiers. He holds written orders to this effect from Fitaurari Maleissi, who I believe is still in charge of Fitaurari Mapt Georgis soldiers.
3. Ato Murutts has been ordered to remain down here when the work of the Mission is finished and to take over from Fitaurari Ayella all the work to do with frontier affairs, and to discuss all matters that may concern the Consul or District Commissioner, Moyale. He holds, I understand, 2 letters ordering him to this effect, one from the Minister of the Interior and one from Fitaurari Maleissi. He has

informed

Enc.4.

Enc.5.

Enc. 6

informed me that he wishes to discuss all matters with me. I have written to the Ngadras to say I have no instructions to do so, a copy of which I enclose. If this man is left down here, Sir, I can only see trouble ahead, and the country drifting back to the turbulent condition of 1916. I have studied him carefully, he is almost hysterical at times, and I should think has an ungovernable temper, and I do not think that an officer could work with him for three months without having a bad row. I am also informed on very good authority that he was a well known elephant poacher here in the past.

As regards Fitourari Walde Gabriel being reinstated before the enquiry on the acts of his soldiery has been held, and Murutte being placed in a position to discuss frontier matters with British Officers, one can only think that H.I.H. Ras Taffari has been very ill advised or it is not his intention to put his frontier provinces in order, which he informed you he was most desirous of doing.

I should be obliged, Sir, if you will inform me what attitude you wish me to adopt to Murutte, and if I am to discuss frontier matters with him. Fitaurari Ayella has informed me privately that if Fitaurari Walde Gabriel and Murutte remain here he will ask H.I.H. Ras Taffari's permission to retire from the Governorship of Berena.

You will see from my report, that not only has no progress been made, but that the future augures ill, if Murutte's appointment, and Fitaurari Walde Gabriels reinstatement have the sanction of H.I.H. Ras Taffari.

I have &c.,  
 (Signed) A. T. Miles.  
 H.M. Consul - S. Abyssinia.  
 H.M. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary  
 ADDIS ABABA.

Copy to:-  
 Hon'ble Colonial Secretary, Nairobi.  
 T.D. Butler Esq. - B. C. - N. F. P.  
 Mr. Glanday Esq.  
Neru

Copy.

No. 9.

Moyale.

May 31st, 1927.

(After Greetings)

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

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

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

We were given clearly to understand by the British Minister Addis Ababa, that you and your Mission were sent down here by His Imperial Highness Ras Tafari to see if the complaints made by our Minister to His Imperial Highness are true and that you would go to any place which may be considered necessary for purposes of this enquiry. Therefore first of all we must show you the actual place of the raids and fighting. Secondly we must give you opportunity to examine every person who had suffered loss of camels and deaths of relations. Having done this we will

arrange

Hon. Ngadras Tunna.

B

arrange for the Gabbra to meet the Gelubba with you, at some suitable place on British territory if you wish. In the same way we consider it will be necessary to travel to Derkali, to examine the sets of Fitaurari Walde Gabriel's soldiers, and to the Wawa River to examine the acts of the Aulihan Semalia.

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

(Sd.) A.T. Miles.

H.M. Consul

S. Abyssinia.



14  
Received June 1st.

No. 9.

Moyale.

(After Greetings)

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

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

About you saying we are not willing to examine the Gabbra (Gelubba) witnesses, we have differed about these witnesses at Mega we said 2 things, let the two subjects come together and we will hear their evidence and you answered that you could not allow a meeting of both subjects, as the case was not a native question, but government to government. If this is so, we said we will call our Frontier Officers, and you would not give us a definite answer. We consider we must either bring both subjects together, or have a meeting of the Frontier Officers of both countries, until this happens we can not examine your witnesses, but if you wish us to hear your witnesses we will do so, but we cannot admit anything before we have got all the natives together, and examine them together (between 2 subjects there are no witnesses). We knew very well we have been sent down by H. I. E. Ras Taffari because the British Minister has made complaints to H. I. E. Ras Taffari with orders to us to go whenever necessary for our

work,

Hon. H. E. Consul

15  
work, and this we have informed you.

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

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

About your conversation, at the end of the meeting yesterday.

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

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

Please let us know.

Signed and Sealed.

Ngadras Gashu Tunna.

24th: Ginet 1919.

Copy  
Nov 10

Moyale.

June 1st, 1927.

Telegram to H. M. Minister Addis Ababa.

Encs. 3.

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

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

Can they be instructed accordingly.

"CONSUL

MEGA.

Copy

Encs. 4.

3/6/27

Moyale.

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

(After special Greetings):

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

I hope to see you safely.

Genbet

26th, 1919 (3/6/27)

Copy.

5.

Moyale.

June 3rd, 1927.

(After special greetings)

I thank you for your letter of this morning.

As regards Derkali.

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

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

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

(Sd.) A. T. Miles.

H. M. Consul.

S. Abyssinia.

Fitawari Ayella.

Copy.

No. 14.

Moyale.

6/6/27.

I write to tell you that AtO Murutts told me today that he wished to talk about frontier matters with me tomorrow at 11 o'clock together with Fit. Ayella.

I cannot talk over matters with him as I have not received instructions to do so, my instructions from British Minister are to discuss all matters with you and your Mission.

(Sd.) A. T. Miles.

H. M. Consul.

S. Abyssinia.

Hon. Ngadras Gashu Tunna.

Copy.

Enclosure in Addis Ababa despatch No. 223 of 25th July, 1927.

---ooOoo---

Extract from Major A.T. Miles letter dated June 7th.

---ooOoo---

Dear Mr. Bentinck,

I am afraid I have written you to-day a long despatch on the subject of the Abyssinian Mission. I like the old man Nagdras Gastau Tunna and Wolde Birhan, but I don't think very much of Zaudey Tadessa, and dislike Murutts extremely. As I wrote to you officially he is at times almost hysterical, and an awful temper I should think, I have not had a row with him, and I don't think I will have one, but if I had to do work with him I certainly would, to show you the sort of man he is, yesterday the officers of Moyale entertained the Mission at the Mess at Moyale; Ato Muruttus was heard asking one of the mess boys to sell him a case of whisky. I was furious and told the Nagdras privately about it to-day. Muruttus is furious with me refusing to discuss frontier matters with him. The Nagdras quite understands and told me through Wolde Birhan to-day, that he has got letters telling him to remain down here to discuss all frontier matters with me and the British frontier officers, but he did not know when he started that Murutts had these orders. I am very angry at Wolde Gabriel being reinstated, even before the enquiry on the acts of his soldiers one cannot think it is with the wish of Ras Taffari. I can only think that it must be the work of Fitaaurari Maleisse or some one who wishes to do down Ayella. He is in a very sad mood and says he is now surrounded by spies, who

81

are out to do him down.

There is a very marked difference now with them all since Ras Tiffani's wife has been received about the Aullhan before this we could not get them to move. The only thing they wanted was some healthy camp in Abyssinia where they could have a native "baraza" and make it out and blood feud. We all 3 have been very firm about this. It was a native feud it would not be necessary for such a mission to come down, and our complaints and bill for compensation would be frivolous. They are beginning to realise that the matter is serious, and they must give their full attention to it, and go to the hot and feverish places of the frontier. I, as much as they, do not want to go there, but they must be shown where and why these raids took place, and they are beginning to realise it. I want to try and get the frontier so clean that troops in Gurre will not be necessary in future, and Kenya then can use the money which has been spent on troops in civilising the Northern frontier province.

Butler has gone back to Menu and Glenday has taken his place, who is an excellent man and a very great help. I am very sorry Butler has gone but he is coming up by car, when we have finished on the East to talk over any Boran frontier matters with the Nagadras. I know they are going to bring up the question of the red line and I hope Butler will see the acting Governor before he comes back in order he may talk to the Nagadras about it.



Copy.

No. 19.

ADDIS ABABA.

July 25, 1927.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 25/9/27 of the 7th ultimo, together with your private letter of the same date, respecting the work of the Mission sent by His Taffari to inquire into the frontier raids etc. My despatch to the Foreign Office No. 224 of to-day, a copy of which I am sending to you, will give the details of action taken on a fresh raid reported to have taken place on June 24th at Bagage, in the Gabbra country.

2. In my absence Mr. Maclean drew the attention of Ras Taffari to your complaints regarding Ato Murutts and Fitaurari Wolde Gabriel and I spoke myself to His Highness on the subject on the 23rd instant. He turned to his Secretary and asked in Amharic what sort of a person Ato Murutts was. The Secretary replied "a worthless fellow". Ras Taffari then, in my presence, gave orders for his recall and said he would appoint someone else in his stead. It was, he said, never intended that this man should take the place of Fitaurari Ayella, who remained the Governor of the Province.

3. As regards Fitaurari Wolde Gabriel the Ras said that he could not relieve him of the post until he had been tried and found guilty. He confirmed his previous promise, that the Fitaurari should be tried by the Commission sent to Borana for this purpose

amc:st

Major A. T. Miles,  
His Majesty's Consul,  
Southern Abyssinia,  
via Northern Frontier,  
Kenya Colony.

amongst others.

4. I have told the Ras that as Fitaurari Ayella is a good man, his retention on the frontier seems calculated to promote friendly relations between us, which the presence of the other two men is not likely to do. I shall be glad to learn from you whether Ras Taffari's orders are carried out or not, as otherwise I shall have to speak to him more strongly on the subject. It is particularly necessary to know whether the ~~Commission~~ have really received instructions to try Fitaurari Wolde Gabriel which Ras Taffari insisted he had given. I cannot well quote Fitaurari Ayella in connection with his difficulties, but as Governor of the Province I should have thought that he could himself have communicated with Ras Taffari direct.

5. I am forwarding copies of this despatch together with your despatch under reply and the first four pages of your private letter to the Foreign Office and Nairobi.

I am, etc.,

(Signed) C.H. BENTINCK.

26



KENYA.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
NAIROBI,  
KENYA.

No 536

90

10115

RECEIVED  
22 AUG 1927  
COL. OFFICE

31<sup>st</sup> July 1927.

Sir,

Y.O.  
7/15/26

I have the honour to refer to paragraph 3 of your despatch No. 1033 of the 30th October 1926 and to state that on the 24th June a Police patrol encountered a party of armed Abyssinians, estimated at 40 to 50 men, at Bagaga in the Marsabit District.

Copy to 70 - 5 SEP 1927

2. The Abyssinians, who had stolen 18 sheep from the natives, were immediately engaged by the patrol; one policeman was killed and three were wounded and the patrol reports that four Abyssinians were killed and a number wounded. The Abyssinians retreated taking with them the rifle and equipment of the dead policeman and one baggage camel.

3. The raid was reported to His Britannic Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa by telegram on the 18th July and a patrol is searching the Northern Horr area for traces of the raiders. A further report will be sent if additional information is obtained.

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

*Edward Denham*

ACTING GOVERNOR.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE  
LIEUTENANT COLONEL L. C. H. AMERY, P.C., M.P.,  
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,  
DOWNING STREET  
LONDON, S.W.

25/85



KENYA.

No. 77

10115

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
NAIROBI,  
KENYA.

CONFIDENTIAL:

RECEIVED  
22 AUG 1927  
C. L. OFF

25 July, 1927.

on 15019/25 Kenya  
Confidential

No. 11  
4653

Statements

Copy Schedule to Gen. Comd. Inf. 25 June 28  
Gen. Comd. 15 March 28 on 15019/25 K. Confid.

No. 29 20115/27  
7/27/26

Copy to

40  
7/27/26

Sir,

With reference to your despatch No. 398 of the 16th of May, 1927, and further to Mr. Northcote's despatch No. 618 of the 15th of June, 1926, I have the honour to transmit to you the attached statements regarding armed raids into Kenya.

2. Schedule A shows all recorded raids from 1916 to date into the Turkana District on the Northern Frontier of this Colony West of Lake Rudolf and, with reference to paragraph 5 of Foreign Office letter No. 2627/20/1 of the 7th of October enclosed in your despatch No. 1033 of the 30th of October, should be substituted for the statement enclosed with Mr. Northcote's above quoted despatch, for the present situation in Northern Turkana, vide my Confidential despatch No. 64 of the 1st of July last.

Schedules B and C show all recorded raids into the Mandera and Marsabit Districts respectively since 1926 and additions to the original statements sent in Mr. Northcote's despatch. No further raids have occurred into the Moyale District.

In compliance with paragraph 3 of your despatch No. 1033 of the 30th of October, a

(separate

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE  
LIEUTENANT COLONEL L.C.M.S. AMERY, P.C., M.P.,  
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,  
DOWNING STREET,  
LONDON, S.W.

separate report of each raid will be made to you in future.

3. Mention has not been made of the numerous murders perpetrated by the Kenya and Abyssinian Boran and Gurreh in furtherance of their longstanding blood feud as, although many of these took place in British Territory, they can not be described as raids in the accepted sense of the word.

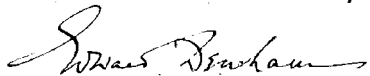
4. Mr. J.W.K. Pease, until recently District Commissioner, Mandera District, is at present in England on leave and would be available for any discussion on the matter.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,



ACTING GOVERNOR.

and address - *1882-114/11*  
The Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, London, S.W.

RECEIVED  
14 JUL 1927.  
COL. OFFICE

24  
81

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,  
*July 13, 1927.*

Reference to previous correspondence: *No. 21*

Foreign office letter *1882/114/1* of 8 July.  
Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
<p>H.M. minister at addis Ababa Enclosure to despatch no 186 of June 15.</p>	<p>Trading of cartridges on Kenya - Abyssinian frontier.</p>

Similar letter sent to  
14 (14964) 8/26 (2)  
(15507) 12/20.

Enclosure No. in Addis Ababa despatch No. 18602 June 11/27 84

Addis Ababa.

13th June 1927.

To His Excellency Mr Charles Bentinck,

His Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary.

After greetings.

I have laid your letter of the 11th June before His Imperial Highness the Heir to the Throne which you addressed to him on the subject of the report you received from the Governor of the Kenya Colony stating that 40 soldiers under Balambaras Jedi were trading in Gras rifle cartridges in the neighbourhood of a country called Gerissa. I have the honour to inform you that orders have been sent to our delegates in Boran to enquire into the reported trade of cartridges and to let us know the result.

Sgd. Berhana Markos

Seal of the Abyssinian Foreign Office.

In any further communication on this subject, please quote

No. *71812/111/1*

and address—*not to be given by name*, but to—

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

RECEIVED

9 JUL 1927

COL. OF. ICE

*21/89*

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

Foreign Office,

*8th July 1927*

Reference to previous correspondence:

*Foreign Office letter*

*No. 71440/111/1 of 2nd June, 1927.*

*No. 17*

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
<p><i>From</i></p> <p><i>L.M. Minister</i></p> <p><i>at Addis Ababa</i></p> <p><i>No. 149 of 11th June</i></p>	<p><i>Commission of Inquiry</i></p> <p><i>into Abyssinian raids into</i></p> <p><i>British territory.</i></p>

Similar letter sent to

14 (1904) 8/26 (1)  
115971 12/26



Copy

(J 1813/114/1)

No. 179.

His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa presents his compliments to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and has the honour to transmit herewith copy of the undermentioned paper.

Date June 11th 1927.

Reference to previous correspondence:  
Addis Ababa despatch No. 127 of May 20th.

Enclosures.

Subject.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Memorandum from His Majesty's Minister to Ras Taffari of June 10th 1927.</li> <li>2. Telegram from Nairobi of June 7th 1927, transmitting messages from Major Miles.</li> </ol> | <p>Abyssinian delegates to Raids Commission unwilling to visit scenes. etc.</p> |
|---|---|

Enclosure No. 1 in Addis Ababa despatch No. 710 of June 1927  
Memorandum

His Majesty's Minister has received the telegram from Nairobi reporting that difficulties have arisen which are delaying the progress of the negotiations with the Abyssinian Commission appointed by His Imperial Highness to enquire into the various frontier matters long forming a subject of discussion between the Imperial Ethiopian Government and His Majesty's Government, especially owing to the refusal of the Abyssinian Delegates to visit the scenes of the raids to be investigated or to examine witnesses.

His Majesty's Minister will be grateful if His Imperial Highness's attention may be called to these difficulties and if urgent orders may be sent to the Abyssinian Commission to revise their attitude which can only lead to long delay in reaching the end of their labours and to make the necessary visits immediately to the scenes of the raids, since, without extensive travelling and careful examination of all the witnesses and the circumstances, it will be impossible to make a proper investigation of the facts attending these cases.

British Legation.

Addis Ababa.

10th June 1927

Copy

TELEGRAM FROM NAIROBI

Desp. June 7th 1927

Recd. " 9th "

Following from Miles, begins : Negotiations (most ?) dilatory, because Abyssinians are unwilling to visit scene of raid(s) or to examine immediately our witnesses but desire to follow native procedure by first visiting country supposed (aggressor ?) and confronting them with our witnesses thereby endeavouring to establish a case of blood feud between two tribes. We hold our duty is to justify our complaint by satisfying them that these raids took place owing to the lack of ? on the part of Ethiopian Government. (It is ?) essential that they proceed to scene of raid unless they are ready to admit their liability after hearing our native evidence. Can they be instructed accordingly ? Ends.

Miles has advised me :- Begins. Your 12th/186 received May 21st. Abyssinian Conference commenced (nineteenth ?) preliminaries only dealt with. ? ? Abyssinian representatives appear unlikely to admit readily obligation. Obvious extensive travel and negotiation necessary. Anticipate proceedings unlikely to terminate before middle of November. Consider that my presence is essential throughout and that thereafter a visit to Addis Ababa is equally essential to ensure that finding be explicit and binding. Request therefore His Excellency be informed as accordingly. Regret delay absolutely unavoidable and request permission to take up appointment January 1st next if convenient and that His Excellency be informed to wait so as to facilitate. Please inform Minister Addis Ababa position as regards conference and my suggested appointment. Ends

Concluding words of second message relate to inquiry from London whether Miles was ?

2.

in time to travel back here with Governor as his  
A. D. C. I am repeating his message to Governor.

Governor's Deputy.

In any further communication on this subject, please state  
No. 1813/1111  
and address — not to any person by name, but to—  
The Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, London, S.W. 1

RECEIVED  
9 JUL 1927  
COL OFFICE

21  
94

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

Foreign Office,

8th July 1924.

Reference to previous correspondence

Foreign Office letter

No. 1813/1111 of 8th July, 1924.

Description of Enclosures

No 22

Name and Date.

Subject.

From

Law Minister

Abyssinian soldierly trading  
at Addis Ababa. Gras rifle cartridges on  
No. 181 of 5th June Kenya Abyssinian frontier.

Similar letter sent to

14 (14964) 8/26 (2)  
(15507) 12/26

Copy.

(J. 1874/114/1)

No. 1150

His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa presents his compliments to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and has the honour to transmit herewith copy of the undermentioned paper.

Date. June 13th.

Reference to previous correspondence.

Addis Ababa despatch No. 179 of June 11th, 1927.

Enclosures.

Subject.

H.M. Minister's note to  
Ras Tafari No. 28 of June  
11th, 1927.

Soldiery under Balambas Redi  
trading cartridges opposite  
Gerissa. Commission to  
investigate.

Enclosure No. in Addis Ababa despatch No. 131 of June 13th 1927

1:28.

Addis Ababa.

11th June 1927.

To His Imperial Highness ~~Haile Selassie~~ ~~Haile Selassie~~ Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia.

From Mr Charles Bentinck,

His Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary.

Your Imperial Highness:-

I have the honour to inform Your Imperial Highness that I have received a report from the Governor of Kenya Colony, saying that 40 soldiery under Balambarie Bedi came down the Dawa valley from Arero and Liban during the third week in February trading Gras rifle cartridges on the Abyssinian side opposite Geriassa, eight rounds being exchanged for a "tobe" of mardaff. As I expect that the result of that the cartridges are being traded across our frontier, I shall be grateful if Your Imperial Highness will cause instructions to be issued to the Abyssinian Frontier Commission to look into this matter.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Imperial Highness the expression of my high consideration.

His Majesty's Minister.

Handwritten signature or initials at the bottom of the page.

In any further communication on this subject, please quote

No. *1159/11441*

and address *in the copy sent to you*, but to  
The Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, London, S.W. 1

*X Rel*  
*3*  
*97*  
*19*

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,  
*2nd June* 192*7*

RECEIVED  
25 JUN 1927  
COL. OFFICE

Reference to previous correspondence

*No. 17* ~~*No. 7 11440/11441*~~ *Foreign Office letter*  
*No. 7 11440/11441* of 2nd June, 1927  
Description of Enclosure.

*80 JUN 1927*  
*9/1*

Name and Date.

Subject.

*From*  
*A.M. Minister*  
*at Addis Ababa*  
*No. 124 of 20th May*  
*(less the enclosure*  
*which has already*  
*been sent to Colonial*  
*Office - see Foreign*  
*Office letter No. 711440/11441*  
*of 2nd June, 1927)*

*Aulihaw Road*

*copy to EA 553*  
*No. 17*

Similar letter sent to

14 (14964) 8/26 (2)  
(15507) 12/26



Copy

(J 1594/114/1)

No. 127.

RECEIVED  
23 JUN 1927  
COL. OF

His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa presents his compliments to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and has the honour to transmit herewith copies of the under-mentioned papers.

DATE: ~~May 20th~~, 1927.

REFERENCE TO PREVIOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

Foreign Office despatch No. 55 of February 19th, 1927.

ENCLOSURES.

SUBJECT.

His Majesty's Minister's note  
to Ras Taffari No. 19 of April  
30th.

Aulihan Raid.

Reply from Ras Taffari No. 159  
of May 13th, 1927.

Instructions in Addis Ababa a/paleh No 127 (1) being 2/2

99

S.O.M.

No. 159.

Addis Ababa,

13th May, 1927.

From

Taffari Makonnen,

Heir Apparent to the Throne of Ethiopia.

To

His Excellency Mr. Charles Bentinck,

His Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary.

After greetings.

I have received your letter of April 30th, 1927 in which you state that you have received an information from the Governor of Kenya Colony concerning an incident which took place between the Aulihans and Gurrehs at a place called Birchika. We have accordingly sent orders to our delegates at Boran to enquire into this affair also. We will therefore let you know the answer as soon as we hear from them.

Seal of His Majesty Taffari.

In any further communication on this subject please quote  
No. 11440/1141  
and address—not by any person by name, but to—  
"The Under-Secretary of State," Foreign Office, London, S.W.

RECEIVED  
5 JUN 1927  
COL OFFICE

17  
100

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 cop y of the under-mentioned paper.

Foreign Office,  
2nd June . 1927.

Reference to previous correspondence: No. 2  
Colonial Office letter  
No 10115/1924 of 11th February, 1927  
Description of Enclosure.

18 JUN 1927

to Gen 512  
copy

Name and Date:	Subject.
<p><u>From</u> <u>AM. Minister</u> <u>at Addis Ababa</u> <u>No. 124 of 5th May</u></p>	<p><u>ambaham Rand</u></p>

Similar letter sent to  
14 (14964) 8/26 (2)  
(15507) 12/26

Copy.

No. 127.

(J 1440/114/1).

101

His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa  
presents his compliments to His Majesty's Principal  
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and has the  
honour to transmit herewith copy of the under-  
mentioned ~~paper~~.

Date May 5th, 1927.

---

Reference to previous correspondence:

Foreign Office despatch No. 53 of February 19th, 1927.

---

Enclosures.

Subject.

His Majesty's Minister's  
note to Ras Tafari  
No. 19 of April 30th.

Aulihan Raid.

102  
Lulomech addis Ababa des No 127 9 may 5th 1927

No. 19.

ADDIS ABABA,

April 30, 1927.

To

His Imperial Highness Tafari Makonnen,  
Heir Apparent to the Throne of Ethiopia.

From

Mr. Charles H. ~~Smith~~ Finck,  
His Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary.

After greetings.

Your Imperial Highness,

I have the honour to inform Your Imperial Highness that I have received a report from the Governor of Kenya Colony that early in January the Aulihan crossed the Seb river into Dilhara, which is the country lying between the Juba and Seb rivers. Their numbers were estimated at about 3,000.

On January 7th a small raiding party of 25 Aulihan for Afgab with 16 rifles made an attempt on the Gurreh cattle at Birchika. This occurred at 9 a.m. when a herd of about 150 cattle was being watered; the raiders came down to the river bed, fired a few shots at the herds and started to surround the cattle. A picket of 3 police from the Birchika post which had accompanied the cattle to the ford returned the fire killing the leader and another man and wounding two more, one of whom was captured 48 hours later and is now in hospital. The leader killed was Harat Agoyi, an Aulihan of Serenli district where he keeps his cattle. It appears that he took part in raid near Birchika in March 1926 also and made a practice of going up to Dilhara for the raiding season.

103

I shall be very grateful if Your Imperial Highness will instruct the Commission now on their way to Meqa to enquire into this matter among others they have before them. I understand that the Governor of Kenya is also giving the necessary instructions to Major Miles.

I avail myself ~~of~~ this opportunity to renew to Your Imperial Highness the expression of my high consideration.

(Signed) C. H. BENTINCK.

10115/27 Kenya.

104  
16

Mr. Seel 3-6-27

Mr. *W. H. ...*

Mr. E. J. Harding

Sir C. Strachey.

Sir J. Shuckburgh.

Sir G. Grindle.

Sir C. Davis.

Sir S. Wilson.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore.

Earl of Clarendon.

Mr. Amery.

Downing Street.

10 June, 1927.

C  
R 7 JUN  
D 10 27

Sir,

I have etc., to invite reference

to my despatch No.144, of the 15th of

(No.3)

February last, transmitting a copy of a

letter addressed to the F.O. on the

11th of February on the subject of the

procedure to be observed in demanding

compensation from the Abyssinian Govt.,

in respect of damage done by raiders from

Abyssinian territory.

2. I understand that His

Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa has

now communicated to the Government of

Kenya a copy of his despatch No.121 of

the 28th. of April, to the S. of S. for

Foreign Affairs on this subject. I am

therefore enabling for your information

in connection with Mr. Bertinet's despatch

**DRAFT.**

KENYA

No. 492

O.A.G.

*L4-*

From F.O. 17th Feb. (No.5)

To do 26th Mar. ( " 8)

From do 31st Mar. ( " 10)

Office

copies of recent correspondence

from which you will observe with the W.C. on this subject.

~~The United States Government~~ that it has been generally agreed that, in determining in respect of

any particular claim for compensation

the procedure indicated in para. 3 of

the letter to the F.O. of the 11th of

February should be followed

I have, etc.,

~~Should~~  
said whether a claim for compensation is to be presented to the Abyssinian Govt.,

Copies of recent correspondence with the F.O. from which you will observe that it has been generally agreed that, in determining in respect of any particular claim whether a claim for compensation is to be presented to the Abyssinian Govt., the procedure indicated in para. 3. of the letter sent to the F.O. on the 11<sup>th</sup> of February should be followed

Yours etc.

(Signed) L. S. AMERY



In any further communication on this subject, please quote

No. 21547/11411

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

RECEIVED  
31 MAY 1927  
COL. OFFICE

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,  
May 30, 1927.

No. 8.

Reference to previous correspondence:

Colonial office letter 10115/27 of 26 March

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
<p>Hon. Minister at addis ababa 121 of 28 April</p>	<p>Presentation of claims in respect of damages committed by Abyssinian raiders in British territory</p>

Similar letter sent to

14 (14964) 8/26 (2)  
(15783) 2/27

No. 121.

ADDIS ABABA,

April 28, 1927.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 99 (J.745/114/1) of March 30th last regarding compensation for raids into Kenya and enclosing a letter from the Colonial Office dated March 26th. I agree with the views expressed in the Colonial Office letter. Our recent experiences in endeavouring to extract money from the Abyssinian Government force me to the conclusion that it is damaging to our prestige to make numerous small demands for compensation, which are not founded on bedrock reasons and which we are not in a position to press with the full support of His Majesty's Government.

2. If the present enquiry into raids should really produce proof accepted by both parties, then I think that a carefully considered and detailed claim for compensation must be presented to the Abyssinian Government with the full force of His Majesty's Government behind it, and we must be prepared to insist on payment being made without undignified bargaining. All this can only be done with the approval of His Majesty's Government. But we must be careful not to present a claim which cannot be properly substantiated and supported.

The Rt. Hon.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, K. G.,

etc. etc. etc.

I am forwarding copies of this despatch  
by safe route to Nairobi and Moga.

I have the honour to be with the highest respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

(Signed) C. H. BENTINCK.

Mr. Whitehead 14/5/27

Mr. ~~Whitehead~~ 16/5

Mr. ~~Whitehead~~

Mr. E. J. Harding

Sir ~~Whitehead~~

Sir J. Shackburgh

Sir G. Orndale

Sir C. Dams

Sir S. Wilson

Mr. Ormsby-Gore

Lord Lovat

Mr. Amery

X 10115

117  
106

C. O.  
R 16 MAY  
D 16

16 May 1927

Ans'd  
16/5/27

~~Sir~~

I have etc. to

DRAFT.

Kenya

no. 398

Let. G. A. G.

~~As I say~~  
enquire whether you  
shortly expect to be

~~in a position to~~  
receive any information

which may be available on the point referred  
requested in the

second para. of my  
deek no. 1033 of the  
30th. of October last

with regard to

(Signed) L. S. AMERY

In any further communication on this subject, please quote  
No. *71092/1111*  
and address—*not to any person by name, but to—*  
"The Under-Secretary of State," Foreign Office, London, S.W."

RECEIVED  
9 - MAY 1927  
COL. OFFICE

109

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,  
*6th May* 1927

Reference to previous correspondence  
*Foreign Office letter No. 11*  
*No. 7558/1111 of 12th April, 1927.*  
Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
<i>From</i> <i>H.M. Minister</i> <i>at Addis Ababa</i> <i>No. 104 of 9th April</i>	<i>Inquiry into Abyssinian roads</i> <i>into British territory.</i>

Similar letter sent to

Copy

(J 1092/114/1)

No. 107.

His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa presents his compliments to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and has the honour to transmit herewith copy of the undermentioned paper.

Date - April 9th 1927.

REFERENCE TO PREVIOUS CORRESPONDENCE:

Addis Ababa despatches Nos. 78 & 81 of March 9th & 18th 1927

ENCLOSURES.	SUBJECT.
Addis Ababa telegram to Nairobi No. 7 of March 14th 1927	Inquiry into Raids.
Addis Ababa telegram to Nairobi No. 8 of March 16th 1927	
Addis Ababa telegram to Nairobi No. 9 of March 24th 1927	
Telegram from Nairobi of March 14th 1927.	

DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

COMMUNION IS A SACRAMENT OF THE CHURCH  
AND A MEANS OF COMMUNION WITH GOD

AMEN

Enclosure in Addis Ababa despatch No 107 of April 9th 1927.

Copy

Telegram to Nairobi

Desp March 24th 1927.

No 9. Govt. Code.

Commission are starting tomorrow but cannot reach  
Mega before end of April. Please inform Miles.

Bentinck.

112  
Enclosure in Addis Ababa despatch No 107 of April 9th.

Copy

Telegram to Nairobi

Desp. March 16th 1927

No 8. Govt. Code

Your telegram March 14th.

Conference was postponed until April 6th (see my  
telegram No 6). Commission have orders to ~~proceed~~ depart  
forthwith, but they have not yet started. It is most im-  
probable that they will arrive on date agreed to. If Glenday  
arrives late, I suggest that Miles and Butler carry on for  
time being but I hope Glenday will arrive without fail in  
due course. Commission are not likely to finish enquiries  
for several months.

Bentinck



Enclosure in Addis Ababa despatch No 107 of April 9th 1927

Copy.

Telegram to Nairobi

Desp. March 14th 1927

No 7. Govt. Code.

My telegrams Nos 5 and 6.

If presence of Glenday impossible, I urgently ask you to send someone conversant with circumstances to support Miles in connection with inquiry. It seems hardly fair to leave Miles alone to cope with Commission of four Abyssinians and the Governor of the Province.

Bentinck.

114  
Enclosure in Addis Ababa despatch No 107 of April 9th 1927.

Copy

Telegram from Nairobi  
Government Code.

Desp. March 14th 1927  
Recd. " 15th "

Your telegram of February 2nd, No 4.

Have now heard from Glenday who is in Northern Turkhana. Owing to rains he cannot reach Mega to be ready for May 20th. Can conference be postponed? If however you consider holding of conference may be prejudiced by delay, Butler will take Glenday's place. Glad of reply soonest.

Asting Governor.

115

In any further communication on this subject, please quote  
No. *9897/11/11*  
and address—*not for publication by name*, but to—  
"The Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, London, S.W. 1."

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

Foreign Office,  
*22nd April*, 1927.

RECEIVED  
14 APR 1927  
COL. OFFICE

Reference to previous correspondence:

*Jan 7/27* Office letter No. 11  
No. *7-888/11/11* of 12th April, 1927  
Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
<p><i>From</i></p> <p><i>H.M. Minister</i></p> <p><i>at Addis Ababa</i></p> <p><i>enclosure to</i></p> <p><i>printed despatch</i></p> <p><i>No. 81 of 18th March</i></p>	<p><i>Investigation of raids in</i></p> <p><i>Boran country</i></p>

Similar letter sent to

116  
No.146.

Enclosure No. 1 in Addis Ababa Advertiser No. 3 of 1927

Addis Ababa.

17th March 1927

From Taffari Makonnen,

Heir apparent to the throne of Ethiopia.

To His Excellency Mr Charles Bentinck.

His Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary.

After greetings.

With reference to our conversation on the subject of the raid on the British Borans by the people living in the neighbourhood of Boran namely, the men of Galaba, the Gurreh Borans and the Anlihans and the question of the tribute levied from the British Borans and also that Grammach belatchio should be examined with regard to the case of Ayolla who stole 5000 shillings or £250, we have to inform you that we are now sending Hagadras Tamma Gashau, Ato Woldo Berhan, Zauday Tadassa and Ato Muruts to investigate this matter in the Boran country together with the British Consul there and to find out from whose <sup>the</sup> side/fault is.

Seal of His Majesty Taffari.

In any further communication on this subject, please quote

No. 1858/1151

and address—*not to any person's name, but to—*

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

11/17

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

Foreign Office,  
12th April

RECEIVED  
12 APR 1927  
L. OFFICE

Reference to previous correspondence :

*Colonial Office letter*

*No. 1045/24 of 26th March, 1927.*

*Description of Enclosure.*

No. 6

Name and Date.	Subject:
<p><i>From</i></p> <p><i>Lt-Minister</i></p> <p><i>at Addis Ababa</i></p> <p><i>No. 41 of 24th Feb.</i></p> <p><i>No. 78 of 9th March</i></p>	<p><i>Special mission to enquire</i></p> <p><i>into roads and other questions</i></p> <p><i>on Kenya-Abyssinian frontier.</i></p>

Similar letter sent to

14 (14964) 8/26 (2)  
(15783) 2/27

(J 858/114/1).

No. 71.

His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa presents his compliments to His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and has the honour to transmit herewith copy of the under-mentioned paper.

24th February, 1927.

Reference to previous correspondence:

Your despatch No. 24 of 29th January, 1927.

Enclosures.	Subject.
Addis Ababa despatch to Major Miles, Mega; No. 3 of 24th February 1927.	Raids.
Telegram from Nairobi 10th February, 1927.	
A.A. Telegram to Nairobi No. 5 17th February, 1927.	
Telegram from Nairobi 22nd February, 1927.	

Envois in Addis Ababa despatch No. 7. 1 February 1927  
DDEB ABABA.

No. 3.

February 24th, 1927.

Sir,

With reference to my despatch No. 1 of the 8th instant I transmit to you, herewith, copies of further telegraphic correspondence with the Government of Kenya Colony from which you will see that His Excellency is now unable to agree to your meeting the Abyssinian Commission either at Hamerkorki or at Gardula. Gardula, you will recollect, was the place originally suggested by the Fitaurari Wapta Giorgis last May and to which the Governor of Kenya had agreed by telegram last September. Now Taffari has therefore now consented to the Commission proceeding direct to Maga and if necessary thence to Moyale, Gardula and east to the Sulhan district, or to any other place which may be considered necessary for purposes of the enquiry. I trust that you and the officer accompanying you will have equal latitude.

2. You will realize that Ras Taffari is preparing an important mission to investigate these complaints of ours and that it will be useless for us to present any claims until the cases have been thoroughly investigated on the spot by your joint Commission. (See paragraph 4 of Mr. Maclean's despatch No. 809 to the Foreign Office of October 23rd last, a copy of which has already been forwarded to you). It will be, I think, essential that this Commission should be authorized to give a definite decision on the points involved and I shall press Ras Taffari to give such authorization to the Abyssinian Delegation.

Nairobi Tel:  
February 10.

To Nairobi  
Tel. No. 5 of  
February 17th.

Nairobi Tel:  
February 22.

Major Hilson, J.S.C. lvt.

M. E. G. A.

3. I also enclose in original a despatch dated December 30th from the acting District Commissioner at Gurreh, which reached me yesterday, claiming that Private Ayella, of the King's African Rifles decamped with 7,000 shillings. In a despatch from the Governor of Kenya dated October 25, 1925, I was only told of 5,000 shillings and I had accordingly only mentioned the smaller sum to Ras Tafari in my note of November 26. As however this matter is also to be investigated on the spot by you and the Abyssinian Commission, the enclosed despatch may be of use to you in enabling you to prove that a larger sum of money was stolen than originally reported.

4. A copy of Foreign Office despatch to us No. 24 of January 29th, with enclosures, is also transmitted for your information and guidance.

I am forwarding copies of this despatch to the Foreign Office and Nairobi.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) C. H. BERTINCK.



(12)

Enclosure in addn abata disp No 71 of February 24th 1917

Telegram from Haikoki, Despatched, February 10th,  
Received, " 18th.

Text.

Your telegrams of 15th January, 28th and 3rd February, Regret Gardulla and Hamerkorki are both too remote to be accessible now to the representatives of the raided tribes, see my telegram of 6th January. I strongly urge Moyale or camp in its immediate neighbourhood be venue for these discussions as being on boundary also more convenient to arrange details as to enquiries into Mandera raid and trust you will be able to obtain Ras's agreement. Failing that I will agree to meeting at Mega. Olenday has been instructed to proceed Moyale for this meeting if possible. Not in a position to state whether he will be able to do so.

Acting Governor.

Inclusive in addres Abate despatch No 71 of February 24th 1947 12

Telegram to Nairobi. Date sent. February 17th.

Text.

No. 5. Your telegram February 10th.

Has Taffari agreed to send Mission to Meqa in first instance, whence they can all proceed to Moyale.

Gardula or anyone else necessary for enquiry.

He asks that date of meeting be postponed until April

5th. Please reply urgently if you agree to place and

date. If Glenday is acquainted with facts I trust

you will instruct him to be present without fail.

Abyssinian Government are sending important Mission

and decision of this joint inquiry will have to be

final.

Please inform Major Miles of above.

Ambrun in Addis Ababa des. No 41. February 24th 1937

Telegram from Nairobi. Date sent, February 22.

" " " " " " " " 23.

Text.

February 22nd. Your telegram 17th February.

I agree to change of date and I am leaving place  
of meeting to H.H.S.

Copy.

(J 821/114/1).

No. 7

His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa presents his compliments to His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and has the honour to transmit herewith copy of the under-mentioned paper.

9th March, 1927.

Reference to previous correspondence.

Addis Ababa despatch to Major Miles No. 3 of 24th February, 1927.

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Enclosures.	Subject.
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Addis Ababa despatch  
to Major Miles No. 6  
of 9th March, 1927.  
Details of compensation  
claimed in respect of  
raids.  
Biographical notes of  
members of Abyssinian  
Commission.

Raids.

No 6

Addis Ababa,

March 9th 1927.

Sir,

With reference to my despatches Nos 1 and 3 of February 8th and 24th respectively regarding the forthcoming joint enquiry into raids, I transmit to you herewith copies of certain details received from the Governor of Kenya Colony regarding compensation claimed in respect of the raids in question, as the matter will now have to be examined by you and the Abyssinian Commission on the spot. For your convenience I also enclose an Amharic translation of these documents, but in the Amharic document I have omitted columns 23 and 24.

2. The amount of compensation claimed in respect of people murdered and wounded will have to be fixed by you in agreement with the Abyssinian Commission and your joint recommendations submitted to the Abyssinian Government and myself. You will observe in the English document that compensation amounting to five hundred pounds is claimed in respect of each policeman murdered. It is not clear to me upon what precedent this claim is based. You will remember that in the famous Dero Dacuan murder case in December 1921, a sum of one hundred and sixty dollars per Somali murdered was finally extracted from the Abyssinian Government. In 1925 Mr. Russell paid fifty pounds as a gift to the relatives of the woman murdered by an Indian Quar in this compound, in spite of the fact that he had condemned the murderer to seven years imprisonment. In the Jigjiga murder case of 1926, when three Somalis were accused of having murdered five Abyssinian police, I was able last spring to settle this

/on a basis

Major Miles, D.S.O., M.C.

Yours,

2800

2160

280

A1000

on a basis of one thousand dollars (or one hundred head of cattle) being paid by the Gadamural tribe for each policeman murdered. Ras Taffari and Ras Kassa had asked for more on the ground that the murdered men were Government officials and thus, they argued, a larger sum must be paid in this case than in that of the Somalis at Dire Dawa.

A1000

I did not accept Ras Taffari's arguments in this respect, and I refused to agree to a larger payment ~~which~~ he demanded being made than one thousand dollars (one hundred head of cattle). Thus we eventually compromised on one thousand dollars. I know of no precedent for demanding five hundred pounds (five thousand dollars), but of course it is possible that tribal custom in the Boran country may differ from that in Harrar or in the rest of Abyssinia.

A1000

A1000  
(A1000)

3. Ras Taffari has agreed to authorize the Delegation to give definite decisions on the spot regarding the four questions under consideration by you and them. He added however that, if the Commission should be in doubt upon a big question, they would always be able to telephone to him from Gardula.

4. I enclose biographical notes by Mr. Zaphiro on the members of the Commission. The only man I know personally is Wolde Borhana of whose work at the Special Court His Majesty's Consul and my colleagues speak highly. Indeed we greatly regret his departure, but he never favoured the chaotic methods of the present judge, Magdram Afa Wore and I gather that the latter has considered it safer to rid himself of a subordinate who was too anxious to bring order out of chaos.

I am forwarding copies of this despatch to the Foreign Office and to Nairobi.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. H. BENTINOK

Autome in Adan Ababa dispatch No 48 of March 9th 1927

GABBARA RAID.

Date: On or about September 30th, 1925.

Raiders:

200 or 300 Gallaaba Sanitized  
50 to 60 Abyssinians.

Raid.  
Killed. Wounded.

Counter-Attack.  
Killed. Wounded.

Camelists.

Bandilla.	...	5 men	1	1	6	-
Boran-Hofich	...	2 "	1	1	1	-
(Gara	...	4 "	-	-	2	2
Gabbara.	(Golbo	...	3 "	-	4	-
(Algana	...	...	-	-	3	2
		20 "	2		13	4
		Killed. Grand wounded.				
		total 33				
		Killed 5				
		wounded.				

Stock looted.

Camels.

Hofich	...	1500 - 2000	} Majority female camels.
Gabbara	...	3000 - 3500	
		4500 - 5500	

Major Miles, on commenting on these figures, stated, on the basis of information gathered from natives in Abyssinia, that in his opinion the estimates were excessive and probably 2500 was nearer the mark.

No mention is made of losses in sheep and goats, but Mr. Glenday, in his report of the patrol which inflicted punishment on the raiders, states that -

117 Camels  
2387 Sheep and Goats and  
2 Donkeys

were recovered.

In claiming compensation, therefore, these figures must be taken into account.

The Halubba concerned live according to Major Miles in the sub-province of Dedjmatch Harid, the Governor of Gofa, who was not under Fitaarari Hapta Georgia near the mouth of the Omo River on the North East shore of Lake Rudolf.

173

From a recent letter of Mr. Glenday, it would appear that their activities extend also to the Western side of the Lake and that the name Gelubba includes the two tribes Marille and Dongiro.

In his original report he mentioned that the permanent camp of the raiders was at Melka Odo on Lake Shabli which is estimated to be about 15 miles in Abyssinian territory.

In sum up, the raid cost the Gabbra and kindred tribes 7 men killed and 5 wounded.

Major Allen considers it would be safe to put up their net losses in camels at 3,000. (Taking into account the 117 recovered).

Compensation (blood money) for men killed at the rate of 150 cattle per man killed and 20 cattle per man wounded would make a total of 3,450 cattle or at the rate of £2-5-0 per head of cattle - £7,650.

If camels are valued at £3 per camel, £15,000 will be required as compensation if payment in sterling is demanded.

Total compensation £ 19,650.

From this figure it might be equitable to deduct the value of 2,387 sheep and goats @ 5HS. 7.50 per head or a total of £ 895, which were captured in the punitive patrol of Mr. Glenday and Lieut. Robertson against the raiders.

If these figures are agreed on the total net compensation to be demanded on account of the raid would be £ 18,750.

The figures regarding blood-money and value per head of the various kinds of stock have been supplied by Mr. Glenday on the basis of local custom and local prices.



MEMORANDUM

The following are the names of the Commissioners :-

(1) Margaras Tanna Gashau. A former member of the Abyssinian Mission sent by Maj Yasu to demonstrate with Major Wynne the Southern Frontier, unfortunately he reached Boran two months later with Balambra Anagid who was the Chief of the Commission and who disappeared one night from his tent in Boran and was never heard of again. Tanna Gashau I have known for the last 25 years. He was first Secretary to the Customs House at Harar in the time of Ras Makonnen and when he returned from Boran he was made Magistrate of Wallaga. He held his office for many years. He is the brother of Dejazmach Yigabu who has been lately appointed Governor of Wolamo. He is a clever man and trustworthy.

(2) Abu Walde Zerhan. He was the second judge of the Special Court at Addis Ababa under Margaras Afa Work. He is known to be a just man and liked by many people while at his office as second judge.

(3) Amdey Tadass. He was educated at the Imperial School at Addis Ababa. He was lately clerk of Seble Badalou, Secretary to the Foreign Office. He is a good man.

(4) Abu Ishuqa. A Tigrean agafari at the Special Court at Addis Ababa. He is known to us to be rather hasty and quick tempered man. He ought to be watched. His duties with this Commission are to look at the holders and he should have nothing to do with the investigation.

Philip Bayhro.

In any further communication on this subject, please quote

No. 7882/14/11

and address—no *to any person by name*, but to—

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

*X Pys*

9/180

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,

18th March 1924

RECEIVED  
19 MAR 1927  
COL. OFFICE

Reference to previous correspondence:

*Colonial Office letter No 6  
No 10115/24 of 8th March 1924  
Description of Enclosure.*

Name and Date.	Subject.
<p><i>From</i> <i>Lt. Col. Minister</i> <i>at Addis Ababa</i> <i>No. 46 of 8th Feb</i></p>	<p><i>Raid into British territory</i></p>
<p><i>To</i> <i>do</i> <i>No. 83 of 16th March</i></p>	

*Similar letter sent to*

14 (14964) 2/28 (2)  
(15507) 2/26

Copy

No. 46

(J 611/114/1).

8

His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa presents his compliments to His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and has the honour to transmit herewith copy of the under-mentioned paper.

Date, February 8th, 1927

Reference to previous correspondence:

Foreign Office despatch No. 390 of November 23rd.  
Addis Ababa despatch No. 252 of December 23rd.

Enclosures.

Subject.

Addis Ababa despatch to  
Major Miles of February  
8th 1927.

Special Mission to enquire  
into Raids and other questions  
on Kenya-Abyssinian frontier.

together with Enclosure No.  
1 - Summary of Raids and  
incidents on Kenya-  
Abyssinian frontier.

Addis Ababa telegram to  
Nairobi No. 2 of January  
15th 1927.

Copy.

Enclosure in Addis. Ababa despatch No.46 of the 8th February, 1927

8

No.1.

Addis Ababa,

February 8th, 1927

Sir,

As I have already informed the Governor of Kenya and requested His Excellency to inform you, Ras Taffari has agreed to send a special mission consisting of four officers in whom he has confidence to meet you at Gardula on March 20th to enquire into the raids of which His Majesty's Legation have had cause to complain during the past year. I will let you know the names of the officers in due course. If it is necessary to proceed from Gardula to Hamerkorki, you will be able to decide this with the Commission on the spot, but His Highness thinks that this may not be necessary. From Gardula you will no doubt find it necessary to proceed eastwards in order to enquire into the Gurre (Boran) and Aulihan raids. His Highness is in agreement with this also. Possibly the Commission may be instructed to enquire into the conduct of Grazmach Belatchio and Private Ayella in connection with the robbery of 5,000 shillings, but this will depend upon whether these men are already on their way to Addis Ababa for trial or not. I shall hear about this later on and let you know.

2. For your information and guidance I enclose a brief summary of the correspondence and decisions taken regarding the raids. This was given in translation to Ras Taffari's Foreign Secretary for his guidance. Copies of the previous correspondence with His Highness on these subjects.....

Major Miles,  
Mega.

17 13

subjects are also attached. They should serve to make the position clear to you in case these notes should not all have reached you already. Your joint enquiry will deal with points 1 to 3 on the enclosed summary and possibly with point 5. You will observe that point 4 is to be settled between yourself and Fitaurari Ayella direct.

3. Ras Taffari is giving order to Fitaurari Ayella to accompany you to Gardula for the enquiry and His Highness assures me that he can guarantee your safety. I have told him that you will probably be accompanied by another officer from Kenya - Capt. Glenday. I understand that it is His Highness' intention to send Fitaurari Wolde Gabriel, who is now here, with the Mission to answer on the spot for his alleged conduct.

4. From what the Foreign Secretary has said and from what Ras Taffari has himself said to me, I gather that it is his serious intention to try to reach a definite and final settlement of these vexed questions and to avoid all frontier troubles in the future. I think he is anxious to let his own people and us see that he is better able to look after the southern frontier than was the Fitaurari Hapta Giorgis. I quoted to His Highness the happy settlement reached last year between Nagadras Desta and Major Cheesman of which you may have heard and I expressed the hope that that might be a precedent for the future.

5. I am forwarding copies of this despatch and

of.....

12

33

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5. I am forwarding copies of this despatch and

of.....

134  
of enclosure No.1 to the Foreign Office and  
Nairobi. They are already in possession of copies  
of the nine other enclosures.

I have the honour, etc.,

(Signed) C.H. Bentinck.

Copy.

Enclosure No.1 in Addis Ababa despatch No.1 to Major Miles of February 8th, 1927.

RAIDS.

1. Galubba. Took place in September 1925. His Highness informed in Minister's note dated February 15th 1926. His Highness has agreed to joint enquiry by Major Miles and an Abyssinian officer in whom he has confidence at Hamerkorki or some other suitable place. Officer to reach Megan on March 12th and proceed to spot with Major Miles.
2. Gurre (Boran) raid. Took place in February 1926. Note to His Highness dated June 21st 1926. Fitaurari Wolde Gabriel and some persons accused of being perpetrators are now in Addis Ababa for an enquiry. See His Highness' note dated July 7. His Highness has agreed that the officer who enquires into the Galubba raid, should also make enquiries into this one with Major Miles.
3. Aulihan raids. Occurred on March 11, 17 and 31, 1926. Note to His Highness on the subject dated July 24th 1926. His Highness has agreed that the two above-mentioned officers shall also enquire into this matter.
4. Tribute levied from Boran British subjects. Note to His Highness December 6th and reply dated December 20, As there has evidently been some misunderstanding and as Major Miles was due to reach Mega on January 17, His Majesty's Minister suggested and His Highness agreed, that Major Miles and Fitaurari Ayella should be instructed to settle this matter together.
5. Robbery of 5,000 Shillings (250 pounds) on July 15th 1926. Note to His Highness dated November 26 and reply dated December 1st. Grasmach Belatchio and Private Ayella ordered to Addis Ababa for trial.



Enclosure in Addis Ababa despatch No.46 of February 8th 1927.

Copy of Addis Ababa telegram to Nairobi No.2 of January 15th 1927.

To

Governor,

Nairobi.

Your telegram January 6th. Ras Taffari hopes to arrange for officer with authority and enjoying his confidence to reach Mega by March 12th, but we both question whether Hamerkorki North of Lake Stafania would not be more suitable place than Moyale for enquiry. He will consider about place and let me know in a few days. He agrees that same officer should also make enquiry with Major Miles into Gurreh (Boran) raid which took place in February 1926 and concerning which Fitaurari Wolde Gabriel has been summoned to Addis Ababa, and Aulihan raids which occurred last March.

My telegram December 24th.

Ras Taffari will give instructions to Fitaurari Ayella to settle this matter with Major Miles.

Copy

137

No. 63

(J 502/114/1).

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W. 1.

16th March, 1927.

Sir,

Under cover of your despatch No. 46 of the 8th February you furnished me with a copy of the instructions issued by you to His Majesty's Consul at Koga on the occasion of his meeting with the Abyssinian special mission despatched by Ras Tafari to enquire into the ~~causes~~ which His Majesty's Legation have had cause to complain during the last two years.

2. I have now received the enclosed letter from the Colonial Office which also deals with the proposed meeting. I am causing a copy of your despatch under reference to be forwarded to that department who will see that the first meeting is not to take place at Koga, as they thought, but at Gardula. As regards the ~~order~~ ~~issued~~ by the Governor of Kenya, you need take no immediate action as you will see that a copy has been supplied to Major Miles who will no doubt make use of it in his dealings with the Abyssinian commissioners. Until the results of these discussions are known it will not be necessary to present any claim to the Abyssinian Government.

I am, with great truth and regard,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Charles H. Bontinck, Esq., C.M.G.,

etc., etc., etc.

Addis Ababa.

8  
188

10115/27

26 March 1927

Mr. Mackay 28/3/27

Mr. Allen 2/4/27

Mr.

Mr. D. J. Harding

X Sir A. Spry

Sir J. Shackleton

Sir G. Grindal

Sir O. Dabls

Sir S. Wilson

Mr. Ormsby-Gore

Earl of Clarendon

Mr. Amery

0.2  
24.11.27  
0.25

10 JULY 1927

DRAFT.

Memorandum  
to

for  
in minute

copy to Mr 492

I am etc to refer to former  
letter No J 332/114/1 of

Feb 27th in para 2 of

which it is suggested

that H.M. Minister

at Adir Adefa might

be authorized to present  
request

to His Britannic Majesty's  
Ambassador in London

for claims in respect

of damages committed

by Aborigine natives

in the British territory as soon  
as the latest form of his land from  
the Colonial Office concerned

It is pointed out  
that in present case  
in some cases the claim

in the Aborigine natives

regards  
Mr. Mackay thinks that he  
wishes to see for the Secretary  
of Chamberlain to decide, but for  
his part, he is disposed to think that  
as there are certain advantages  
in maintaining the present  
arrangement.

- Mr.
- Mr.
- Mr.
- Mr. E. J. Harding.
- Sir O. Strachey.
- Sir J. Shuckburgh.
- Sir G. Grindle.
- Sir O. Davis.
- Sir S. Wilson.
- Mr. Ormsby-Gore.
- Earl of Clarendon.
- Mr. Amery.

**DRAFT.**

that this is more likely

to be covered by Hong

decide in such cases

a demand named for

appeared to have

to left to his feet

his change affected to

to the international adv. abets

to decide

I am

(Signed) H. T. ALLEN,

for Under Secretary of State,

In any further communication  
on this subject, please state  
No. J 428/22/1  
and address  
not to any person by name,  
but to—  
The Under Secretary of State,  
Foreign Office,  
London, S.W.1.

RECEIVED  
25 FEB 1927  
COL. OFFICE

FOREIGN OFFICE.

S.W.1.

24th February, 1927.

Sir,

486  
7476  
K16

With reference to the letter from this department of the 22nd of November last, regarding Abyssinian raids, I am directed by Secretary Sir Austen Chamberlain to request you to inform Mr. Secretary Amery that, according to a recent despatch from His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa, Ras Taffari is appointing a commission to proceed to the Boran country to investigate, in conjunction with His Majesty's Consul at Mega, the various raids of which the Government of Kenya have had cause to complain.

2. Mr. Amery will recall that the country from which raids have most frequently emanated in the past was under the jurisdiction of the late Minister for War, the Fitaurari Hapta Giorgis. These provinces are apparently unlikely to be assigned to any one else for about a year, but, when this happens, it will be for the Central Government to appoint the various Governors. Meanwhile, Ras Taffari in Mr. Bentinck's opinion seems to be most anxious to avoid all cause for friction with His Majesty's Government and their colonial representatives.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

*John Murray*

The Under-Secretary of State  
Colonial Office.

Mr. Seel. 29.2.27.

Mr. Allen 1/3

Mr. Wachtel 1/3

Mr. E. J. Harding

Sir O. Strachey

Sir J. Shuckburgh

Sir G. Grindle

Sir C. Davis

Sir S. Wilson

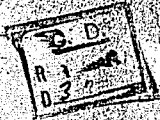
Mr. Ormsby-Gore

Earl of Clarendon

Mr. Amery

Ans'd  
no. 9

X 10 105 (27) Kenya



8 March 1927

- please p. 2 to agree Sir

DRAFT.

The U.S. of S.  
Foreign Office.

With reference to para  
4 of the letter from this  
Dep't. No. 7936/17 of the  
15<sup>th</sup> of January last, I  
am etc. to transmit to you,  
to be laid before Secretary  
Sir Austen Chamberlain,  
the acc<sup>y</sup> copy of a schedule  
which has been received  
from the Governor of Kenya  
setting out the compensation  
to be demanded from the  
Abyssinian Gov<sup>t</sup> in  
respect of the roads into

Schedule (1<sup>st</sup> enclos to No 4) D  
Note (3<sup>rd</sup> enclos to No 4) D

Rec'd to Mr Wachtel  
for S

Kenya Territory which were reported in his despatches of the 15<sup>th</sup> of May and the 24<sup>th</sup> of June, 1926. Copies of these despatches were communicated to you under cover of letters from this Dept. No. 4985/26 of the 24<sup>th</sup> of June, and No. 577/26 of the 1<sup>st</sup> of August, respectively.

2. Sir Austen Chamberlain will observe that the first two raids specified in the schedule are those reported in the Governor's despatch of the 15<sup>th</sup> of May, and the third to be the Nelson's the patch enclosed with letter No J.3067/20/11 of the 22<sup>nd</sup> of Nov<sup>r</sup> as the "Boran" raids. The other three raids in

K 7936/26

- Mr.
- Mr. E. J. Harding.
- Sir C. Strachey.
- Sir J. Shuckburgh.
- Sir G. Grindle.
- Sir C. Davis.
- Sir S. Wilson.
- Mr. Ormsby-Gore.
- Earl of Clarendon.
- Mr. Amery.

DRAFT.

~~Classified~~  
~~Original~~  
~~Copy~~  
~~Copy~~  
~~Copy~~  
~~Copy~~

mentioned in the Schedule are those reported in Sir Edward Grey's despatch of the 24<sup>th</sup> of June, and described in the Nelson's despatch of the "Aulok" raids. Mr. Amery presumes that the schedule can be corrected in the light of the above.

in respect of each of the orders of raids, which has been presented in accordance with para. 5 of the letter of this Dept. No. K 7936/26 of the 15<sup>th</sup> of January.

at the Minister's discretion

3. I am also to refer to the letter from this Dept. No. X 8093/26 of the

15<sup>th</sup> of January, and to  
State that the Gov<sup>t</sup> of <sup>Kenya</sup> has  
how reported that Major  
Niles, H. P. Consul at  
Moga, has been appointed  
British representative to  
enquire in conjunction  
with Mr. Glenday, into  
the raids perpetrated by  
the Gelubba, or the Gabbra  
tribe (the raids described  
by Mr. Maclean in his  
despatch above mentioned  
as the "Glabba" raid)  
and by Abyssinians and  
Aulihan Somalis on the  
tribes of the Mandera  
district (the "Gurrah" Boran  
and the "Aulihan"  
raids). Major Niles  
has been furnished with  
a copy of the Schedule

Mr. E. J. Harding.  
Mr.  
Mr.

Mr. E. J. Harding.  
Sir O. Strachey.  
Sir J. Shuckburgh.  
Sir G. Grindle.  
Sir O. Davis.  
Sir S. Wilson.  
Mr. Ormsby-Gore.  
Earl of Clarendon.  
Mr. Amery.

DRAFT.

Gelubba (or "Galabba")

143  
mentioned enclosed with  
his letter. The Governor  
adds that it is hoped that  
the meeting with Abyssinian  
representatives will  
take place at Mogale and  
it is understood that  
arrangements have been  
made for it to be held  
on the 12<sup>th</sup> of March. It  
will be observed from the  
foregoing that with only  
<sup>as originally contemplated,</sup>  
the "Gabbra" raid, but  
also the "Gurrah" (Boran)  
and the "Aulihan" raids  
will be discussed at the  
meeting. Mr. Amery  
recommends that this has  
been arranged with the  
concurrence of H. P. Maclean  
at Addis Ababa.

4. I am also to enclose  
for Sir Austin Chamberlain's use  
a copy of a Note which has



been received from the Govt  
of Kenya, giving the results  
of a discussion held at  
Nairobi on the 6<sup>th</sup> of Jan<sup>y</sup>  
at which Mr W. C. Bottomley,  
C.B., C.M.G., D.B.E. of their  
Dept<sup>r</sup>. was present, regarding  
various matters affecting  
Kenya  
the Abyssinian frontier.

I am to take  
this opportunity to ~~ack~~  
ack. the receipt of your  
letter No J. 232/114/1 of  
the 17<sup>th</sup> of February. ~~to~~  
to which a separate reply  
will shortly be sent

(Signed) H. T. ALLEN,

for Under Secretary of State.

to political considerations, to decide on his own responsibility whether to present any reasonable claim which the Kenya Government may put forward. Under such an arrangement reference would only be made to the Secretaries of State if the Minister and the Governor disagreed as to the advisability of presenting a claim in any given instance.

3. I am to enquire whether Mr. Amery concurs in the above suggestion in which case the necessary instructions will be sent to Mr. Bentinok.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

*John Murray*



KENYA.

No. 58

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
NAIROBI,  
KENYA.

4/146

RECEIVED  
14 FEB 1927  
COL. OFFICE

21st January, 1927.

Sir,

In reference to your telegram of the 31st of December last requesting the submission of separate schedules of compensation claimed in respect of the raids into the Mandera district which were reported to you in my despatches of the 15th May and 24th June respectively,

I have the honour to transmit a revised schedule giving the information in the manner required and amending some of the figures given in my telegrams of the 3rd and 16th of September. A summary is also attached.

2. Major Miles, who has been in Nairobi recently, has been appointed British representative to enquire, in conjunction with Mr. Glenday, into the raids perpetrated by the Gelubba on the Gabbra tribe and by Abyssinians and Aulihan Somalis on the tribes of the Mandera district. He has been given a copy of the afore-mentioned schedule.

3. It is hoped that the meeting will take place at Moyale.

4. In this connection I transmit a Memorandum of a meeting held at Government House in which the question of the above raids and other kindred matters were discussed with Mr. Bottomley.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

*[Signature]*

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE  
LIEUTENANT COLONEL L.C.M.S. AMERY, P.O., M.P.,  
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, LONDON, S.W.

*Copy Schedule - memo*  
MAR 1927  
MAR 26  
MAR 26  
Schedule 577426  
Summary  
\* 7.0

H A N D E R A

SUMMARY OF FIVE DIFFERENT RAIDS.

ITEM	NO.	RATE IN CATTLE etc.	COMPENSATION IN STERLING.
<u>Killed</u>			£.
Police	3	500	1500
Men	7	100 cattle	1575
Women	2	50 cattle	225
<u>Wounded</u>			
Police	1	100	100
Men	3	50 cattle	135
Women	1	10 cattle	22
<u>Stock</u>			
Cattle	3090		3983
Camels	562		248
Sheep & Goats	2680		968
			<u>£. 13726</u>

CONFIDENTIAL:

148

MEETING HELD AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE ON THE 8TH  
JANUARY, 1927.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Governor,  
Mr. W.C. Bottomley, C.B., C.M.G.,  
The Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary,  
The Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary,  
Major A.T. Miles, D.S.O., M.C.,  
Mr. S.H. La Fontaine.

AGENDA:

- (a) Mandera raids - Compensation.
- (b) Gabbra raids - Compensation.
- (c) Southern Frontier of Abyssinia.
- (d) Pacification of Northern Frontier Province.
- (e) Repatriation.
- (f) Status of "Tenants" on British side.

(a) and (b) --- MANDERA AND GABBERA RAIDS.

The arrangements-as detailed in telegram of the 4th January, 1927, viz:- That an Abyssinian officer meet Major Miles at Mega on March 12th and that they proceed together to hold a joint enquiry at Moyale, were approved by His Excellency.

Major Miles was given a free hand to make the best arrangements he could on the basis of the schedules (already compiled) of the various claims.

(c) SOUTHERN FRONTIER OF ABYSSINIA.

There appeared to be no need for any immediate action in this regard though it was noted that the Salient Gaddaduma - Dawa River - Bil Wak was dangerously situated in respect of Abyssinian, Marehan and Aulihan tribes and was costly in respect of troops and transport of food. Save in the matter of the sphere of influence no real advantage appeared to derive from its being retained.

Should subsequently some concession be required towards Abyssinia, say in respect of a good boundary in the region of the Boma Plateau or elsewhere, this area might be borne in mind.

(d) PACIFICATION OF THE NORTHERN FRONTIER PROVINCE.

The only danger is external: noted that Government's general policy is to move its military forces Eastward leaving the centre and West to be defended by Police. The "Saturation" policy met with general agreement and it was further agreed that closer settlement along the border could be encouraged advantageously and that the best course would be to sink wells in areas where the existing grazing could not be utilized for lack of water. The difficulty lay in the lack of funds and the imposition of taxation was regarded as very desirable though it was recognised that care must be taken in that connection having regard to the Somaliland experience. Mr. Butler to be consulted on his return from the Abyssinian border.

The difficulty in regard to cattle quarantine, cattle being the only source of wealth was recognised. Sheep, however, could be exported and a certain amount of taxation could be paid in bullocks which would be credited as rations.

(e) REPATRIATION.

It was agreed that forcible measures could not be adopted. There is no objection to the Abyssinians trying to persuade their people to return as suggested by Mr. Zaphiro. Assistance to this end to be given, if asked.

(f) THE "TENANTS"

The Treaty of 1907 is binding in this respect, but a

complication will arise from the fact that children born in the Northern Frontier Province are British subjects.

In general regard to the question of closer population of the Northern Frontier Province, His Excellency directed that a rough economic survey be made shewing population human and cattle, water supplies, etc., areas densely, partially or in no way utilized, being indicated.

-----:-----

- Mr. Seal 5/2/27
- Mr. Pochting 7/2/27
- Mr. Allen
- Mr. E. J. Hayward
- Sir O. Strachey
- Sir J. Shuckburgh
- Sir G. Grindle
- Sir C. Davis
- Sir S. Wilson
- Mr. Ormsby-Gore
- Earl of Clarendon
- Mr. Amery

*Amery*  
*nos 5 & 7*  
*[Signature]*

X. 10115/27 Kenya.



11 Feb. 1927

**DRAFT.**

The U.S.S.  
 F.O.

Contra. v. minute.

Sign off  
 copy to Gov 144

I am etc. to ack. the receipt  
 of your letter No J 1157114/1,  
 of the 31<sup>st</sup> of January,  
 transmitting ~~copy~~ a  
 copy of a despatch which  
 has been addressed to  
 H.M.'s Minister at Addis  
 Ababa regarding  
 certain recent raids  
 by Abyssinians into  
 Kenya.

2. With regard to  
 para 2 of the despatch  
 enclosed with your letter,  
 Mr Amery thanks it.

*C. Fragg*  
 to Gov. enclosing 10115 Kenya  
 & A-10 copy



unnecessary further to discuss

the terms of the schedule

of compensation which

was enclosed with the letter

from this Dept. No X6871/26,

of the 22nd of September last, in view of the fact that the Govt

I am, however, to observe

that the statement in the

last sentence of that

paragraph, ~~is~~ that the

two policemen who lost their

lives on the 31st March were

included with the civilians,

is not, in point of fact,

correct, the figures in the

schedule have, been based

upon a telegram from the

Govt of 16th Sept in which it was clearly

stated that ~~the~~ ~~figures~~ should

be made <sup>in respect of</sup> eight persons

men killed and three

police killed.

of Kenya has now been asked  
to furnish separate schedules  
of compensation demanded  
in respect of each <sup>of the</sup> raids in question.

3. As regards paragraph  
2 of your letter, Mr. Amery  
concur with Sir Austen  
Chamberlain, that,  
<sup>in any case,</sup>  
when it has been decided  
to demand compensation  
from the Abyssinian Govt.  
in respect of damage done  
by raiders from Abyssinian  
territory, the details of  
the compensation demanded  
should be left for arrangement  
direct between the Govt. of  
Kenya and His Majesty's Minister  
at Addis Ababa. He  
assumes, however, that  
this will not affect the  
present procedure whereby,  
when the Governor of Kenya  
<sup>is of opinion</sup>  
considers that compensation  
should be claimed from  
the Abyssinian Govt. in respect  
of a raid, he ~~refers~~ to

to report the <sup>to report it</sup> with a statement of the facts,  
facts in the first instance  
to His Majesty the S. J. S.  
for the Colonies, with a  
view to His Majesty's  
Government considering  
the question whether a  
claim shall be presented.

4 Copies of your letter  
and its enclosure, and of  
their reply, are being  
communicated to the  
acting Gov<sup>r</sup> of Kenya  
for her information.

for the ... of State

any further communication  
on this subject, please quote

No. J 115/114/1.

and address

not to any person by name,

but to

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

RECEIVED  
2 FEB 1927  
COL. OFFICE

3/1  
153  
FOREIGN OFFICE.

S.W.1.

31st January, 1927.

Sir,

40 Kenya

With reference to your letter No. 7936/27 of the 15th instant, regarding Abyssinian raids into Kenya, I am directed by Secretary Sir Austen Chamberlain to request you to lay before Mr. Secretary Amery the accompanying copy of a despatch on this subject which he has addressed to His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa.

2. Sir Austen Chamberlain hopes that Mr. Amery will see his way to allow the Governor of Kenya some measure of discretionary power so as to enable His Excellency in future to arrange direct with Mr. Bentinck as regard to the presentation to the Abyssinian Government of such claims as he may desire to put forward and the disposal of any sums which it may be possible to recover.

Hand. 21 FEB 1927  
copy to be kept

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

John Murray

The Under Secretary of State,  
Colonial Office.

No. 24.

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

(J 115/114/1)

January 29th, 1927.

(1)

Sir,

With reference to Mr. Maclean's despatch No. 213 of the 31st October regarding Abyssinian raids into Kenya, I transmit to you, herewith, a copy of a further letter on this subject from the Colonial Office.

2. It appears from this letter that the schedule enclosed in my despatch No. 330 of the 29th September related both to the "Gurreh" (Boran) raid of February last (item 5) and to the Aulihan raids of March 11th to 31st (items 1 - 4 inclusive). As you will see from my despatch No. 219 of the 29th June last, at first only two policemen were reported as having lost their lives in the Gurreh raid; subsequently, as implied in the third sentence of paragraph 4 of the enclosed Colonial Office letter, the Governor reported a third death: this accounts for the three policemen mentioned in item 5 of the schedule. The title of item 4 of the schedule "Tribesmen and women....." may perhaps have appeared misleading as the two policemen who lost their lives on the 31st March were included with the civilians.

3. This schedule you will see is now to be replaced by others which the Governor of Kenya has been instructed to furnish. I leave to your discretion the choice of opportunity of presenting these when they are received.

4. Confusion such as that which has arisen in the present

Charles H. Bennett, Esq., C.M.G.,  
etc., etc., etc.,  
Addin. Admin.

present instance is less likely to occur in the future if such questions form the subject of direct communication between you and the Governor. I am prepared to leave you wide discretion in the matter and it will be generally sufficient if you furnish me with copies of essential documents, such as notes to the Abyssinian Government, only referring to me when you are in doubt as to some political issue. I am suggesting in a letter of which I enclose a copy that the Colonial Office should allow the Governor of Kenya to use his discretion to a similar extent.

I am, with great truth and regard,

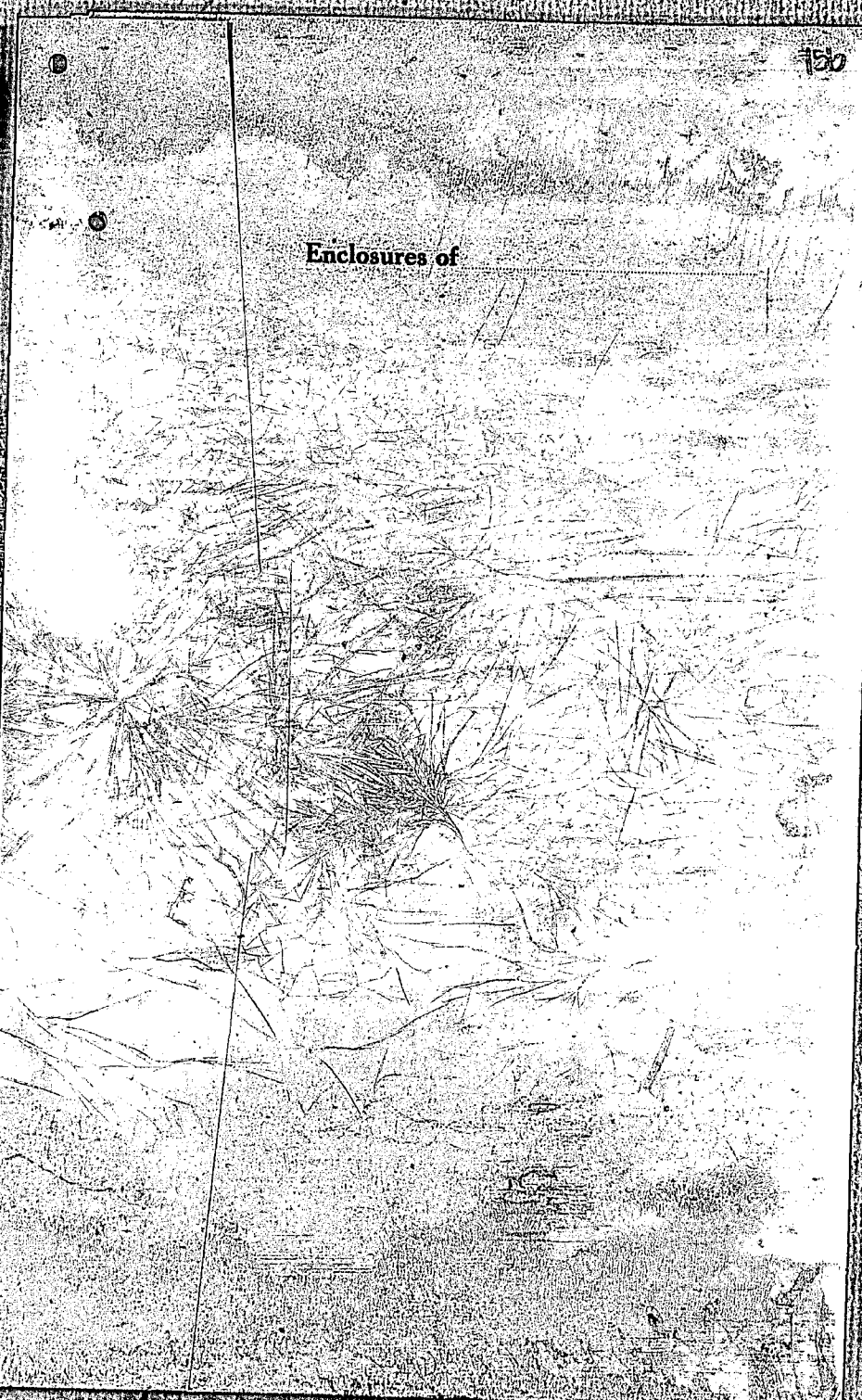
Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(For the Secretary of State)

(Sd.) JOHN MURRAY.

**Enclosures of**



SCHEDULE OF ARMED RAIDS INTO TURKANA DISTRICT, 1915 ONWARDS.

Period	Perpetrators	Place	Stock, etc. looted	Kenya Civilian Casualties	Enemy Casualties	Remarks
January 1916	Tapossa	Zingote	Considerable quantity; details unknown; Some re-captured.	Heavy, details unknown.	Heavy, details unknown.	
April 1917	Abyssinians, Swahilis and Northern Turkana;	Lorugumu			1 Abyssinian killed.	No details available as to casualties or stock taken.
May 1917	Northern Riflemen and Donyiro	25 miles from Lokiriana				Enemy estimated 400 strong. Heavy punishment inflicted on them by Captain Rayne, 1/5th K.A.R.
December 1917 - June 1918.	During this period the Labor Patrol, composed of Sudan and Kenya troops with levies from Kenya tribes, undertook punitive measures on the Sudan-Uganda (now Sudan-Kenya) boundary in Northern Turkana. An amount of stock was captured and numerous casualties inflicted on Abyssinian, Turkana and other polyglot Northern Riflemen. Certain casualties were suffered by the Sudan-Kenya force. The details of this Patrol are omitted as the territory concerned was not then Kenya, but Sudan-Uganda, and the incursions made were of the nature of border warfare.					
September 1923	Abyssinians and Armed Northern Turkana	Lokiket, near Loima.			4 Abyssinians, 4 Armed Turkana, 1 Abyssinian captured.	Abyssinian poaching party. Arms and Ivory taken were - 11 rifles, fusil gras, 485 rounds ammunition, fusil gras, 40 rounds ammunition .303; 1 pistol; 3 elephant tusks.
November 1923	Abyssinians led by Kanyazmatch Laku.	Nakalele	Cattle 300 Donkeys 70 Sheep and Goats numerous.	3 males killed. Many wounded.	Nil	Kanyazmatch Laku had accompanied Mr. Consul Hodson on a visit to the Kenya post of Kakuma and perpetrated this outrage on his return journey.
December 1924	Tapossa and Northern Riflemen.	Zingote	Cattle 2000 Donkeys 18 Sheep & Goats. 200	Killed:- Males 10 Females 50 Children 46 Wounded:- Women & Children 41.		
February 1925	Tapossa (and Raid)	Zingote		Killed:- Males 5 Females 3 Children 17	Killed:- Northern Riflemen 8. Wounded:- Killed:- Tapossa 43	Raiders followed up by Lt. McConnell who inflicted heavy casualties and re-captured 340 cattle, 23 donkeys and 3000 sheep and goats. 200 rounds of .303 ammunition - 1 .303 rifle captured.
March - April 1927	Donyiro	Turkana in neighbourhood of Kenya-Sudan boundary North of Lotogipi Swamp.	Very numerous, details unknown.	Estimated at about 100		Donyiro and Turkana had hitherto been living at peace and in close contact.

NOTE: The Turkana and Northern Riflemen mentioned as perpetrators of these raids are brigands living for the most part in Abyssinian and Sudan Territory with a centre at Maji in Abyssinia. They are distinct from the Turkana tribesmen proper and the expression Northern Riflemen includes Abyssinians, renegade Turkana, Donyiro, Tapossa, etc. with a sprinkling of other East African races.

no b.

no b.

no b.

no b.

Apr. 1926/1928

X. 10370/17/1928

Apr. 28 1925

Apr. 29 1925

X. 10254/17 in enclosure

see file of last details



SCHEDULE OF ARMED RAIDS INTO TURKANA DISTRICT, 1915 ONWARDS.

Period	Perpetrators	Place	Stock, etc. looted	Kenya Civilian Casualties	Enemy Casualties	Remarks
January 1916	Tapossa	Zingote	Considerable quantity, details unknown. Some re-captured.	Heavy, details unknown.	Heavy, details unknown.	
April 1917	Abyssinians, Swahilis and Northern Turkana	Lorugumu			1 Abyssinian killed.	No details available as to casualties or stock taken.
May 1917	Northern Riflemen and Donyiro	25 miles from Lokiriana				Enemy estimated 400 strong. Heavy punishment inflicted on them by Captain Bayne, 1/5th K.A.R.
December 1917 - June 1918	During this period the Labur Patrol, composed of Sudan and Kenya troops with levies from Kenya tribes, undertook punitive measures on the Sudan-Uganda (now Sudan-Kenya) boundary in Northern Turkana. An amount of stock was captured and numerous casualties inflicted on Abyssinian, Turkana and other polyglot Northern Riflemen. Certain casualties were suffered by the Sudan-Kenya force. The details of this Patrol are omitted as the territory concerned was not then Kenya, but Sudan-Uganda, and the incursions made were of the nature of border warfare.					
September 1923	Abyssinians and Armed Northern Turkana	LoKiket, near Loima.			4 Abyssinians, 4 Armed Turkana, 1 Abyssinian captured.	Abyssinian poaching party. Arms and Ivory taken were:- 11 rifles, fusil gras, 466 rounds ammunition, fusil gras, 40 rounds ammunition .303, 1 pistol, 5 elephant tusks.
November 1923	Abyssinians led by Kanyazmatch Laku.	Nakalele	Cattle 300 Donkeys 70 Sheep and Goats numerous.	3 males killed. Many wounded.	Nil	Kanyazmatch Laku had accompanied Mr. Consul Hodson on a visit to the Kenya post of Kakuma and perpetrated this outrage on his return journey.
December 1924	Tapossa and Northern Riflemen.	Zingote	Cattle 2000 Donkeys 18 Sheep & Goats 200	Killed:- Males 10 Females 50 Children 46 Wounded:- Women & Children 41.		
February 1925	Tapossa (and Raid)	Zingote		Killed:- Males 5 Females 3 Children 17	Killed:- Northern Riflemen 8. Wounded:- 5.	Raiders followed up by Lt. McConnell who inflicted heavy casualties and re-captured 340 cattle, 23 donkeys and 3000 sheep and goats. 200 rounds of .303 ammunition - 1 .303 rifle captured.
March - April 1927	Donyiro	Turkana in neighbourhood of Kenya-Sudan boundary North of Lotogipi Swamp.	Very numerous, details unknown.	Estimated at about 100		Donyiro and Turkana had hitherto been living at peace and in close contact.

no li

no li

no li

Apr. 1924/1918

X. 1037/27

lyn. 28 4/25

lyn. 194 2/15

X. 1025/27

NOTE: The Turkana and Northern Riflemen mentioned as perpetrators of these raids are brigands living for the most part in Abyssinian and Sudan Territory with a centre at Maji in Abyssinia. They are distinct from the Turkana tribesman proper and the expression Northern Riflemen includes Abyssinians, renegade Turkana, Donyiro, Tapossa, etc. with a sprinkling of other East African races.

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of  
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SCHEDULE OF ARMED RAIDS INTO MANDERA DISTRICT, 1926 ONWARDS.

STATEMENT B

Period	Perpetrators	Place	Stock etc. looted	Kenya Civilian Casualties	Enemy Casualties	Remarks
January 1926	6 Abyssinian Soldiers	Golja	Camels 12 Rifles 4 Sheep and Goats 40/50 and various other items.			These Abyssinian Soldiers were reported to H.M.'s Consul at Mega to be acting under the authority of Pitaurari Walde Gabriel. <i>Op. 4985/26</i>
January 1926	8 Abyssinian Soldiers		1 Elephant killed			
February 1926	9 Abyssinian Soldiers	Nr. Banissa	Sheep and Goats 40/50 and various other items.	1 Gurre.		1 Kenya Police killed. 1 Kenya Police died of wounds. 1 Kenya Police severely wounded. These Abyssinian soldiers were reported to H.M.'s Consul at Mega to be acting under the authority of Pitaurari Walde Gabriel. <i>Op. 4985/26</i>
February 1926	12 Abyssinian Soldiers under Walde Gabriel's right hand men; Aba Woyamu.	Dadacha Korma Aden.	Camels 4 Sheep and Goats 21 Rifles 2			These Abyssinian soldiers were reported to H.M.'s Consul at Mega to be acting under the authority of Pitaurari Walde Gabriel. <i>Op. 4985/26</i>
March 11th 1926.	25 Somali (Aulihan) from Abyssinian Territory.	Gombissa	Cattle 200			<i>Op. 4985/26</i>
March 17th 1926.	150-200 Somali (Aulihan) from Abyssinian Territory.	Birchika	Cattle 450 Sheep and Goats 2,500	Killed:- Men 2 Women 2 Wounded:- Men 2 Women 1		<i>Op. 5772/26</i> - do -
March 31st 1926	400 Somali (Aulihan) from Abyssinian Territory.	Kalicha	Camels 500-600 Cattle 2,500 Sheep and Goats 100 also police rifle, barramils, rations and kit of 8 askaris.	4 Gurre	1 Aulihan	1 Kenya Police Askari killed. 1 Kenya Police Guide killed. 2,100 camels recovered - do -
January 1927	25 Somali (Aulihan) Afgab from Italian Territory.	Birchika			Killed:- 2 Wounded 2 one of whom was captured.	Driven off by Kenya Police picket, raiding party reported to have had 16 rifles. <i>See no. 17 M X.10115/27</i>

SCHEDULE OF ARMED RAIDS INTO MARSABIT DISTRICT - 1926 ONWARDS.

Period	Perpetrators	Place	Stock etc. looted	Civilian Casualties	Kenya Enemy Casualties	Remarks
June 24th 1927.	Abyssinians	Bagaga	1 Camel 18 Sheep and Goats 1 Rifle		4 killed - various wounded	1 Kenya Policeman killed. wounded. 3 Kenya Policemen

No. 26 a X. 1011/27

to	Date	Leader of Raid	Abyssinian Chief	Tribe raided	Section of Tribe	Native men		Native women		Camels looted	Sheep & goats looted	Cattle looted	ANALYSIS OF HANDEERA RAIDS - INCLUDING STATEMENT OF COMPENSATION CLAIMED				Total of cattle looted & claimed in compensation	Equivalent in £ stg at 22.5 per head
						Killed	Wounded	Killed	Wounded				Compensation at 100 cattle per man killed	Compensation at 50 cattle per woman killed	Compensation at 20 head of cattle per man wounded	Compensation at 10 head of cattle per woman wounded		
	Feb. 1926	Terfi, Bayena & Balissa Abyssinians	Valde Gabriel	British subjects	at Gola					12	40							
	do.	Aba Kuraha, Valde Eise, Bayena, Gabre-Hiriam, Valde-Tarik, Mangasha, Aba Wayamu, Aba Bera	do.	Gurre near Handissa			1				40				20		20	45
	Mar. 1926	25 Aulihan Somalis	do.	Gurre	Gambura							140						315
	do.	150/200 do.	do.	do.	Gundie	2	2	2	1	2500		450	20	100	40	10	340	1500
	do.	400 do.	do.	do.	Kalicha	5				550		2500	50			500	2612	
						7	3	2	1	562	3850	3090	70	100	60	10	870	3980
																	3410	3710

RAIDS BY AULIHAN

(TOTALS)

16 Total no. of cattle claimed in compensation for casualties	17 Total of cattle looted & claimed in compensation	18 Equivalent in £ stg. at £2.8s. per head	19 Value in £ stg. of animals looted	20 Value in £ stg. of sheep looted @ £5.00 per head	21 Number of Police killed	22 Number of Police wounded	23 Compensation at £500 per policeman killed and £100 per Policeman wounded	24 Grand total of compensation to be demanded	25 Remarks
		48	16				63	Figures of blood-money & value of stock supplied by Mr. Glenday & based on local int. customs & prices	
20	20	45	15		2	1	2100		1160
AD	NOB-LEE								
350	140	375 225					215		
500	500	1500 2820	938 500		1		500		9450
870	3480 4410	5910 6620 8910	2248	765 500	3	1	1600	13766 14820	

160

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Date	Leader of Raid.	Abyssinian Chief.	Troop	Region	Native men killed.	Native women killed.	Camels looted.	Sheep & Cattle looted.	Goats looted.	Compensation per man killed.	Compensation per woman killed.	Compensation per head of cattle.	Compensation per head of goat.	Total No. of cattle obtained in compensation.	Total No. of goats obtained in compensation.	Total casualties.
Feb. 1926.	Tarfi, Bayona, & Halissa, Abyssiniana.	Walde-Gabriel	British	Golja.			12	40								
do.	Abu Kuracha, Waldo Elias, Bayona, Gabra-Miriam, Walde-Tarik, Mangacha, Abu Hayana, Abu Horn.	do	Gurre	Banissa.	1			40								20
Mar. 1926.	25 Aulihan Somalis.	do	Gurre	Gura	3	0	0		140							
do	150/200 do.	do.	do.	do.	2	3	2	1	2500	450	200	100	40	10	350	600
do	400 do.	do	do	do.	3			550	2500	500					500	800
					7	3	2	1	562	2580	3070	700	100	60	870	396

RAIDS BY AULIHAN SOMALIS

Analysis of Mandera Raids - Including statement of

13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Compensation per woman killed.	Compensation per man wounded.	Compensation per woman killed.	Compensation per man wounded.	Total No. of cattle claimed in compensation for casualties.	Total No. of cattle looted & claimed in compensation.	Equivalent in £. stg. at £. 2-5 sh. per head.
				20	20	45

compensation claimed.

19	20	21	22
Value in £. stg. of camels looted.	Value in £. stg. of sheep looted Shs. 7.50 per head.	No. of Police killed.	No. of Police wounded.
48	15	2	1

23	24	25
Compensation at £50 per policeman killed and £100 per policeman wounded.	Grand total of compensation to be demanded.	Remarks.
2300	2300	

RAIDS BY FULIHAN SOMALIS.

100	40	10	350	800	1800	928
			500	3000	6750	2200
100	60	10	670	3960	8910	2248

	515
	1730
500	2450
2800	13720

January 1937

Compensation  
at \$10 per  
police  
kill, and  
\$100 per police  
man wounded.

Grand total  
of compensa-  
tion to be  
demanded.

Remarks

2

63

~~Amount of money  
to value in case supplied  
by Mr. Olinde A. Ross  
and Mr. Olinde A. Ross  
of the~~

318

1730

500

1450

1400

13788

January 1937



REPORT OF THE  
BRITISH DELEGATES TO THE  
ABYSSINIAN COMMISSION  
1927

I N D E X .

PART I. RECORD OF CONFERENCE'S WORK.

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PART III. RECOMMENDATIONS.

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- Delimitation Page 2.
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- Demand for return of Emigrants. Page 6.
- Position West of Lake Rudolf. Page 8.
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- Appendix 2. Letters to, and from the Abyssinian Mission.
- Appendix 3. Details of Claims against the Aulihan.
- Appendix 4. Claims for certain Boman 'Tenants'.
- Appendix 5. Interview with Gebat.
- Appendix 6. Claims against the Gelubba.
- Appendix 7. Evidence of Baggara Encounter.
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- Appendix 9. Details of assessment of Claims.
- Appendix 10. Boundary question in Gurre.

P R E F A C E.

Of the many raids and persecutions from which the inhabitants of the Northern Frontier District have suffered at the hands of Abyssinian subjects during the last 20 years the most severe have come either from the north-east corner of Lake Rudolf or from across the Daua river; and the last ones of importance were the Gelubba raid on the Gabbra in September, 1925, and the Aulihan attacks on the Gurre early in 1926.

It is notable that throughout these years neither the Kenya Government nor the natives under their protection have received any material reparation or even alleviation although strong diplomatic representations have been made unceasingly at Addis Abeba. More remarkable still is the fact that no compensation whatsoever has been paid for Captain Aylmer's death at Gedir or the wounding of Captain Lloyd-Jones at Lano. When therefore the late Fituari Hapta Giorgis (and later H.I.H. Ras Tafferi) offered to send important delegates down to the Frontier to investigate - conjointly with British representatives - the facts and causes of these recent raids, the proposal was received with satisfaction although considerable doubt existed that anything tangible would result.

After considerable negotiations between Addis Abeba and Nairobi it was arranged that an Ethiopian Mission consisting of Ngadras Gashu Tanna, Ato Walde Birhan, Ato Zauzey Todessa and Ato Murutts should proceed early in 1926 to Mega for this purpose. Mr. S. Consul for Southern Abyssinia, Major A.T. Milcs, D.S.O., M.C., was appointed British representative and Mr. V.G. Glenday, Administrative Officer, Kenya Colony, was ordered from N. Turkana to support him; but since the latter was likely to be delayed Mr. T.D. Butler, Acting Senior Commissioner, Northern Frontier Province, was ordered in March to join Major Milcs at Mega as soon as possible. Major Milcs and Mr. Butler reached Mega on May 4th whilst Mr. Glenday reached Moyale on May 7th but did not proceed /

proceed to Mega because it was intended that the main conferences should begin at Moyale. After spending 54 days on the road the Abyssinian delegates reached Mega on May 17th.

APPENDIX  
I

The terms of reference issued by the various Governments were in the main similar though those issued by H.I.H. Ras Tafferi seem somewhat indefinite on the questions of compensation and the prevention of further outrages. The main terms were to investigate

1. The Gelubba raid on the Gabbra in September, 1925, and subsequent events.
2. The acts of Fituarari Waldi Gabriel and his soldiery.
3. The Aulihan raids on the Gurra and Degodia early in 1926.
4. The theft of £250 by Pte. Ayala of the 3rd K.A.R. and subsequent events.

New |

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APPENDIX  
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New |

PART I.

RECORD OF THE CONFERENCE'S WORK.

The first official meeting took place at Meqa on the 19th and difficulties soon arose as to procedure. Whilst the Abyssinian delegates contended that they must first collect the Gclubba and Aulihan at some suitable place like Hamerkoki in order to confront them without witnesses, we claimed that the primary point was to prove that British natives had suffered from the incursions of Abyssinian subjects, chiefly through the lack of administration on the part of the Ethiopian Government; and that it was not a question of fixing responsibility for tribal quarrels or of assessing the balance of blood money due. We further protested that their procedure must entail a delay of 3 - 4 months at least, in the meanwhile our witnesses were all ready at Moyale. We therefore insisted that they should proceed to Moyale, examine these witnesses and then, if they were dissatisfied with the evidence, that arrangements could be made to visit the scenes of the raids etc. In order to indicate clearly our general attitude on all matters and in order to try and broaden their outlook we told them that we would not press the full claim for compensation if we received a guarantee of such future administration as would prevent the past lawlessness.

In answer they made long and evasive speeches. These precluded any hope of agreement so the meeting closed after lasting from 9.50 a.m. till 2.30 p.m.

Another meeting was arranged for the following day so as to discuss any Boran affairs which Fituarari Ayella might wish to bring before the Mission, but at 9 a.m. on that day Ato Zaudcy Todessa arrived with the news that Ngadras Gashu Tunna was suffering from Pneumatism and could not appear. He was informed that this day had been set aside for Fituarari Ayella's Boran affairs and that since the Mission could not now attend, they must stand over until the main questions had been discussed. He was also informed that we were leaving for Moyale on the 24th and a letter was given

him for the Ngadras accordingly. A letter was also sent to Ato Walde Birhan inviting him to come at 2 p.m. in order to go through our complaints and claims. At 2 p.m. he arrived with Ato Zauday Todessa and brought all the Mission's documents.

2. On going through them H.M.'s Consul found that they had copies of all H.M.'s Minister's letters to Ras Tafferi and so was able to tell them that we were also being guided by these. Before departing Ato Walde Birhan informed us that the Ngadras would like to pay another visit on the morrow at 11 a.m. This was arranged.

The next day the Ngadras again raised the question of procedure and more verbose quibbles followed but at length he agreed to proceed to Moyale and be ready for work on the 30th. He was then informed that if he found our native evidence unsatisfactory it would be necessary for us all to travel along the frontier; both East to Gurre and West to Rudolf, in order to inspect the places of the raids etc, "in situ."

To obviate any misunderstanding we sent a letter the next day in which we recapitulated the arguments of the previous meetings and set out a programme of the proposed tours of inspection. In the evening we received an answer which indicated clearly their attitude.

AP-EN-  
DIX 2

The British delegates left Meqa on May 24th and reached Moyale on the 28th. The Abyssinian Mission accompanied by Situararis Ayella and Walde Gabriel reached their post opposite Moyale at 8.30 a.m. on the 30th. A meeting was arranged for the following day.

On the arrival next day the Mission were met by a Guard of Honor after which the meeting commenced.

Mr. Clenday described the raid which had taken place at Moite - 100 miles in British territory, in September 1925, and pointed out that five Rendille, 3 Hoftch Beran, 4 Gara, 5 Golbo and 5 Gargana men had been killed and one Hoftch had been wounded.

In assessing the number of stock lost he explained that he realised that natives always exaggerated them but that he had visited their looted zaribas immediately after the raid and had estimated the losses as 3000 Gabbra and 2000 Hottot camels. He then went on to describe how the natives in following up the tracks of the looted camels along the Lake shore had been attacked at Koobi Fura, some 70 miles in British territory, and had suffered three Rendile, one Hottot, four Gabbra, two Algana and two Gara killed, whilst two Gara and three Algana had been wounded.

He then narrated briefly what had occurred when he was attacked whilst moving with a K.A.R. patrol near Bari (some 15 miles in British territory) in December 1925: how three soldiers <sup>had</sup> and been killed wounded and two mules killed; how he had recovered 117 of the recently looted camels and captured three rifles, 2387 sheep and goats and seven donkeys from his assailants; and how he estimated their casualties as 14 killed and 20 wounded.

In answer to the Abyssinian delegates he gave the opinion that his assailants were Shengulla, probably the Gelubba, supported by some Abyssinians for he had seen two of the dead who resembled them both in physical features and in their dress. In answer to Ato Walde Birhan he estimated the losses in "Karas" as 134.

The Mission was then asked to hear the native witnesses who were ready, but they replied they could only hear them in the presence of the Gelubba. More arguments followed during which they were pressed to state definitely whether they refused to hear our witnesses then or not, but their answer was long and prevaricatory. All the ground covered during the Mega meetings has been crossed by them so we requested that the meeting should close because it was obvious that no headway was being made and we wished seriously to consider their whole attitude. The meeting therefore closed at 12.15 noon.

After/



After a full discussion amongst ourselves letter  
 APPENDIX 2B. No.9 was sent and the Ngadras by his answer showed clearly  
 " 2C. that he had not altered his attitude.

In the meantime Mr. Butler had become most anxious  
 to return to Meru in order to meet His Excellency the Acting  
 Governor who was about to visit Marsabit and Wajir. He  
 rightly considered that the Mission, by their obstinate  
 attitude, were merely wasting his time. After a full dis-  
 " 2D. cussion we decided to send a cablegram with him in order that  
 the present "impasse" might be removed through orders from  
 " 2E. Addis Ababa. After his departure letter No.11 was sent in  
 the hope that some way out might yet be found. The answer  
 " 2F. proved that this was not so for the Ngadras reiterated his  
 desire to hold a native meeting before making any decisions.  
 " 2G. We answered this by our letter No.12 in which we ~~would~~ asked  
 that our witnesses should be heard first, and that we would then  
 help them to arrange the meeting they desired at some suitable  
 place within British territory. We also invited them to  
 another meeting.

Here it is as well to point out that we should have  
 prejudiced most seriously our case had we agreed to send our  
 witnesses far into Abyssinia because it would have been quite  
 impossible to collect them all for that purpose. During this  
 " 2H. day a letter was received from Pituarari Ayella informing us  
 that as Derkale was in Abyssinia we were not to build there.  
 " 2I. Our answer was concise and emphatic. *x Africa Lat 40 4 E Long 3 8 N*

In the evening the Ngadras wrote agreeing to a  
 meeting on the morrow.

Now it was with grave doubts that we had arranged  
 another meeting but we did so in order to ~~try and~~ make one  
 last effort to bring the Mission to a more reasonable frame  
 of mind before breaking-off negotiations. To our surprise  
 the Ngadras opened the meeting by making a statement in which

he said that he was ready to fall in with our wishes and begin work at once, but begged that we might visit the Dava first because he had just received a telegram from H.I.H. Ras Tafferi about the attempted raid by Aulihan in January last. He had orders to proceed there at once. After receiving a guarantee that our wishes with regard to the Gabbra would be followed we agreed to proceed to the Dava first and discussed arrangements accordingly. Before departing the Ngadras was shown Fituarari Ayella's letter about Derkale. He said it was nothing and that the Fituarari did not mean what he had written!

The following day we paid a ceremonial visit to the Ngadras and later to Fit. Ayella. During our conversation with the latter he informed us that Ato. Murutts held letters from the Minister of the Interior and Fituarari Malicso, Chief of the Staff, authorising him to enquire into and conduct all frontier affairs over his head; and further that Fituarari Woldo Gabriel held a letter from Fituarari Malicso re-instating him and restoring him command of his soldiers. He further explained that his letter about Derkale was due to both their machinations and begged that we should not forget the unfair position which he was now in.

We returned to our side more anxious than ever that any benefit would come of our labours.

The date of departure was fixed for June 8th.

Part III.

ASSETU AFFAIRS.

It is gratifying to be able to preface this phase of our investigations by saying that all our conversations were carried out in a friendly spirit; and that Ngadras Gashu Tunna showed himself not only tactful and honest in negotiation but also eager to discover the true state of affairs.

The main matters to be investigated were:

1. Murder of two Police at Hara Dowa by Fituwalde Gabriel's soldier in February 1926 and their general conduct in the North Gurre area.
2. The raids by Zulihar during March 1926 and January 1927.
3. The question of the return of the Degodia.

Derkate was fixed as the first meeting place. Leaving Moyale on June 8th we arrived there on the 10th the Abyssinian delegates, who had travelled via Bah and Eil Hole, arrived the following day.

The first meeting took place on the 18th when Mr Glenday stated that the principal charge against Fituarari ~~and~~ Gabriel's Administration was that in February 1926 three Policemen, who had been sent by the District Commissioner, Gurre to Banissa to collect baggage camels, <sup>had</sup> on arrival, heard that a party of seven Abyssinian soldiers had just seized 15 goats from Mamo Ruya's manyatta at El Bode; that they therefore tracked and came up with the raiders just south of Ha ra Dowa; that on firing at them they had fled leaving the goats; that later in the day the Policemen were counted attacked and that two had been killed one severely wounded and one Gurre who was guiding them had also been wounded.

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Before Mr Glenday was allowed to call witnesses to prove this charge Ato Walde Birhan asked that Fituarari

Ayella

Ayella and Walde Gabriel might be allowed to appear in order to say what they as the Officers responsible for these areas knew about the incident.

Fit. Walde Gabriel on appearing contended that his soldiery had been attacked by Kenya Police in Abyssinia.

Fit. Ayella stated that:-

1. Three Abyssinian soldiers by named Bayenna, Asare and Nyoga had been arrested and sent to Addis Ababa on a charge of participating in this fight.
2. That Bayenna was Fit. Walde Gabriel's soldier whilst the other two were Fit. Gizau's.
3. That he had heard they had taken 12 sheep or goats from natives living on the border.
4. That he had returned two Police rifles and 40 rounds of S. AIA which he had received from Fituarari Gizau.

Fit. Walde Gabriel, during cross-examination by the conference admitted

1. That Hara Dowa was the scene of the fight
2. That Abyssinian soldiers from the Gulgullo area had inflicted the casualties on the Police
3. That he did not know how many soldiers were there.

but he denied that they had taken any sheep or goats. Mr Glenday contended that Hara Dowa was in British territory and that he had lived there in 1916 with the Ali Abdi the Gurre head chief. The Ngadras refused to make any statement until he had visited the place.

Ato Walde Birnan in his summing up on behalf of the Mission accepted:

1. That the scene of the fight was Hara Dowa
2. That the Police casualties were inflicted by Abyssinians

Abyssinian guards from the Gulgullo area and said that it was now only necessary to prove

1. That the goats had been seized in British territory.
2. That Hara Dowa was British territory.

It was therefore arranged that the Conference should proceed to Eil Mole in order to visit Hara Dowa and that, on the way, the witness, Mamo Ruya, should point out where his goats had been taken.

Lat 40° 56'  
Long 39° 11' N

We all left on the 20th and on reaching Eil Mole, Mamo Ruya led East for about 15 minutes when the bush became very dense. The headras then sent on with him one of Fit. Ayella and one of Fit. Walde Gabriel's men to see the actual place. On their return, he stated after hearing their report, <sup>that</sup> he was satisfied they had seen the place of the seizure.

Lat 40° 30'  
Long 39° 11' N

Approximately above Lat 40° 35' Long 39° 00' N

We reached Eil Mole at 1 p.m. and camped.

The next day the Conference, accompanied by Fits. Ayella and Walde Gabriel, left at 7 a.m. to visit Hara Dowa. Travelling in an E. N. E. direction Hara Dowa water-pan was reached after 5 hours marching. Two miles on in the same direction we reached the salt plain of Hawala Sera whereupon Fits. Ayella and Walde Gabriel halted under a large tree on the far edge of the plain just North of the Eil Mole - Meke Kurri road. Their followers swarmed round it. The Gurre witnesses, however, moving into the thorn scrub just beyond the plain, and to the south of the road, soon halted by a patch of thick bush. Here we found the obvious remains of two old camp-fires. In answer to the headras' questions they/

Lat 40° 35'  
Long 39° 00' N  
On the road  
leave

they reconstructed the Policemen's attack on the raiders and were careful to point out that the Police had not advanced across the plain as suggested by Fit. and Gabriel's people, but that they had come up from the south tracking the goats through the thick bush. This was confirmed by the Gurre who had been forcibly seized as a guide by the raiders.

Meanwhile Fit. Ayella had picked up an empty 2303 Mark VI 1917 cartridge case. A striking and unexpected corroboration of their story. The Ngadr's accepted their story as true.

Next the witnesses led us back about 1/2 mile along the main road then South across a donga to a patch of thick bush some 200 yds away. Under a stack of brushwood they showed us the piece of a skull and some fragments of khaki clothing. They were clearly the remains of one of the Police. At this moment they explained that when the Gurre came to the rescue they had found more 2 Policemen wounded and one dead and had covered the latter's body with logs for fear of the hyenas; but that they had however got most of it. Of the other Askaris one had died of his wounds on reaching B. niss and had been buried there.

We informed the Ngadr's that these were evidently the remains of 9193 K. Ichi Niptai. He stated he was satisfied that this was the scene of the counter-attack and later in the day asked if he could be shown a live round similar to the empty one which Fit. Ayella had picked up. He was duly shown one on the morrow.

*[Signature]* Tho/

- 12 -

The Conference reached ~~to~~ <sup>the</sup> Eli Mole at 6.30 p.m. having covered 52 miles during the day.

The next meeting was held at 10 p.m. on the 23rd when His Majesty's Consul asked the Ngadras whether he wished any more witnesses to be called. He stated that he did not need this because he accepted the facts as detailed by Mr. Glenday which culminated in the death and wounding of the Police, but said that he was unable to admit that Hara Dowo was in British territory. In support of this he recapitulated the history of Major Lud and Gwynn's surveys and, quoting the wording of the Treaty, claimed that as the boundary in this area was a tribal one it was quite indefinite. Mr. Glenday maintained that the area belonged to the Gurra; that it had always been so and that in the past the Gurra Hurruffi, who still live in the Gulgullo area used to visit him at Hara Dowo.

In reply the Ngadras said that the Boran might claim it. The Ngadras was then asked if he could in any way define the boundary and answered that he was not empowered to do so. After further discussion the conference decided unanimously that both sides should refer the matter to Addis Abeba.

Mr. Glenday then proceeded to draw the Ngadras attention to two instances where baggage camels carrying water pots, and some goats, had been seized, about the same time as the previous incident, by Abyssinians who were presumably guards from Gulgullo. The Ngadras asked what proof was there that these persons were guards and not "shiftas" (robbers). Now it must be remembered that/

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In reply the Ngadras said that the Boran might claim it. The Ngadras was then asked if he could in any way define the boundary and answered that he was not empowered to do so. After further discussion the conference decided unanimously that both sides should refer the matter to Addis Abeba.

Mr. Glendy then proceeded to draw the Ngadras attention to two instances where baggage camels carrying water pots, and some goats, had been seized, about the same time as the previous incident, by Abyssinians who were presumably guards from Gulgullo. The Ngadras asked what proof was there that these persons were guards and not "shiftas" (robbers). Now it must be remembered

that



that neither frontier guards nor soldiery ever wear any distinguishing dress; indeed they resemble the "shiftas" in every particular. Since it was manifestly impossible to adduce any tangible proof Mr. Glenday pointed out to the Ngadras that the main reason he brought these cases forward was to prove to him that the Police incident was not an isolated one and that even if they were the acts of "shiftas" then these continual ravages were due to maladministration of the Gulgullo area for they always came from there. The Ngadras in reply refused to accept that the Ethiopian Government were responsible for the acts of "shiftas" and pointed out that it was the duty of the Kenya Government to seize them and to prove that they ordinarily resided on the Abyssinian side of the border.

Mr. Glenday then told the Ngadras that the Kenya Government were strongly of the opinion that the presence of "shiftas" on this part of the border was due to lack of or maladministration in the Gulgullo area. In support of this he instanced the state of affairs which used to obtain in the Hoyale area but which now had changed for the better since Fit. Ayella had assumed Office. He concluded by reminding the Ngadras that this Government felt very strongly on the matter and urged him carefully to examine the results of Fit. Walde Gebriel's administration.

The Ngadras and Ato Walde Birhan then made statements in which they said they would report these matters fully to H.H. Ras Tafari; that His Highness had already expressed a deep desire to rectify conditions and that they felt they could assure us there would be no repetition of such unfortunate events. They added

however/

however that they could not accept that the Ethiopian Government were to blame but that they considered Fitawrari Walde Gabriel had made a mistake.

This closed the case against Fit. Walde Gabriel and it was arranged to proceed to Addis in order to commence investigations of the Aulihan raids.

On the morrow Ato Walde Birhan paid a private visit to arrange details of the next move. Mr. Glendonay took the opportunity of asking him to draw the Madras' attention to the question of the return of the Dejedie. He indicated that Ato Walde Birhan, as a Judge, knew well that we could not return them by force but that at the same time the Kenya Government were most anxious to give the Madras every facility to interview and persuade those people to return. Ato Walde Birhan thanked him very much and said that he would tell the Madras. He gave the impression, however, that they were not anxious to have the Dejedie back.

THE AULIHAN RAIDS/

THE AULIHAN RAIDS.

1572/16

Both parties left Bilbole on June 25th and reached Yabichu by the Dawa River on the 28th and 29th respectively. On the way the Ngadras was shown the policeman's grave at Banissa and also one of another policeman who was killed later by the Aulihan during their attack on Muddo.

At a private interview on the following day the Ngadras, who was evidently much worried, informed us that the Bale Officers had not answered his summons whilst the Aulihan had refused to come. He suggested that he should hear our witnesses, visit the scenes of the raids and then try once more to get the Aulihan leaders to appear at Moga.

The 1st meeting took place on July 1st when the District Commissioner, Gurre, was present. Mr. Glenday outlined briefly the recent history of the Aulihan raids which had culminated in those of March 1926 with an apparent recrudescence in January last. He pointed out that Lieut. Holmes' patrol into Bai in April 1926 was purely a defensive measure because the Muddo-Kalicha raid of March 30/31st had been on so large scale that the raiders not only attacked the Government post at Muddo, but had penetrated as far West as Dudech Korm Adou. He regretted to have to state that during the last April there had been two counter-raids by British subjects, and that this was entirely due to the nervous condition to which they had been reduced by fresh reports of impending Aulihan raids. He further drew the Ngadras' attention to the fact that it was impossible adequately to protect our natives so long as our troops were amongst the stock and that the sound disposition was for the troops to be in advance of what they had to protect. Mr. Glenday concluded his opening statement by indicating the great cost and anxiety which the Government of Kenya suffered because of the lawless behaviour of the Abyssinian subjects

Trans-Dava. He therefore urged the Ngadras thoroughly to examine the position as he felt bound to warn him that the Government of Kenya could not afford or even risk leaving things as they were.

The Ngadras then asked to hear the witnesses of the first raid i.e. at Gombissa on March 11th, 1926. Ato Walde Birhan thoroughly cross-examined 3 Dogodia - by names Somo Mohamed, Hussein Mohamed Bero and Nur Ali. They each stated they had lost 100 head of cattle when attacked at the Gombissa ford by some 45 Aulihan.

Ato Walde Birhan, having failed to trap any of them in their statements, then asked how many more witnesses there were. On hearing that there were 3 more for this raid, 22 for the Birchika raid and 82 for the Luddo-Kalicha raid, he said he did not wish to hear them all. After a consultation with the Ngadras he submitted that it was wasting his time to take down the statements of all the witness so long as no Aulihan were present and proposed that the Conference should visit first the scenes of the raids and then select 3 or 4 prominent persons who were connected with each raid in order to take them to Lega where they hoped they could be confronted with the Aulihan leaders. He went on to say that if the Aulihan still failed to appear then the case would be decided against them; but added that if they did and disputed the claim then more Gurre witnesses might be necessary.

We carefully considered this suggestion but rejected it "in toto" because not only did it jeopardize the fair presentation of our case, but also because it was contrary to our previous agreement whereby we were promised that our witnesses should be here "in situ".

Long arguments similar in tone to those at Loyale followed, during which the Ngadras complained that the Dava was a bad place: that he had no food for his men and that his mules were dying: so he urged that it would be no hardship for our witnesses to go to Lega.

We also gave careful attention to this but were unable to alter our attitude. The meeting closed in order that every one might think over the matter.

The next day the Ngadras opened negotiations through Hiloli Mohamed, the British Frontier Agent, by expressing a desire to start work again the morrow, which was a Sunday and explaining that he would not again ask that our witnesses should proceed to Mege but that he would hear them at once. He was however very anxious first to examine the Aulihan youth who had been wounded and captured the previous January.

A meeting therefore took place on the morrow when the Ngadras examined the Aulihan prisoner and his brother (who had been allowed by us to come over and nurse him). This examination was directed mainly in trying to elicit what persons and of what sections were the Aulihan leaders of the various raids.

It was noticeable that Ato Waido Birhan took little or no part in the proceedings.

After this the Ngadras said that he would take down all our witnesses claims on the next day but before doing so wished us to know that he had just received a complaint from a Gudaren elder who stated that he had suffered the following losses during April last at the hands of British soldiers:- 3500 cattle, 25 camels, 1 rifle, 18 rds, 5 houses burnt, household chattels of 25 houses lost, 15 men killed and 5 wounded. He added that the raided stock was at the Government station of Mandera.

The Ngadras on being asked if the complainant had come over with Lij Dubub and Aba Heile (who had arrived the previous day from Dolo) replied that he was on this side and had already brought his claim to the District Commissioner, Gurre.

We told

- 18 -

We told him we should be pleased to hear this complaint as soon as our claims had been taken down by him.

On July 4th the mission proceeded to hear our witnesses and take down their statements of losses. We submit full details in an Appendix No. 3. The following is a general summary:-

Killed and Wounded.

A. Government.

Kalicha-Huddo raid March 31st, 1926. 1 Police Askari  
1 Police guide  
Killed.

B. Native.

Gududic March 17th, 1926 - 3 men wounded and 1 woman.  
Kalicha-Huddo 30/31st - 8 men killed.

Losses in Stock, etc.

A. Government.

1 Police rifle, 587 rds., 303 S.A.A., Ration and Kit of 8 Policemen.

B. Native.

	Cloth	Cattle	Baggage	Camels	S & G.	Donkeys	Rifles	Amun.
Gombissa 11th March 1926	299							
Gududic 17th "	975				1777			
Kalicha-Huddo 30/31st March	280	1091	114	1076	1285	16	1	20
	280	5365	117	1076	3062	16	1	20

On July 5th the Gadaras produced Hussein Aroli who stated he was a Gadaran living in Dilhara and that last April he and his people had been raided twice by Dogodia and Gurre from the British side. He assessed his losses as 3500 cattle, 25 baggage camels, 1 rifle, 15 men killed, 5 wounded and 18 clothes of harduff.

During cross-examination by Mr. Glenday he said he would abide by whatever estimate of his losses Wobur Abdi, the Sultan of Dogodia, made.

The latter, who is residing in British territory, was called and computed the losses of both raids as 800 cattle in the first and 1400 cattle, 20 camels, 1 rifle with 1 man killed in the first raid - 10 killed and 4 wounded in the second; making a grand total of 2200 cattle, 20 camels, 1 rifle, 11 men killed and 4 wounded. He added that 269 cattle and 5 camels had already been returned.

The complaint to the Ngedras' question replied that he accepted this assessment.

Mr. Glenday then addressed the Ngedras pointing out that in his opening speech he had <sup>men</sup> mentioned that the Dogodia and Gurre had raided twice across the Dava River because they despaired of getting any redress for the heavy raids from which they had suffered during many years. Quoting Mr. Pook's (the then District Commissioner of Gurre) Intelligence Report of May last, he stated that this officer had assessed the losses as 400 and 600 head respectively. At Mr. W. de Birhan hereupon raised the question of 5 houses numerous utensils, such as water pots, knives, axes, sticks, etc. which had been burnt or lost. It was pointed out to him that such claims were trifling and that we had not worried them with like petty complaints. It was agreed that they should not be entertained.

Taking into consideration the whole circumstances of these raids and the fact that by admitting readily our liability to claims - whose assessment could never accurately be made - we would demonstrate clearly our desire immediately to settle claims against us, we informed the Ngedras that we accepted the following:-

- 1940 Cattle, 15 baggage camels, 1 rifle, 11 men killed and 4 wounded.

Needless to say we also hoped the Mission would mark, learn and follow our example instead of bickering about losses

losses of native pots and pans.

As the Ngadras had no more complaints H.M.'s Consul raised the matter of Fte. Ayella. He was informed that this man was still at Dolo because he was dangerously ill whilst Kenyazmatch Belatchio was at Guba with Dejazmatch Haile Silasse. The Ngadras agreed that the Sub-assistant Surgeon at Mandera should be allowed to go and treat Ayella and further assured us that Ayella would be sent to Addis Ababa as soon as he could travel.

On Wednesday July 6th the last meeting of this session took place. Ato Walde Birhan announced that all the claims which had been taken down, would be sent to H.I.H. Ras Tafari but that in his opinion they were very exaggerated. Mr. Glenday pointed out that we were aware that it was impossible accurately to assess losses of this nature because the statements, both of the raiders and the raiders, were obviously prejudiced and that the final assessment must be arranged between H.M.'s Minister and H.I.H. Ras Tafari.

He added that Ato Walde Birhan was naturally entitled to pass whatever comment he liked about them in his report and that we should do likewise.

Arrangements were then made for the return to Moyale.

Before closing this phase it is necessary to report briefly the Abyssinian-Degodia negotiations.

Remembering our private conversation with Ato Walde Birhan at Eil Mole on June 21st the Ngadras at Yabichu asked that he might interview, in the presence of Hiloli Mohamed, the British Frontier Agent, Wobur Abdi and his chiefs. Sultan Wobur Abdi and eight of his headmen visited the Ngadras on July 5th at 4 p.m.

The



The interview was a private one. Wobur Abdi in answer to the Ngadras' questions, stated that he and his people were Abyssinian subjects who used to live in the Bale Province but who, owing to constant persecution, had crossed to Fitaurari Hapta Georgis' province of Oddo in the hope of better treatment; that there he had not only suffered from wholesale seizures of stock by small Abyssinian chiefs, but also that his people had also been killed and his women raped and abducted. He went on to say during Fit Hapta Georgie's visit to Mega he had complained fully to him and had been promised just administration, but that all he <sup>had</sup> received were some clothes. As the promised redress did not materialize, he and his people had crossed to British territory where, although he appreciated that he was not welcome, he had been justly treated and had lived in peace except for the incursion of the Aulihan.

2. The Ngadras told him that he had been sent to right his grievances; that he would grant him exemption from taxation for 2 years if he returned to Abyssinia; and that a good officer would be sent down from Addis Ababa to look after his people. He finally asked Wobur Abdi to take it over and give him an answer before the Conference sittings ended.

The latter occurred the following day so the Ngadras again asked that he might have another interview. This was arranged. This time the Ngadras saw Wobur Abdi before all his officers including Fitaurari Ayolla and Geraz Mateo Relai. The Ngadras asked Wobur Abdi if he had come to any decision. The latter said that he preferred to see first of all a just administration

actually

actually working on the other side before he would return. He was then asked if he would go under Fit Ayella but he refused saying that Fit Hapta Georgis had not attempted, in spite of many promises, any improvements and that he could not trust himself under any of the Boran officials. Ato Walde Birhan informed him that he must make up his mind where he desired to live as he would not be allowed to move backwards and forwards across the Dawa as he liked.

3. On July 7th the Mission left Yabichu and we followed on the 9th. The former reached Moyale on the 21st and we on the 23rd July. En route we received news that Marsabit Police had been in action against poachers at Baggage near Hurl Hills and had suffered one man killed and 3 wounded.

Central Affairs.

On July 26th Ngadras Gashu Tunne with Ato Walde Birhan paid us a private visit and informed us that he had received a telegram from the H.I.M. Ras Taffari instructing him to take action against an Abyssinian called Balambaras Radai who was accused by the Kenya Government of selling ammunition to British natives on the Dava River. He asked if we could give him any information about this man. We replied that we would try and find out.

By way of parenthesis we wish to record that we had no knowledge of this complaint, save a copy of a letter, sent by the Kenya Government to H.M.'s Minister which had arrived the day previous; and that we do not know, as yet, from what source this complaint reached them for we can find no record of it in the District Commissioner, Gurre's Intelligence or other reports.

We then asked the Ngadras if he had heard of the recent outrage in the Marsabit District where some 40 Abyssinians, after stealing some sheep and goats from the Gabbra near Kalacha, had, on June 16th, encountered a Police Patrol near Baggaga. He replied that he had heard rumours but had no definite news.

Mr. Glenday then gave him the details and informed him that H.E. the Governor of Kenya had telegraphed to H.M.'s Minister at Addis Ababa; and that the matter was a very grave one because we had at least hoped that the presence of a high official like himself would have had the effect of restraining lawless bands of Abyssinian poachers or "shiftas" from violating our frontier.

The Ngadras expressed his profound regret and said that this occurrence made the Ethiopian Government directly responsible; that he would welcome any information we could

we could give him so that he might apprehend and punish the perpetrators of this iniquitous incident.

Before leaving he asked if we could hold a meeting in order to listen to the complaints of his Frontier Officers without waiting for Mr. Butler (who was expected shortly) because water and grazing on the Abyssinian side of Royale were very meagre.

We agreed, with the proviso that if we considered Mr. Butler's presence essential he must agree to wait for him. He assented and a meeting was arranged for the following Thursday.

The Conference met as arranged with Fitauraris Ayella and Walde Gabriel in attendance. The first complaint which the former brought up was that of the Boran "Tenants". He produced a list of 69 persons who, he said, were living north side of the Red line and complained that he was prevented from moving them by the Kenya Authorities. He demanded that they should be handed over to him. Mr. Glenday replied that this was not the only place where persons said to be Abyssinian subjects were living in British territory and, indeed, that there was a whole tribe namely the Degodia on our side whilst a large number of British subjects, that is the Gurre, were living in Abyssinia. The Ngedras, pointed out that the persons referred to were different from the Degodia in that they were domiciled in British territory but permanently grazed and watered their stock in Abyssinia.

Fitaurari Ayella went on to point out that Royale, Kanissa, Ramut and several other places, where these persons resided, were in Abyssinia, and, on being asked to state where the boundary was gave the following:-

Beginning.



H.M.'s Consul informed the Ngadras that these matters had been discussed and settled with the late Fitaurari Hapta Giorgis at Addis Ababa; that Fit. Woldemariam Gabriel had been summoned there 3 times but had failed to appear; that the matter could not be re-opened for, had Fitaurari Hapta Giorgis not considered the matter settled, the Ethiopian Government would have lodged a complaint through the usual channels, and that, if Fit. Woldemariam Gabriel was not satisfied he could complain to his own Government at Addis Ababa. The Ngadras agreed to this.

The official meeting was then closed in order that Ngadras might speak to us privately. He proceeded to plead once more for the return of the 69 Boran so that he could telegraph to H.I.R. Ras Tafari that the matter was settled. He asked us to make strong representation to Mr. Butler and bring the answer to him at Mege.

The matter of Belambaras Redai was then discussed and the Ngadras was informed that he had been arrested in the Royal bazaar the previous night and would be handed over to him.

Mr. Glendy then informed the Ngadras that he received a letter of salutation from our ex-head Gurre chief Gababa in which this chief had asked to be able to see him but that he could only do so with Mr. Butler's approval.

Approximate dates for our joint tour to the West were then arranged and the meeting ended.

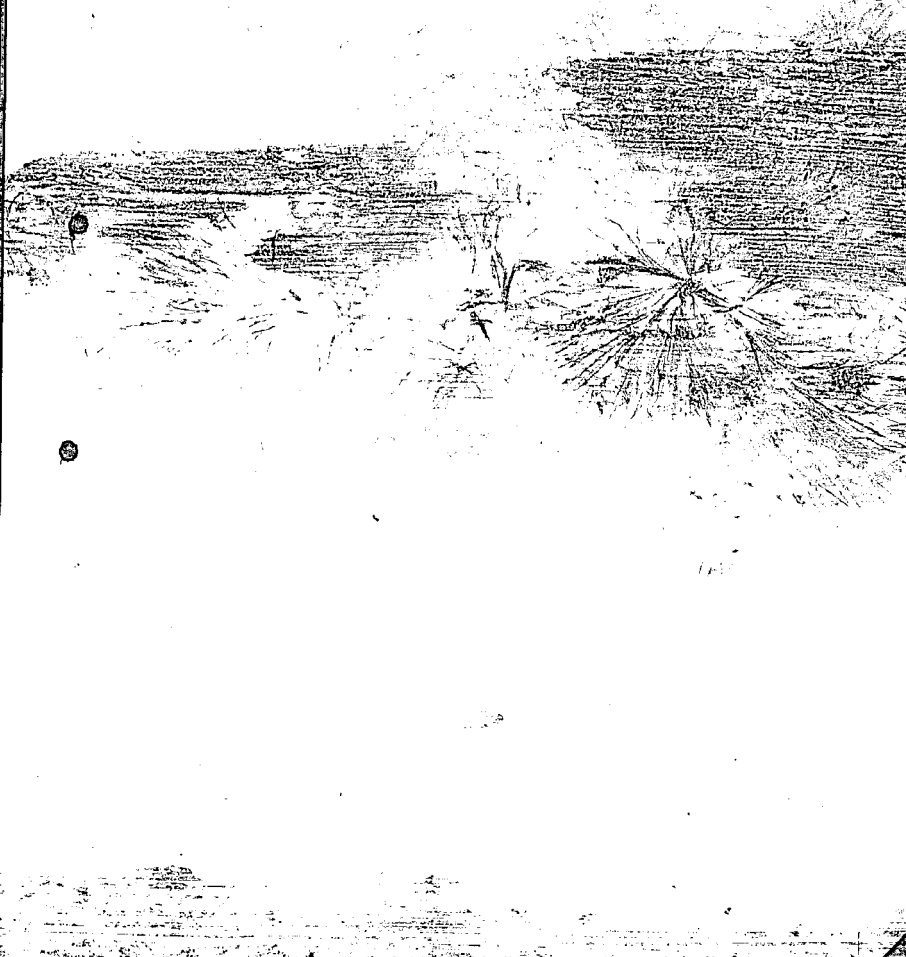
On July 30th just prior to the Ngadras' departure the Frontier Agent, Hilolo Mohamed, was sent over with witnesses against Belambaras Redai. He was also told to ask the Ngadras that if Mr. Butler wished to see Chief Gababa there was presumably no objection to his doing so. The Ngadras at once agreed to this but he had to be told

later by Hilolo

Hiloli that Pit. Wale's brief required him to beg whereupon the Agdar's ordered Hiloli to take Gabba over to Mr. Glenday at once and to say that if Mr. Butler wished to see him later he would arrange that Gabba return from Mog.

R.N.'s Consul and Mr. Glenday then interviewed Gabba who was accompanied by two other Curra headmen.

Appendix / 5



PART IV.

WESTERN AFFAIRS.

It is with deep regret that we have to commence our account of this phase of our work with the sudden death of Ato Walde Birhan at Yabello on August 23rd whilst we were travelling by a different road from the Mission to our meeting place at Hichenni. You, Sir, know far better than we do the high esteem in which he was held at Addis Abeba as one of the Judges of the Mixed Court but we should like to record how we learnt to appreciate his legal and modern outlook on the numerous questions which faced us; and how we were to appreciate later on in dealing with the Gelubba questions how great our loss had been.

We were delayed at Moyale some 10 days owing to the non-arrival of our camels from Marsabit but this enabled us to discuss everything with Mr. T. D. Butler who arrived at Moyale on August 8th. We left for Hoga accompanied by Captain C. L. Campbell M.C. and a M.A.R. escort on 10th August and arrived there on Sunday August 14th.

The following day Agadras Gashu Tunna and Ato Walde Birhan lunched at the Consulate when arrangements were made that we should proceed to Hinchenni via Mudacho and Ranchero whilst they went there via Yabello in order to keep the Feast of St. Michael.

The following day they paid us a private visit when we discussed firstly the recent outrage at Bagagga in the Huri hills. We again impressed on them the very serious view which the Government of Kenya took of this affair. The Agadras informed us that he had little doubt that the raiders came from the Hoga area: that they were doubtless lying low until we had gone on our way: that it was most advisable to keep the enquiries secret for the moment as he felt these persons would return after our departure: that Fitaurari Ayella had the matter in hand: and finally he assured us that if nothing /happened



happened by the time we had finished the Gelubta investigations he would himself take drastic action before returning to Addis Abeba.

Appreciating the Ngadras' difficulties we agreed and also gave him the names of the persons we had good reason to believe were implicated.

We then turned to the question of Mr. Butler's letter which had been delivered to the Ngadras on the previous day. In this letter Mr. Butler had stated clearly that he could not force the Boran Tenants, cited by Fitaaurari Ayella, to return but that he was prepared to call them to a meeting at which Fitaaurari Ayella could try and persuade them to return. The Ngadras seemed satisfied with the letter and pleased that Mr. Butler would assist the Fitaruuri as much as possible.

The Ngadras then raised the question of Balambaras Redai and stated that ~~he~~ this man was now in chains and that he had orders to ~~xxx~~ send him to Addis Abeba. At the same time, he said, that the man wished to call Captain Curle of the K.A.R. at Mandera as a witness and that if this officer accused him of selling ammunition he was ready to be sent to the Capital in chains. In the ensuing discussion we agreed that sales of arms and ammunition to natives had been carried out for many years by persons on both sides of the Frontier and that we felt that the remedy lay not in the prosecution of one man but in the combined action of both Governments. Therefore we did not wish to press the case against Balambaras Redai but would prefer to see simultaneous disarmament of all natives on both sides. The Ngadras thanked us and suggested that the accused be let out on bail with the proviso that he should not be allowed to return to our side or to visit the Dawa area again. He further agreed that a joint recommendation as to Disarmament should be submitted by the Conference in their final reports.

The question of the Gudaren raided stock was raised and the

/Ngadras.

Ngadras asked if Mr. Butler was taking any steps to collect the stock reported to be amongst the Gurre. We replied that we had told Mr. Butler of the probable presence of this stock but that the claims would be submitted to our Government in our final report and that it was for both Governments to decide as to the payments. The meeting then closed at 1 p.m.

On the 17th the Ngadras and Ato Walde Birhan came to say good-bye, before leaving for Yabello, when the former informed us that he had just received a telegram from H.H. Ras Tafari about the Bagagga incident and so had sent for Fitaurari Ayella to ask what action he was taking in the matter. He gathered that Fitaurari Ayella knew most of the participants but that only two or three were in the neighbourhood and that the rest were still hiding in the bush. He further said they both believed that most of them would return as soon as we had left; that Fitaurari Ayella owing to illness was remaining at Negi and believed that most of them would return if we kept the matter quiet when he guaranteed he would arrest them all. The Ngadras concluded by saying that if this was not done he would return in person and deal with it.

The Mission then departed.

Fitaurari Ayella paid us a private visit the next day and was emphatic in his assurance that he would have the guilty arrested and chained ready for us on our return to Yabello.

We left Negi at noon on the 20th and reached Kancharo on the 24th. From here we sent Kileli Mohamed via Dillo and Goral to look for our witnesses at Dukanleh or Eil Sardu and bring them to us at Hinchenni. After travelling over lava plains we reached Chuchull at the foot of the Tertale hills on the 26th, and Dubabeissa one day South on the 28th when we heard that the water at Budda Chini was very meagre.

At the same time we received a letter from the Ngadras informing us of Ato Waldo Birhan's death. We sent a letter of condolence and also one suggesting this as our meeting place owing to the lack of water at Budda Chini.

On the 30th we received a letter asking us to move up to Turtle Mountain as we were close. We answered that we regretted very much that we were unable to do this because we had not yet discovered our witnesses: that we were still some way north of Budda Chini our agreed meeting place: that we had already once brought the witnesses to Moyale, then conceded to their coming into Abyssinia after arranging Dukunlech as the meeting place and that we could take them no further into Abyssinia and must insist on his coming to Duk Atsisa.

The same day we received a mail from Addis Ababa containing a despatch from about Ato Murrutts' recall and the trial of Fitaurari Waldo Gabriel. On the 31st H. I. I. Mohamed arrived with all the witnesses of both the Gelubba and Kaggga raids.

On September 3rd the Ngadras arrived and gave us details of the Waldo Birhan's death. We appreciated how grave his loss was to him. During our private conversation we asked if he had received any order about Ato Murrutts' recall and were sorry to hear that he had none. With regard to Fitaurari Waldo Gabriel the Ngadras stated that he had returned to Arero but that he heard he was going to Addis Ababa though he did not know for what purpose.

The Ngadras then went on to say that he wished to finish the Gelubba affair as quickly as possible as he was now most anxious to return to the Capital. We concurred but asked the Ngadras to enquire carefully from the Officer of the District we were in about past and recent Gelubba raids because we had learnt that one had taken place recently and

/that

that the Boran had evacuated the Hebbok area owing to their terror of these people.

The Bagagg incident was again discussed when the Ngadras said he had heard nothing from Fitaurari Ayella and that <sup>if</sup> he had no satisfactory news from him on our return to Yabello he would arrest this officer himself and take him to Addis Ababa.

A meeting was arranged for the next day but just before the time of meeting the Ngadras sent and asked that as it was Sunday it might be postponed till Monday. Gerazmach <sup>in</sup> charge of Hinchanni, paid us a visit and told us he had a garrison of 200 men with an outpost at Eil Dir <sup>(this is in British Territory)</sup> because of the Gelubba. Moreover that he was persecuted by them and that some three months previous they had raided the Boran at Tile (about one day south of our camp) and taken some 140 heads of cattle which he had recaptured after killing two and wounding three of them. He concluded by saying that he was weary of their ravages and hoped that they would now be taught a real lesson.

On September 5th at 9 A.M. we commenced the Gelubba affairs. Besides the Mission there were present officers from Tortale and Hinchanni together with some from Dedg-znach Harid and Dedg-znach Mukurrent's provinces. The former produced four Gelubba chiefs by name Nikoria, Bunko, Iwalesis and Ikalach. The meeting commenced by Mr. Glenday recapitulating the recent history of the Gelubba raids culminating in the attack on him at Beni in December 1925. He regretted to say that these acts had not ceased since then and quoted examples such as the raid on the Boran at Tile, the presence of Gelubba scouts at Uranur (some 90 miles in British Territory) last June when one of them was killed. He also informed the Ngadras that he heard that 4 Gabbra riflemen had reached the Gelubba country some four months since and had reported they had killed 4 persons but that he had

no information as to any other reprisals either then or in the past.

He went on to say that from his own experience this tribe was very well armed and that owing to their ravages considerable areas in Abyssinia and British territory were now uninhabited. He concluded by saying that the present enquiry dealt firstly with the following three incidents:-

1. The raid at Moite on September 20th, 1925.
2. The killing of Gabbra, Hofteh and Rendile at Kocbi Pura near Alia Bay on September 25th.
3. The attack on himself at Bani in December 1925,

and secondly that these acts had called for a strong Note to H.H. Ras Tafari with the result that the Mission had been sent to investigate the whole affair and to ensure that they did not occur again.

Mr. Glenday then called 14 Gabbra, Algana, 12 Gabbra Gara, 5 Gabbra Golbo, 8 Rendile and 16 Hofteh Boran witnesses.

From their statements to the Ngadras the losses totalled as follows:-

Algana	5 killed	2 wounded	1794 camels taken
Gara	6 "	2 "	4000 " "
Golbo	3 "	-	1345 " "
Rendile	8 "	1 "	76 " "
Hofteh	4 "	1 "	3297 " "
<b>Totalling</b>	<b>29 "</b>	<b>6 "</b>	<b>1,0512 " "</b>

The Government of Kenya also claimed for three Askaris wounded at Bani.

The meeting closed at 12.45 midday after another had been arranged for the next day at 9 a.m.

This meeting was however postponed as the Ngadras sent the next morning to say that he had much work to do with the Gabbra and Tartule Boran. In the afternoon we took tea with

/him

Appendix  
6.

him when he said he had been very busy all day taking down claims; and that the Gelubba had many counter claims against the Boran.

The meeting started on the 7th at 9.30 a.m. and, as there was a slight delay, the Ngadras heard our witnesses of the Bagagga affair. The Corporal I/c of the patrol gave a full account of the incident and two askaris exhibited their wounds. The third one was unable to appear as he was still in hospital at Meru. A Gobra Algane, called Baiye Aba Kule from whom the 18 sheep and goats had been taken was also heard. Mr. Glenday told the Ngadras that he had heard recently that Abyssinian raiders had seized a Gobra Algane by name Wario Dodecha and made him forcibly act as a guide. This man had escaped from them and was said to have returned to his village near Kulal; that he had sent orders for him to be found and sent us at Mega.

On the askaris stating that their assailants were dressed as Abyssinians with four bugles <sup>but they</sup> that could not possibly identify any individual the Ngadras assured us there was no necessity for them to remain with us. We congratulated them on their plucky effort and we heartily endorsed ~~them~~ the rest of the matter was then adjourned till we reached Yaballo.

The meeting was then increased by the summoning of Dedgazmach Marid's officers who are in charge of the Gelubba. They were Konyzamatet Makonnon, Kenzamatet Dinisau and Balambars Ichetti. Several others whose names were not announced also appeared. The Ngadras then told us that the Gelubba head-chief Nikoria was too ill to appear and proceeded to read out a long statement made to him by their four principal chiefs.

This document is so astounding that we attach it 'in toto'. We took great care that one copy was verified by Ato Zaudi Todessa and our clerk Walde Behan in every one's presence.

The following is a brief summary of the losses it contains.

appendix

appendix  
8.

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

These were said to have been inflicted at a place called Elolo which was ~~said~~ <sup>claimed</sup> to be well in Abyssinia.

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

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

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

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

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

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