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Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut'

Holding Institution	British Library: India Office Records and Private Papers
Reference	IOR/L/PS/12/1461
Date(s)	21 Oct 1932-8 Jun 1933 (CE, Gregorian)
Written in	English in Latin
Extent and Format	1 file (48 folios)
Copyright for document	Open Government Licence



About this record

Papers and correspondence regarding the boundaries of the Aden Protectorate, and the inclusion of the Hadramawt in its definition. Hadramawt is spelt variously as Hadramut, Hadhramaut and Hadramaut throughout the file. The principal correspondents are the Aden Resident; the Foreign Office; the Colonial Office; and the India Office Political Department.

The discussion was initiated by a Foreign Office circular *Travel Documents for Persons proceeding to, and for Natives of, certain British Protectorates and certain Arab States*, 1932 (folios 35-36), and the definition of Hadramawt favoured by the Foreign Office, "a coastal area of Southern Arabia lying between the Aden Protectorate and the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman".

The correspondence concerns the suggestion of the Aden Resident that the Aden Protectorate should be regarded as including the Hadramawt, and as extending eastwards to the western limits of the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman. It is agreed that no particular legal instrument would be needed for the Foreign Office to adopt the definition, but that care should be taken to avoid giving the impression that the British were pursuing a forward policy in southern Arabia, and tightening their control in the region.

At the back of the file is a copy of India Office publication B. 424 [P. Z. 1471/31], *Aden and its Administration*, (folios 37-48).

The file includes a divider which gives a list of correspondence references contained in the file by year.

This is placed at the end of the correspondence (folio 1).

Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [front]
(1/96)

Previous File: _____
Next File: _____

No. 1
File 25

IC : 4P+S/12/1461

POLITICAL (EXTERNAL) DEPARTMENT.
COLLECTION.

GENERAL HEADING { Aden Protectorate.

SUB-HEAD { Boundaries of:
Inclusion of the Hadramaut.

Notes: *See also.*

Coll. 1/24 - Status of Socotra.

" 1/25 - Boundaries of Aden Protectorate
(Inclusion of the Hadramaut.

.. 1/29 - Legal Status of the subjects of
the Hadramaut.

" 1/30 - (Extension of limit of Red Sea Patrol
to include Gulf of Aden, Socotra
and British Somaliland.

.. 20/10 - (S.W. Boundary of Muscat: Spheres of
responsibility of air authorities
in Iraq and Aden.

YEAR.

1932 . P.2. ^{Copy} 1875.6 & ob. 7547. ✓

1933 . P.2. 759. ✓ 1013. ✓ 1254. ✓ 2127. ✓ 3031^A. ✓ 3202. ✓

19 . P. _____

19 . P. _____

19 . P. _____

19 . P. _____

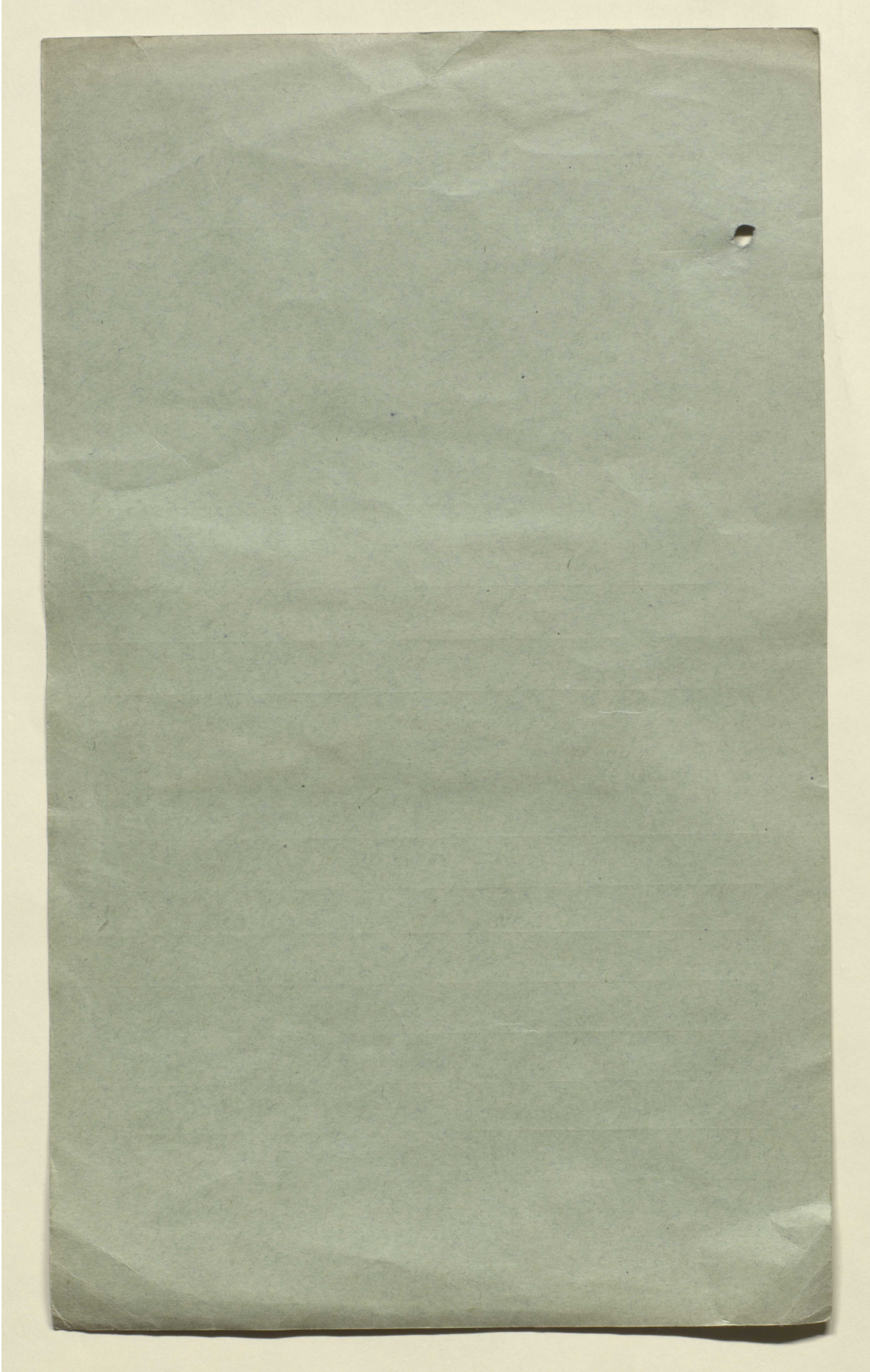
19 . P. _____

19 . P. _____

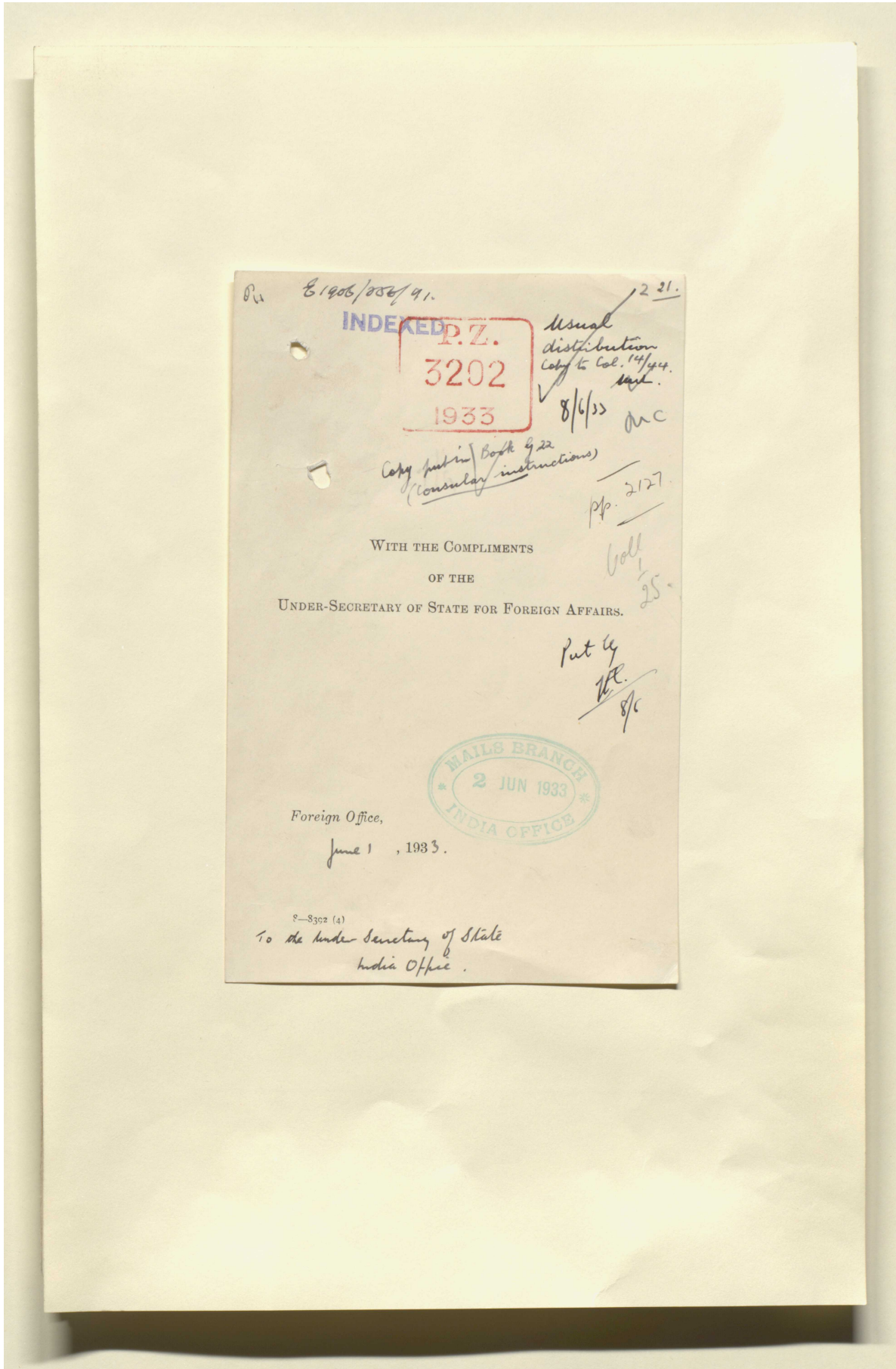
19 . P. _____

4987P 1000 12.30

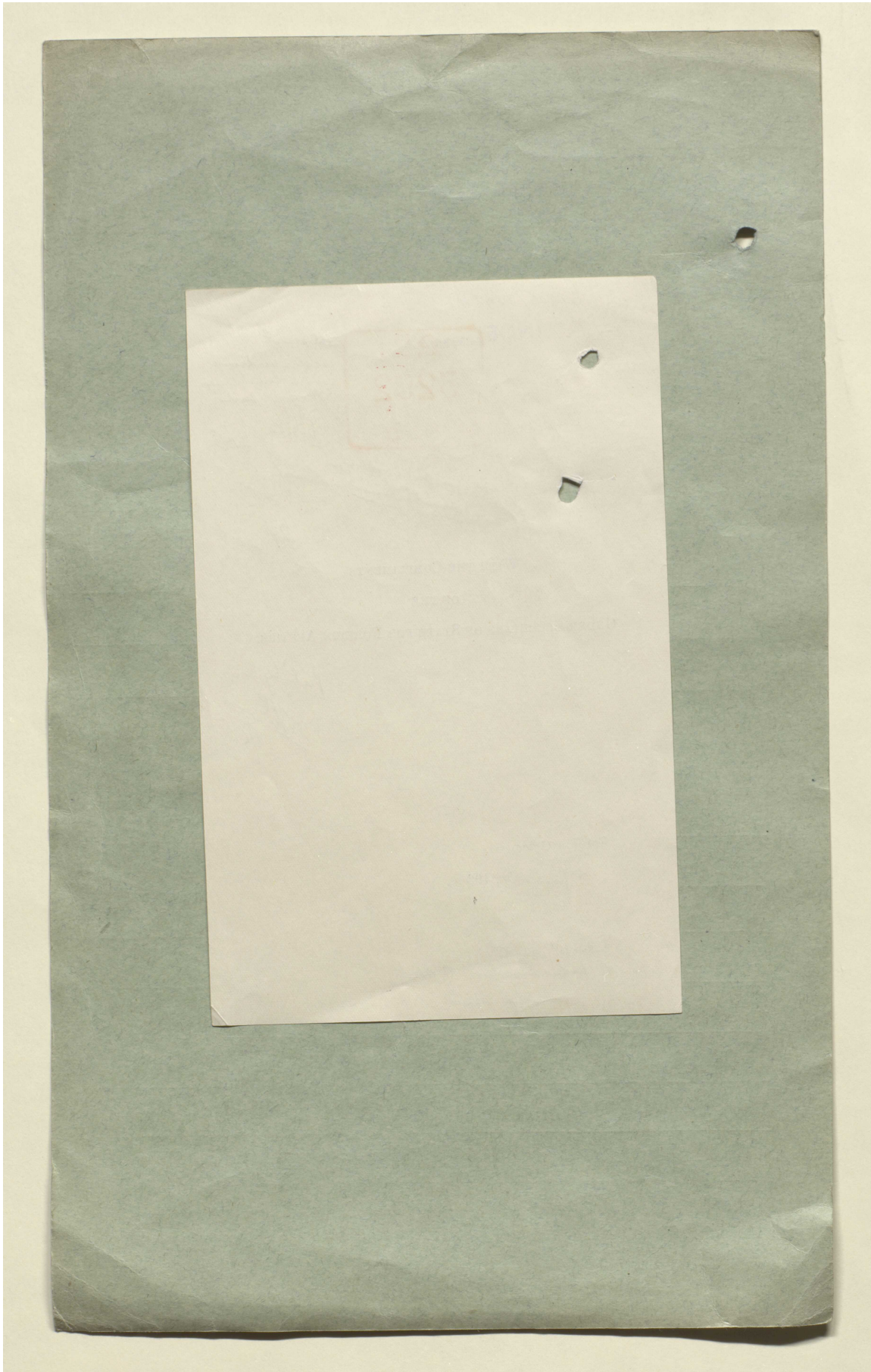
Papers may be removed from or placed within this File only by the Political Registry.



Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [2r]
(3/96)



Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [2v]
(4/96)



Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [3r]
(5/96)

ga.

P.L. 3202
33

3

In any further communication on this subject, please quote
No. E 1906/256/91
and address—not to any person by name, but to—
"The Under-Secretary of State," Foreign Office, London, S.W.1.

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

Foreign Office,
1st June, 1933.

Reference to previous correspondence :
C.O. letter 17954/33 of 11th April. — 2127.

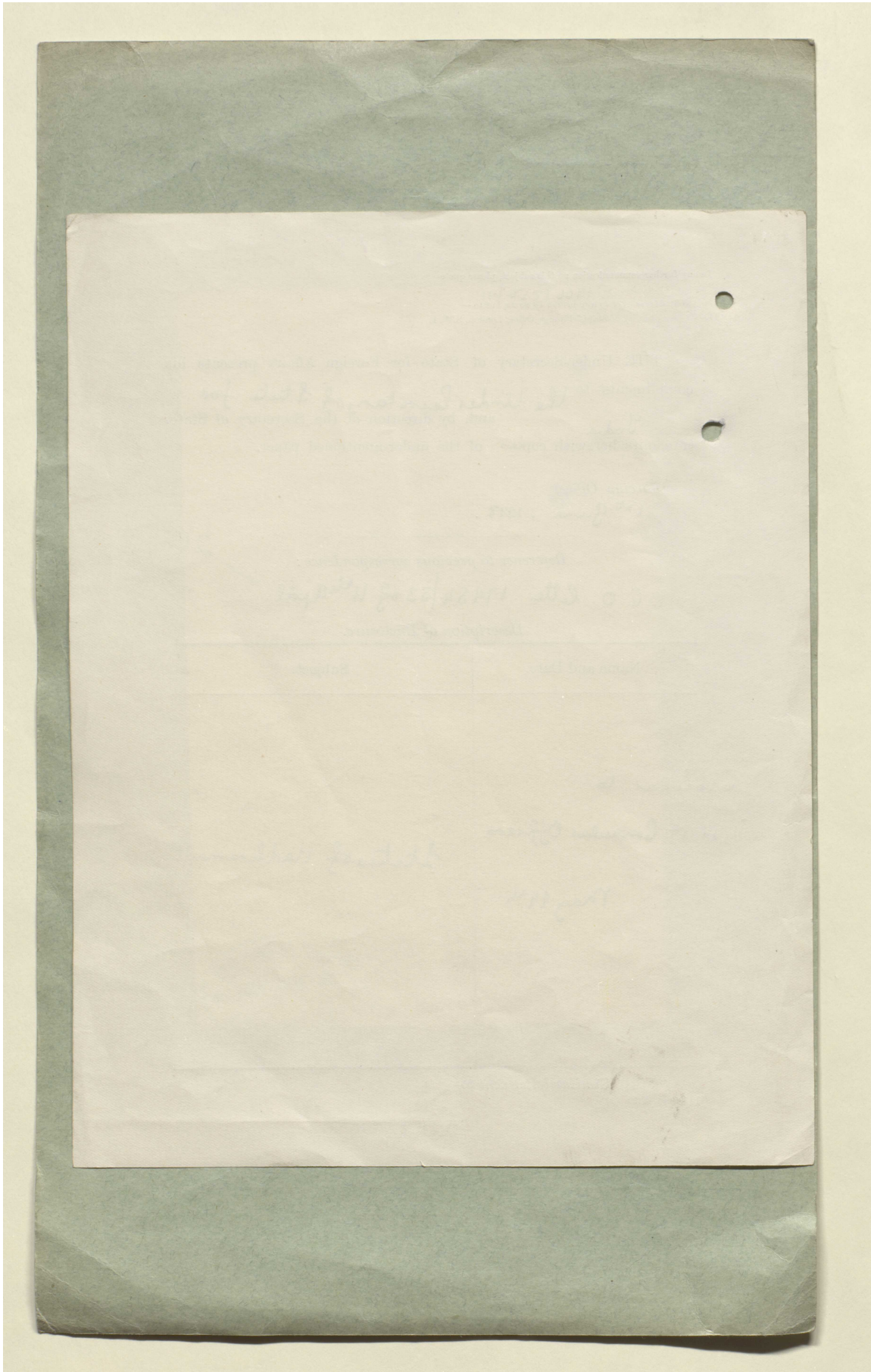
Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
<u>Circulars to</u> <u>H. M. Consular Officers</u> <u>May 19th</u>	<u>Status of Hadhramaut.</u>

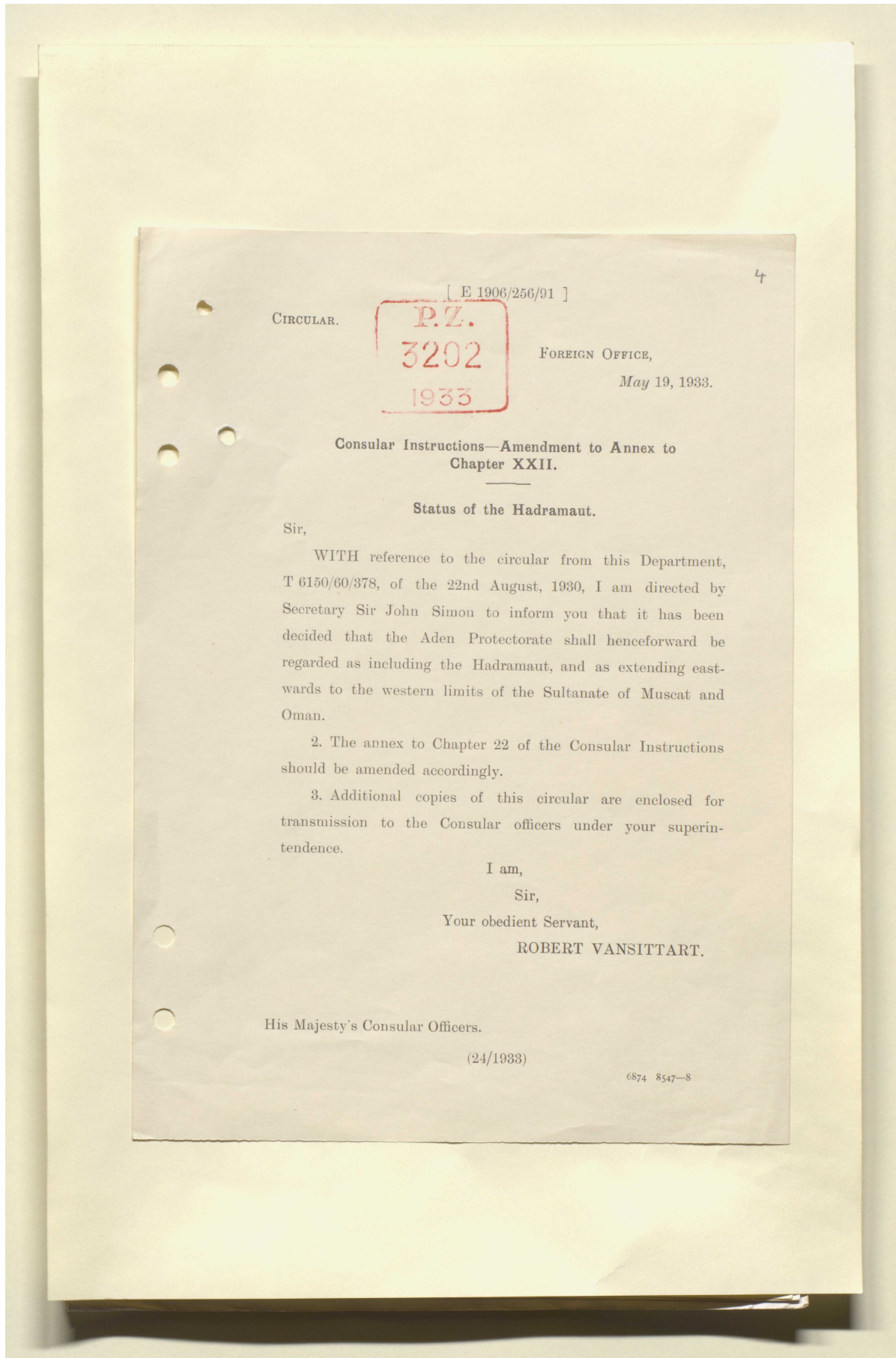
MAILS BRANCH
2 JUN 1933
INDIA OFFICE

Similar letter sent to C.O.
A.M.
Admty.

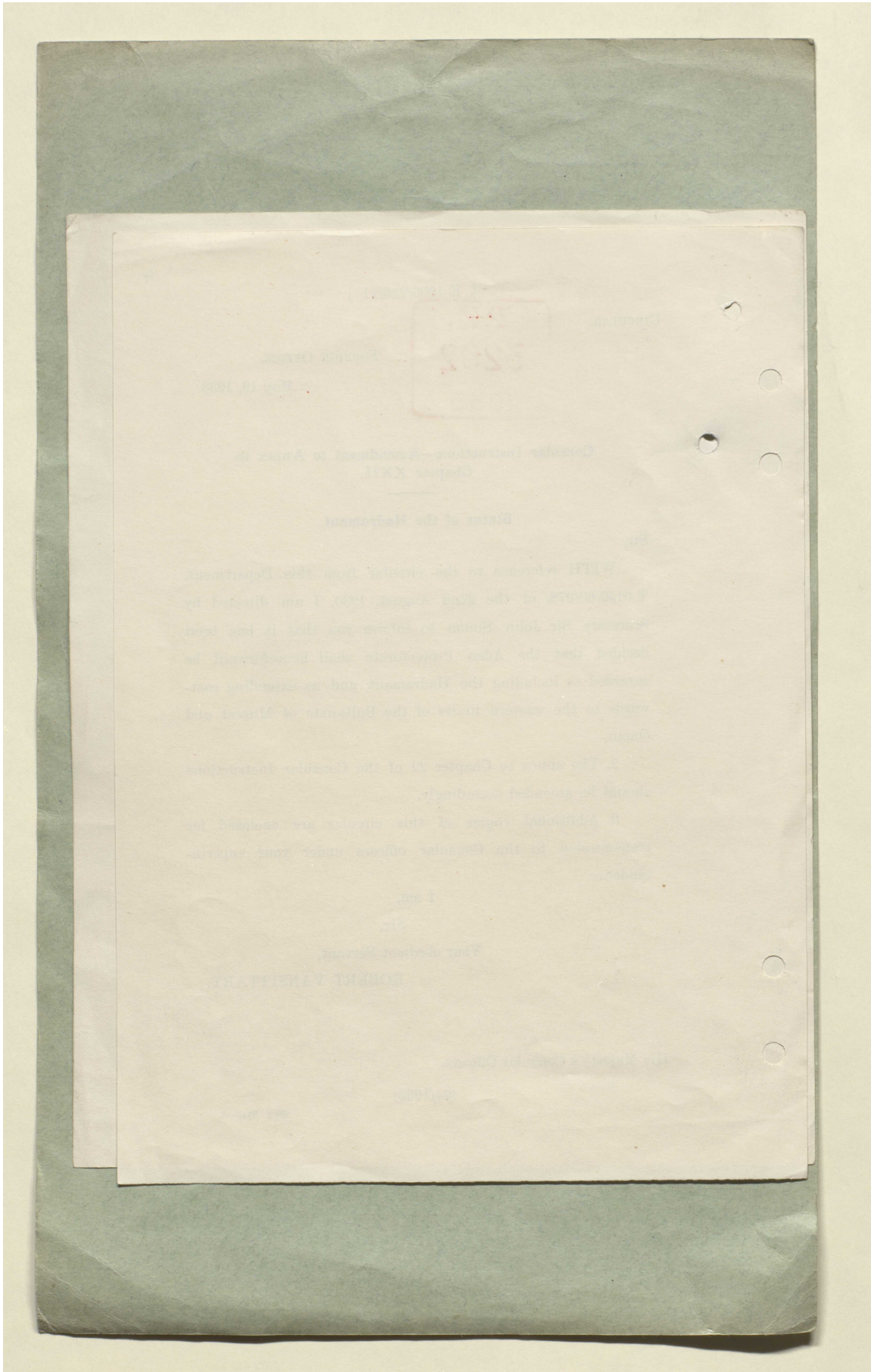
14-6130 S183 (2)



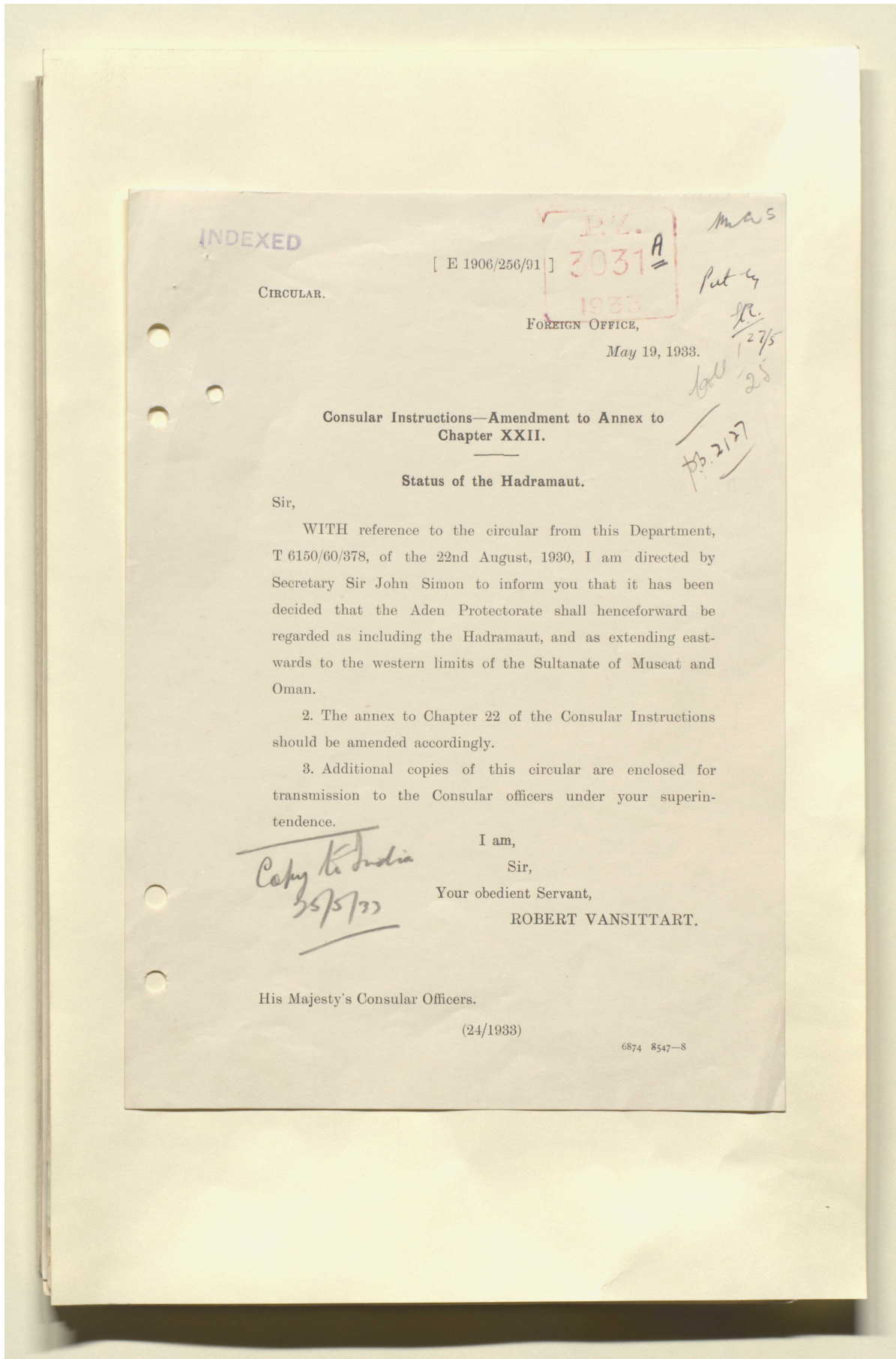
Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [4r]
(7/96)



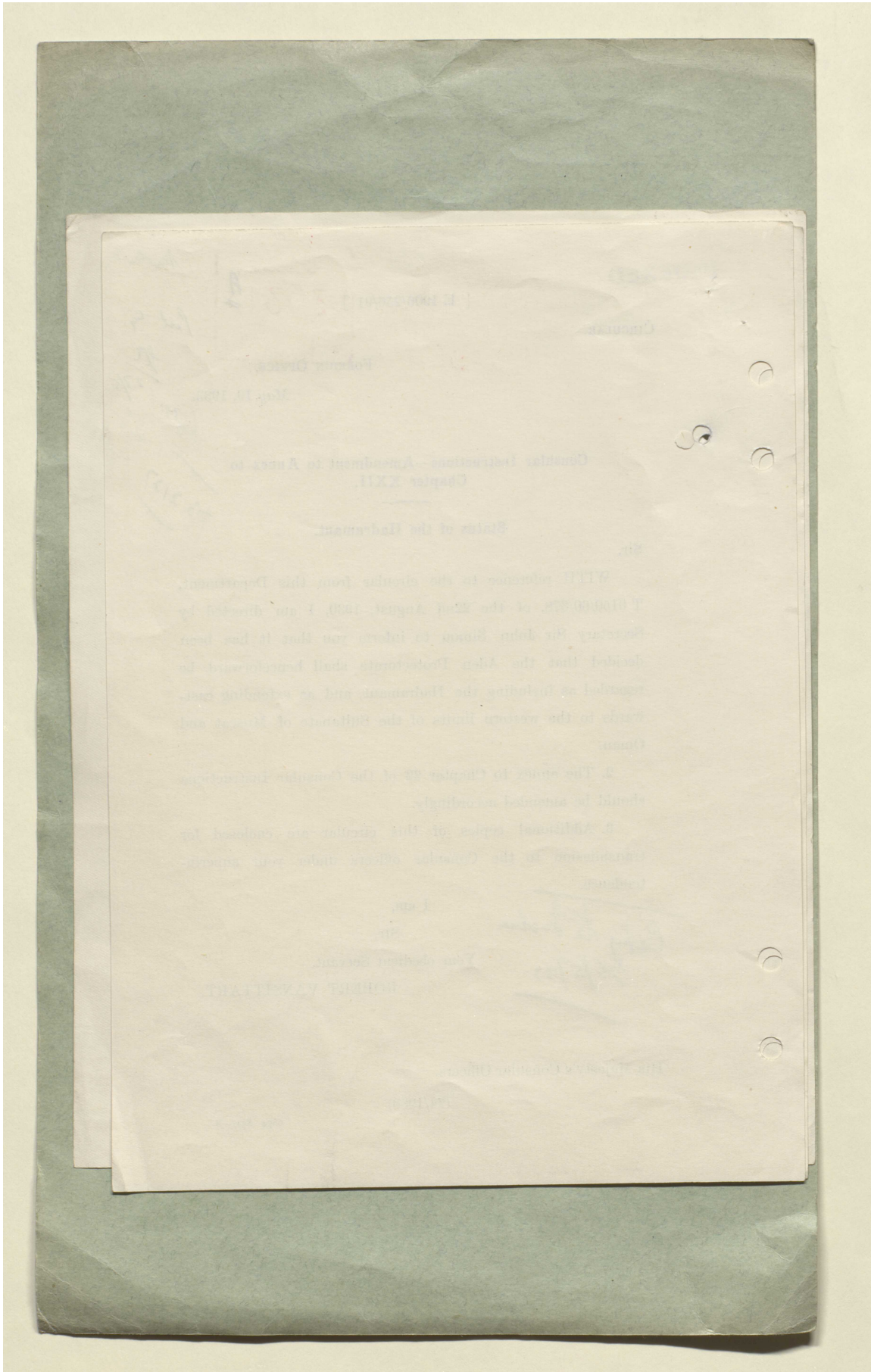
Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [4v]
(8/96)



Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [5r]
(9/96)



Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [5v]
(10/96)



Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [6r]
(11/96)

B
12b

INDEXED

P.Z.
2127
1933

Subject: *Status of the we Hadhramaut*

Communications on this subject should be addressed to—
THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE,
COLONIAL OFFICE,
LONDON, S.W.1,
and the following number quoted:—
17954/33

India to
with

Reference to previous correspondence: *1254*

Letter ~~to~~ from the Colonial Office of the *3rd March 1933.*

To India Office
11/4/33
with enclosure

Transmitted by direction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

A copy has also been sent to the _____

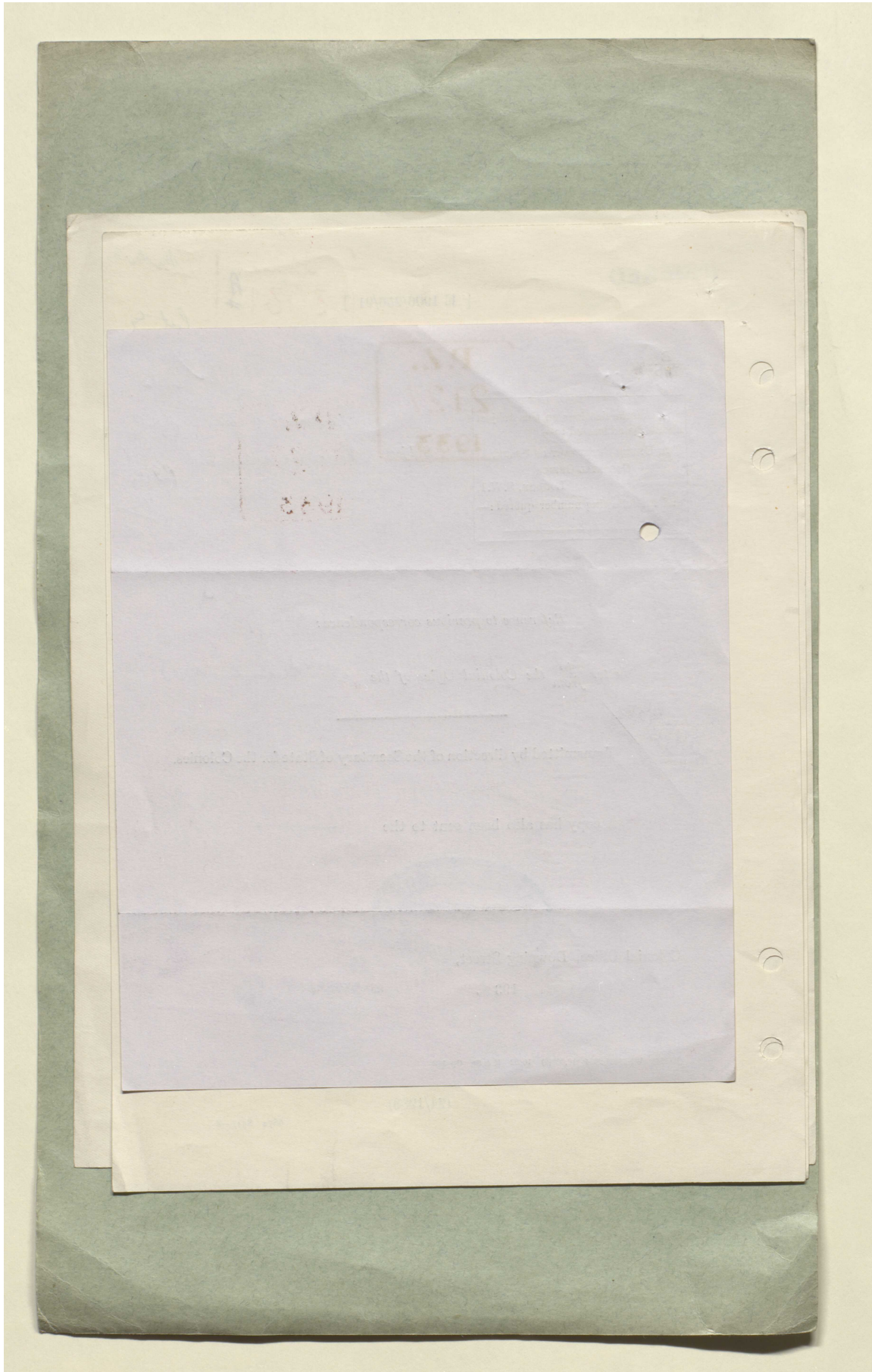
Colonial Office, Downing Street,
12 April 1933.

To India Office

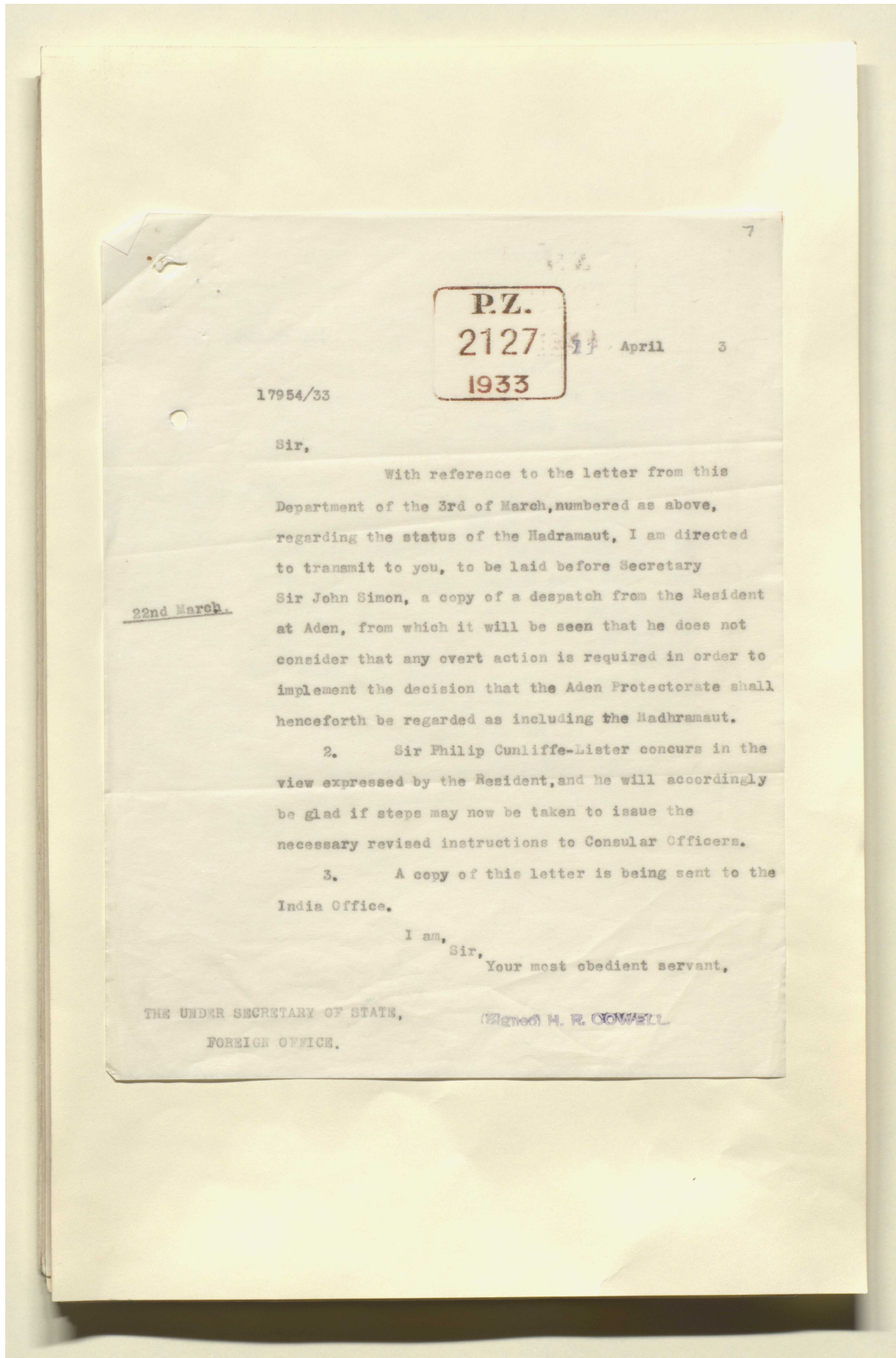
MAILED
13 APR 1933

ENCLOSURE IN WEEKLY LETTER
NO. 16.
20 APR. 1933
FROM SECRETARY, POLITICAL AND
SECRET DEPT. INDIA OFFICE

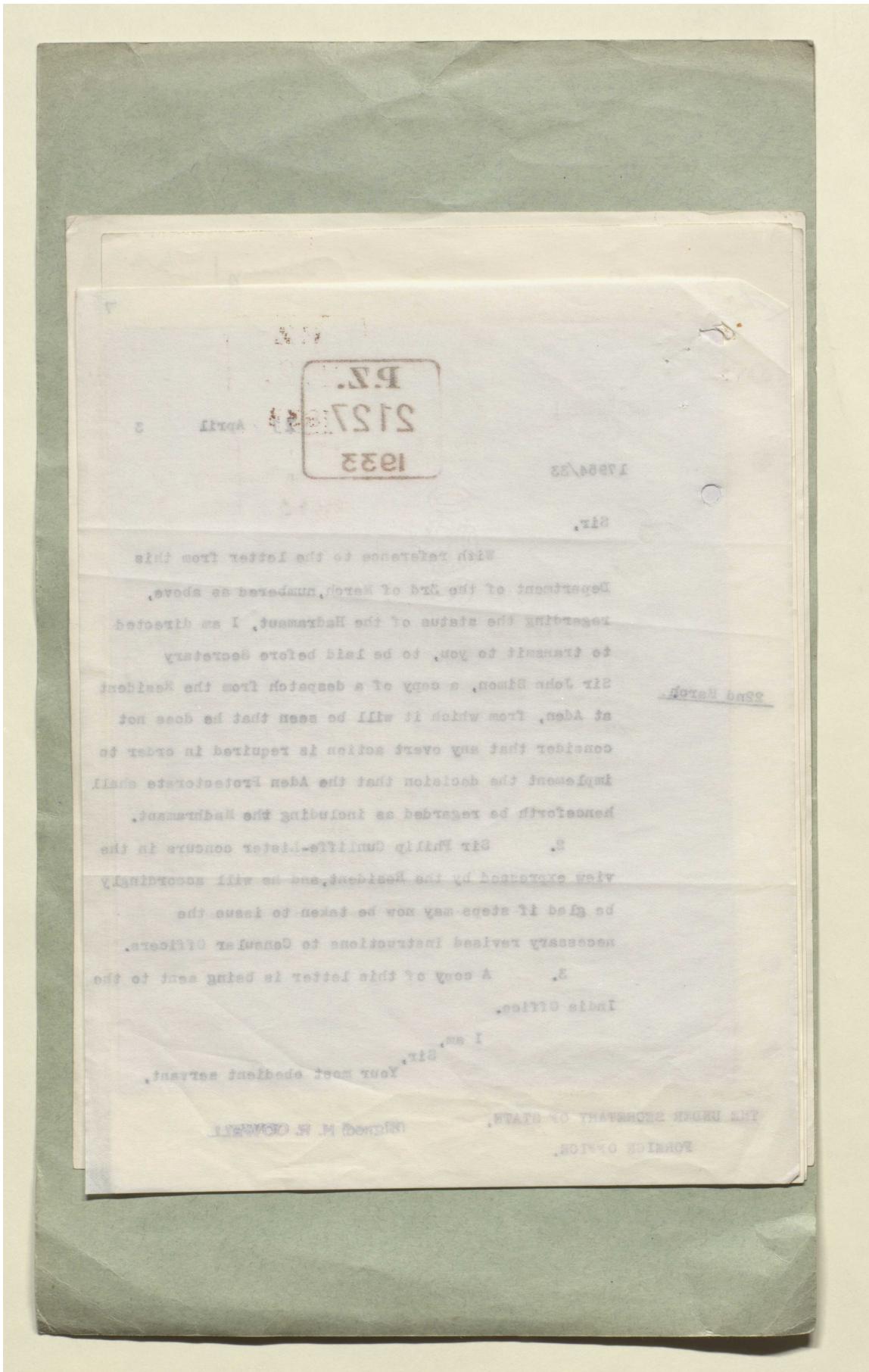
(R1188) Wt 14425/2914 10,000(2) 10/32 H & S* Gp 112



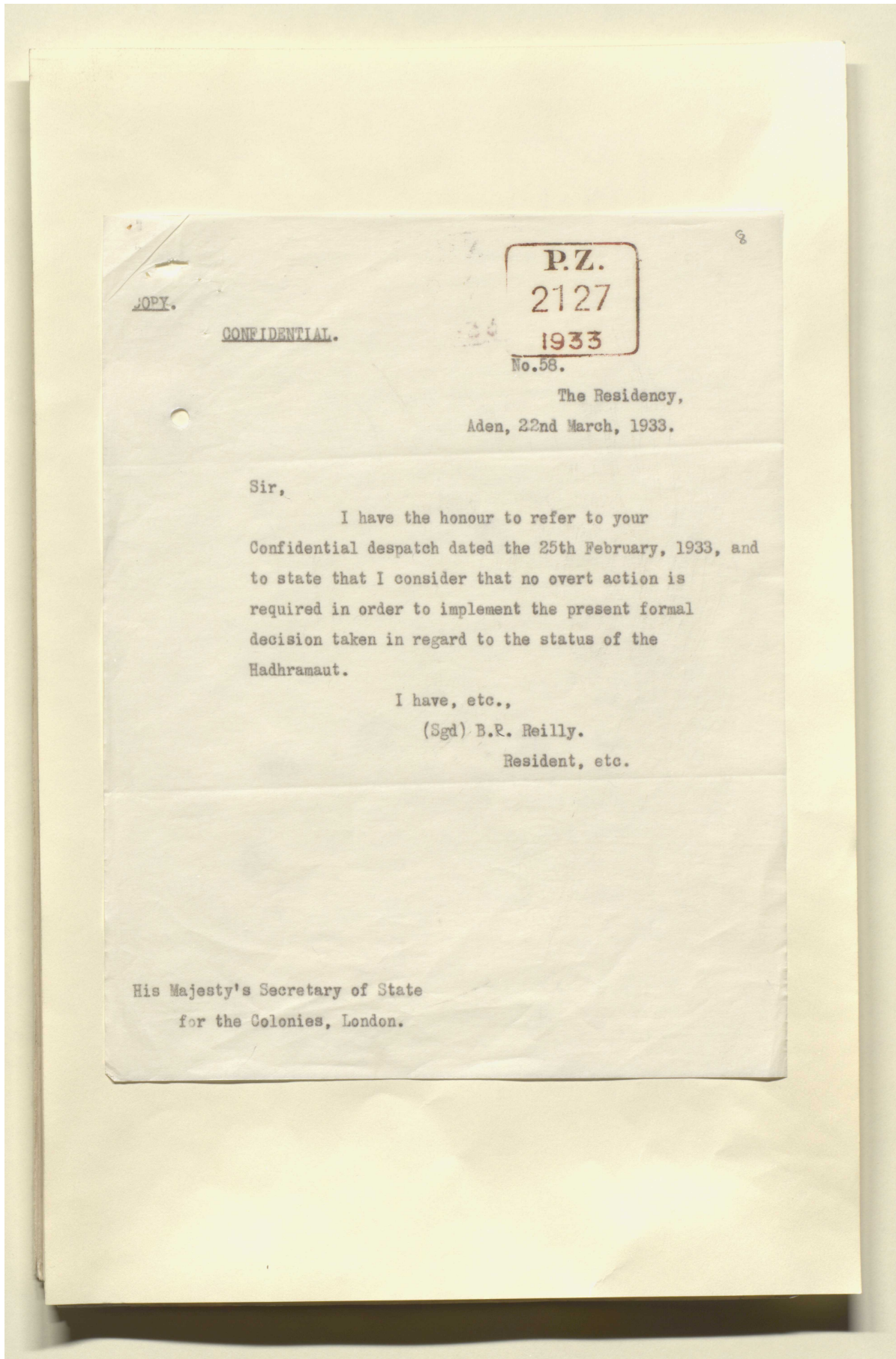
Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [7r]
(13/96)



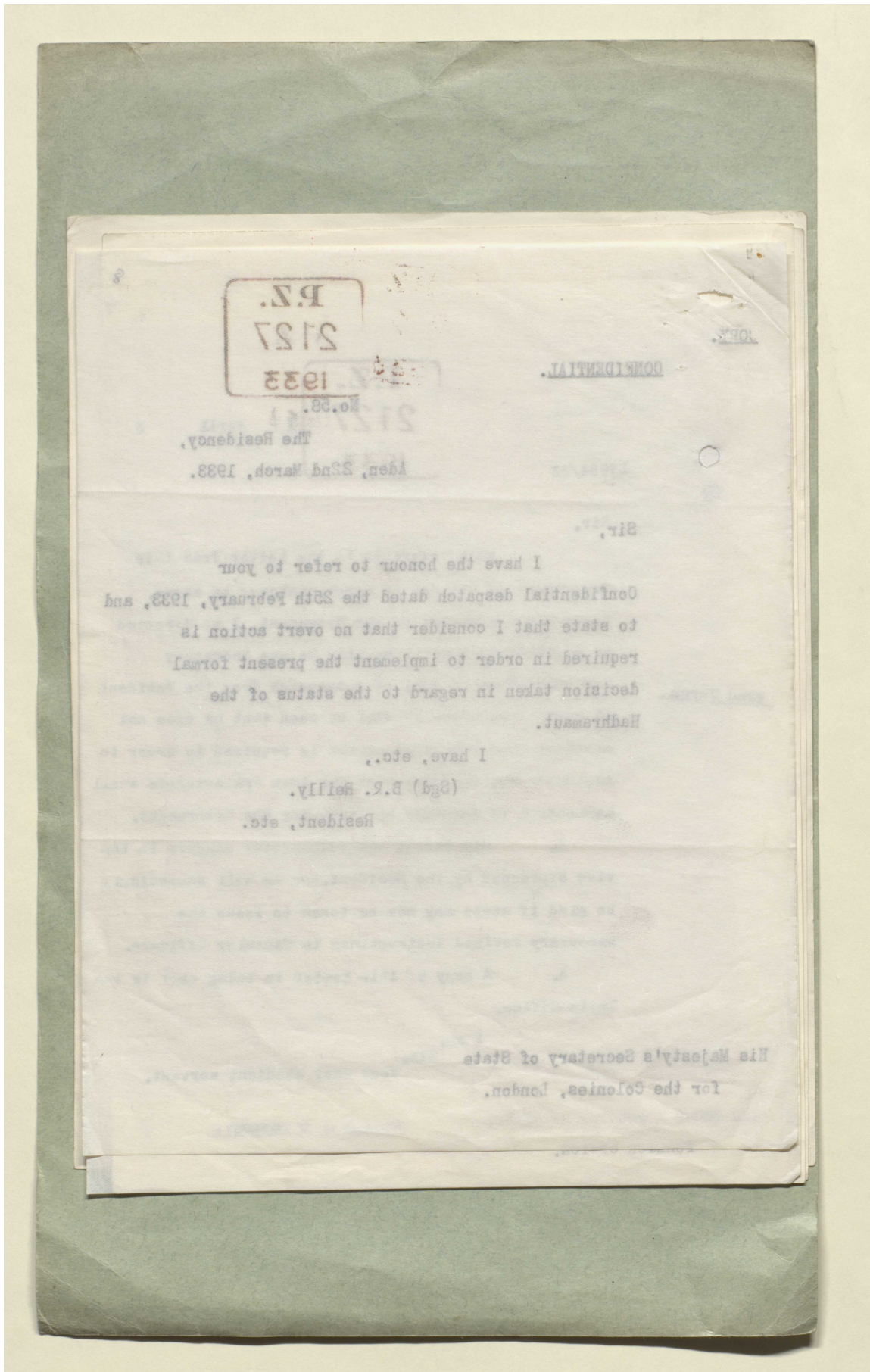
Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [7v]
(14/96)



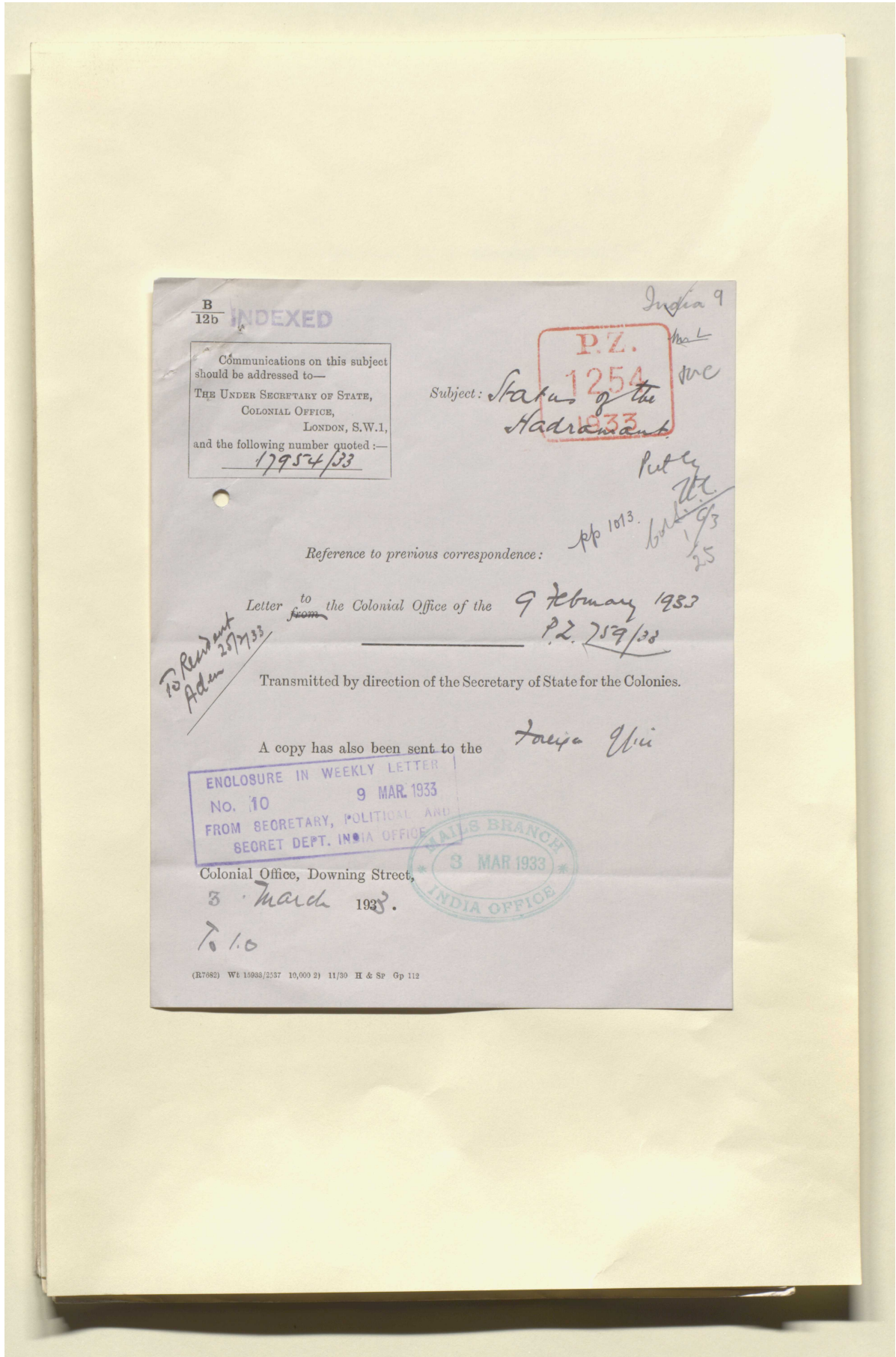
Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [8r]
(15/96)

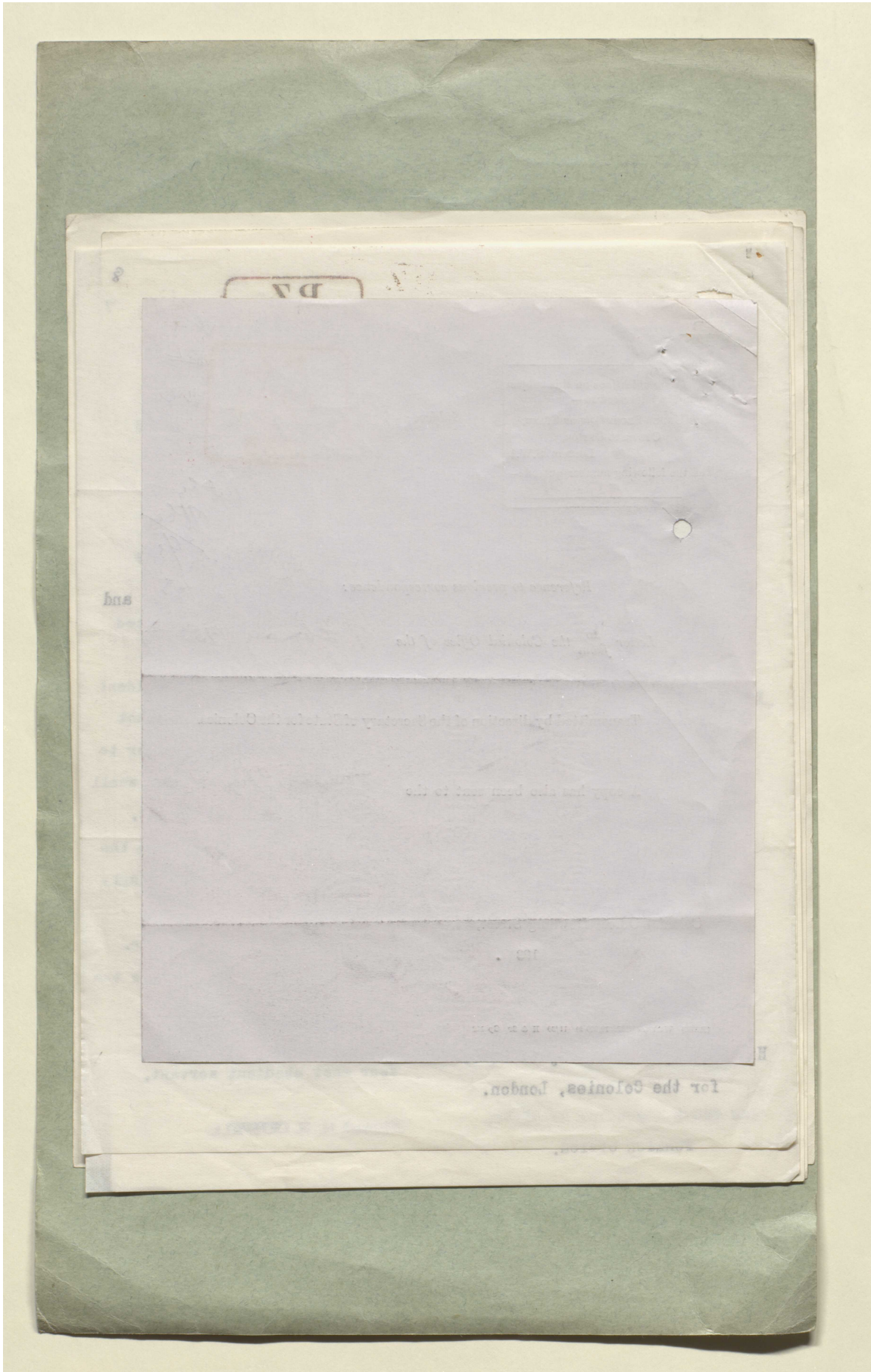


Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [8v]
(16/96)

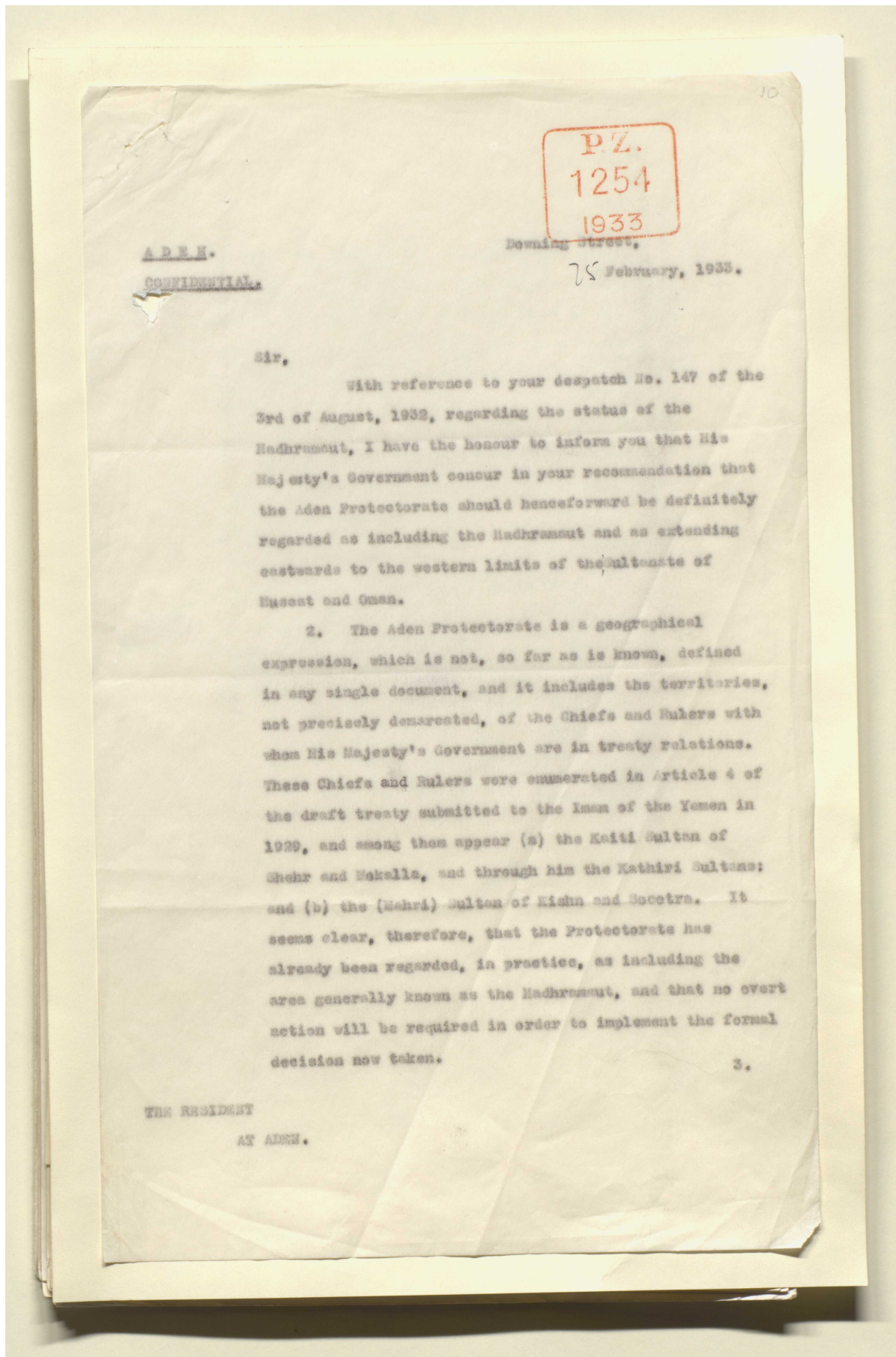


Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [9r]
(17/96)





Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [10r]
(19/96)



ADEN.
CONFIDENTIAL.

Downing Street,

25 February, 1933.

Sir,

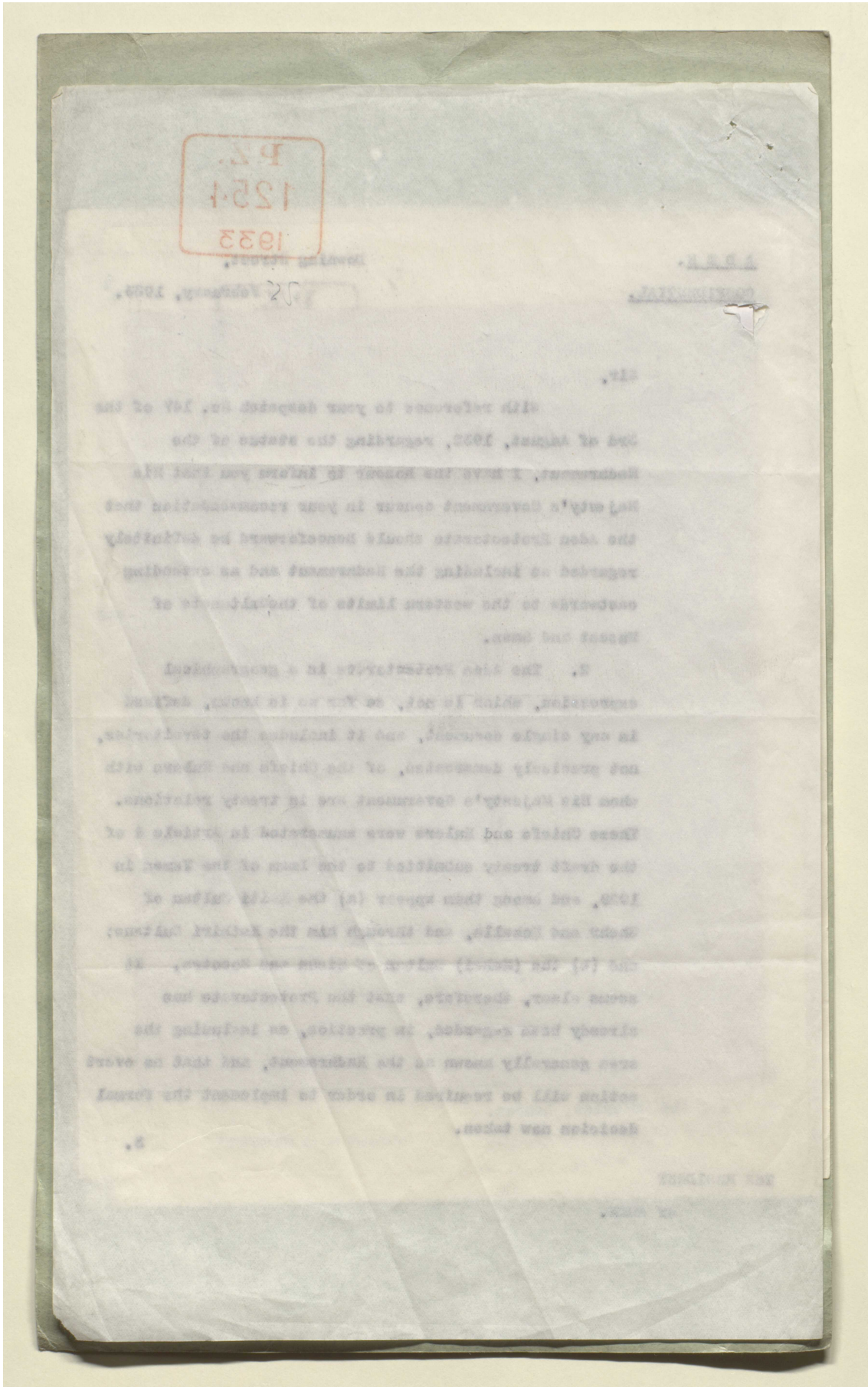
With reference to your despatch No. 147 of the 3rd of August, 1932, regarding the status of the Hadhramaut, I have the honour to inform you that His Majesty's Government concur in your recommendation that the Aden Protectorate should henceforward be definitely regarded as including the Hadhramaut and as extending eastwards to the western limits of the Sultanates of Muscat and Oman.

2. The Aden Protectorate is a geographical expression, which is not, so far as is known, defined in any single document, and it includes the territories, not precisely demarcated, of the Chiefs and Rulers with whom His Majesty's Government are in treaty relations. These Chiefs and Rulers were enumerated in Article 4 of the draft treaty submitted to the Imam of the Yemen in 1929, and among them appear (a) the Keiti Sultan of Shehr and Makalla, and through him the Kathiri Sultans; and (b) the (Mehri) Sultan of Kishn and Socatra. It seems clear, therefore, that the Protectorate has already been regarded, in practice, as including the area generally known as the Hadhramaut, and that no overt action will be required in order to implement the formal decision now taken.

3.

THE RESIDENT
AT ADEN.

Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [10v]
(20/96)



Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [11r]
(21/96)

3. If, however, it should be considered that any steps are required to implement the decision, it is desired that they should be taken in as unobtrusive a manner as possible, in order not to give rise to an erroneous impression that His Majesty's Government are adopting a forward policy in Southern Arabia and are tightening their hold over this area.

4. I will await your reply to this despatch, more particularly on the question raised at the end of paragraph 2, before asking the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to arrange for the issue of the necessary revised instructions to Consular Officers.

Memo.
5. Copies of a memorandum regarding the Hadhramaut which has been prepared in the Foreign Office, are enclosed for record.

I have the honour to be,

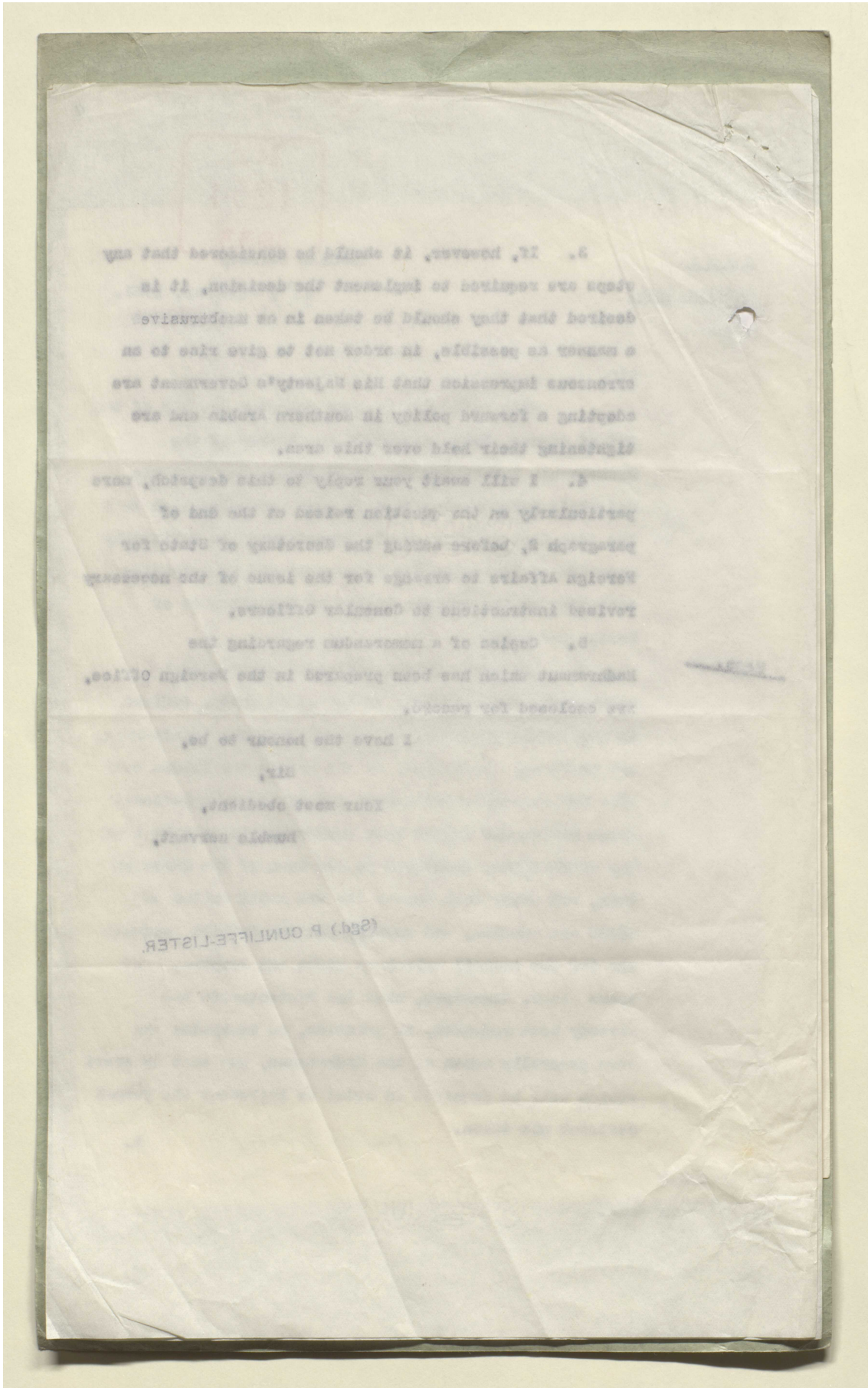
Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

(Sgd.) P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER.

Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [11v]
(22/96)



Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [12r]
(23/96)

12
Ind. 1
Ant.
mc

INDEXED

In any further communication on this subject, please quote
No. **E 729/250191**
and address—not to any person by name, but to—
"The Under-Secretary of State," Foreign Office, London, S.W. 1.

P.Z.
1013
103

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

Put 9
12/2

Foreign Office,
20th Feb., 1933.

pp 759
ball 25

Reference to previous correspondence:
C.O. letter 47404/32 of 6th Feb to I.O.

Description of Enclosure.

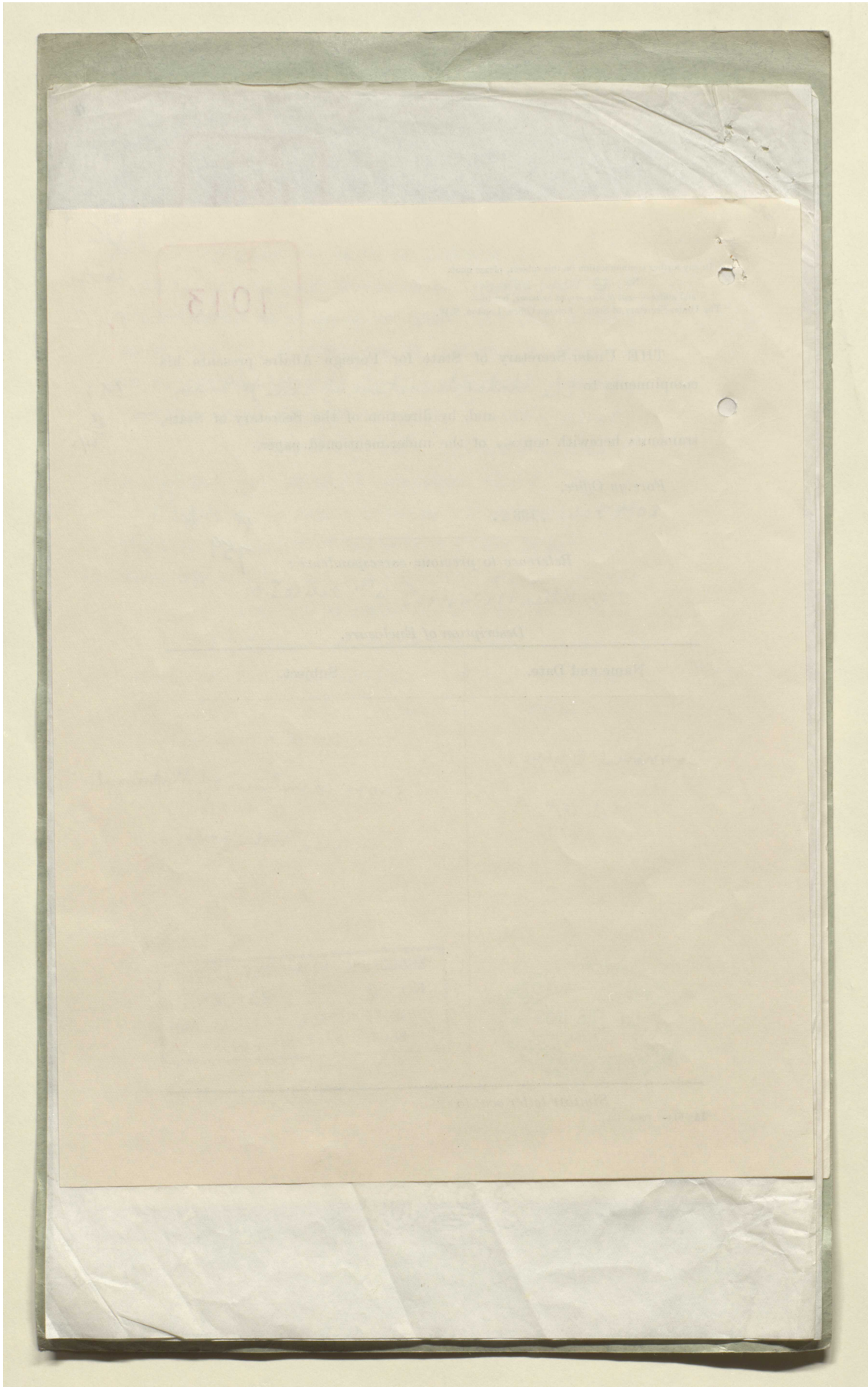
Name and Date.	Subject.
<i>To Colonial Office</i> <i>Feb 15th</i>	<i>Proposed inclusion of Hadramaut</i> <i>in Aden Protectorate</i>

MAILS BRANCH
21 FEB 1933
INDIA OFFICE

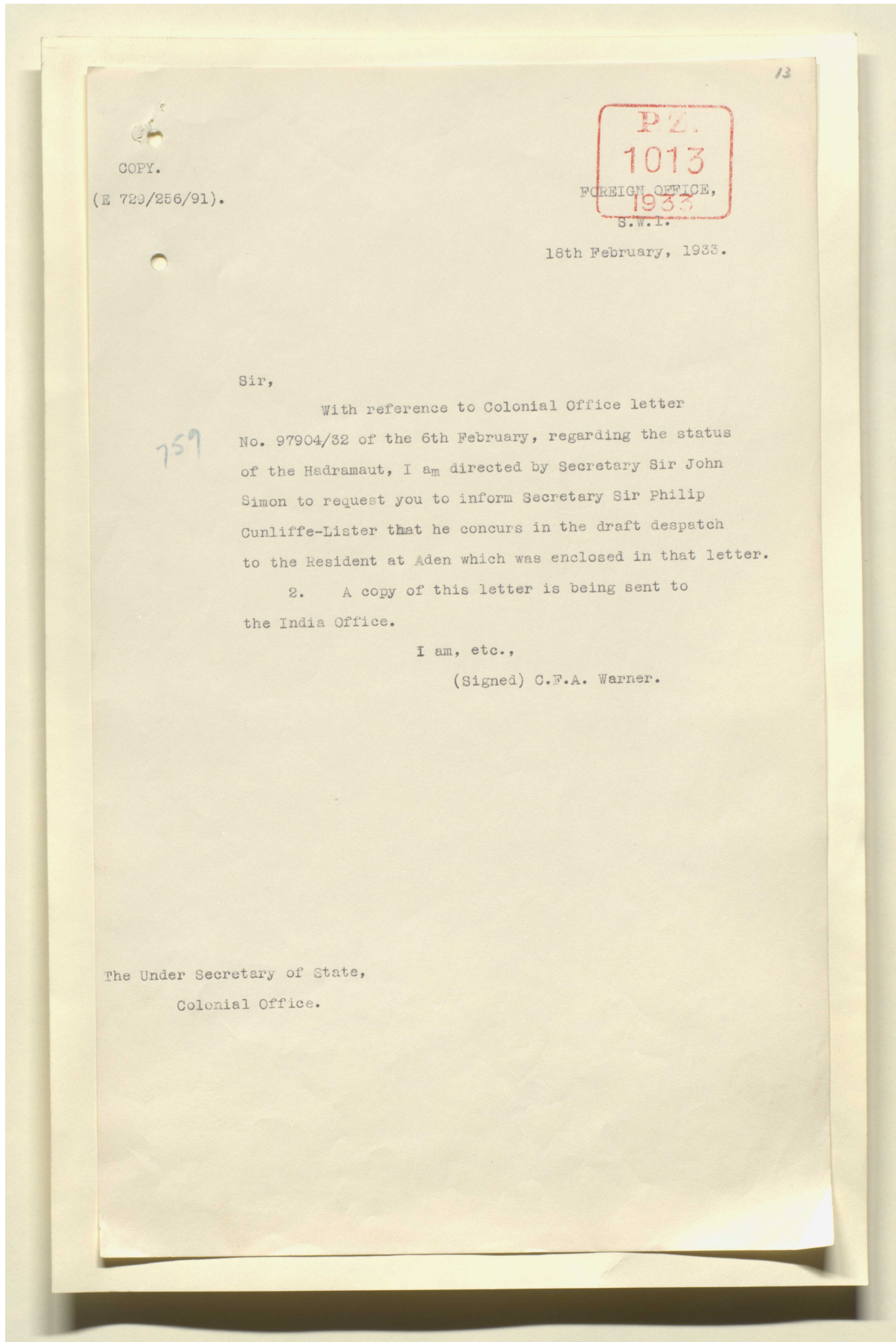
ENCLOSURE IN WEEKLY LETTER
No. 8 **23 FEB. 1933.**
FROM SECRETARY, POLITICAL AND
SECRET DEPT. INDIA OFFICE

Similar letter sent to

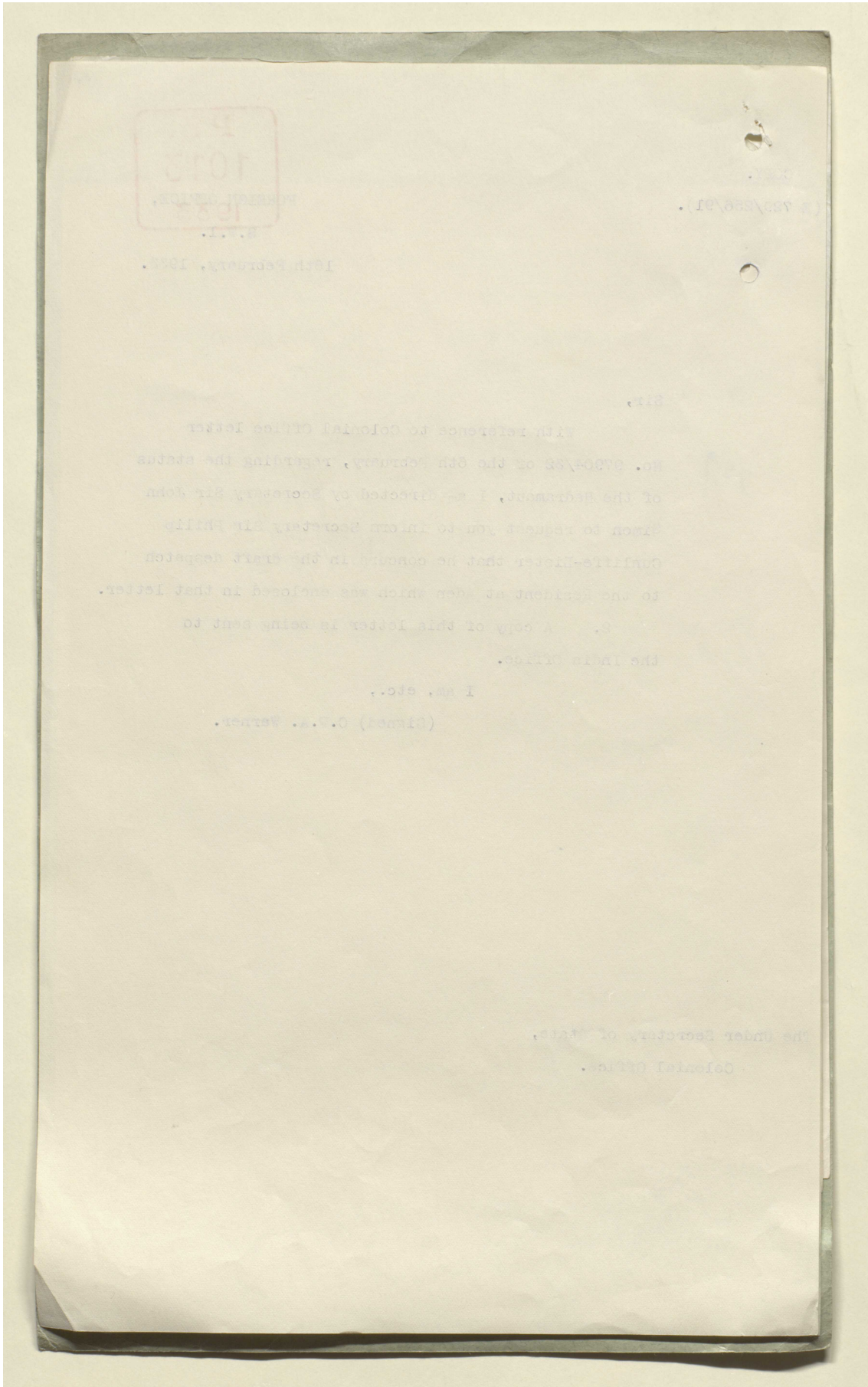
14-6130 7690 (2)



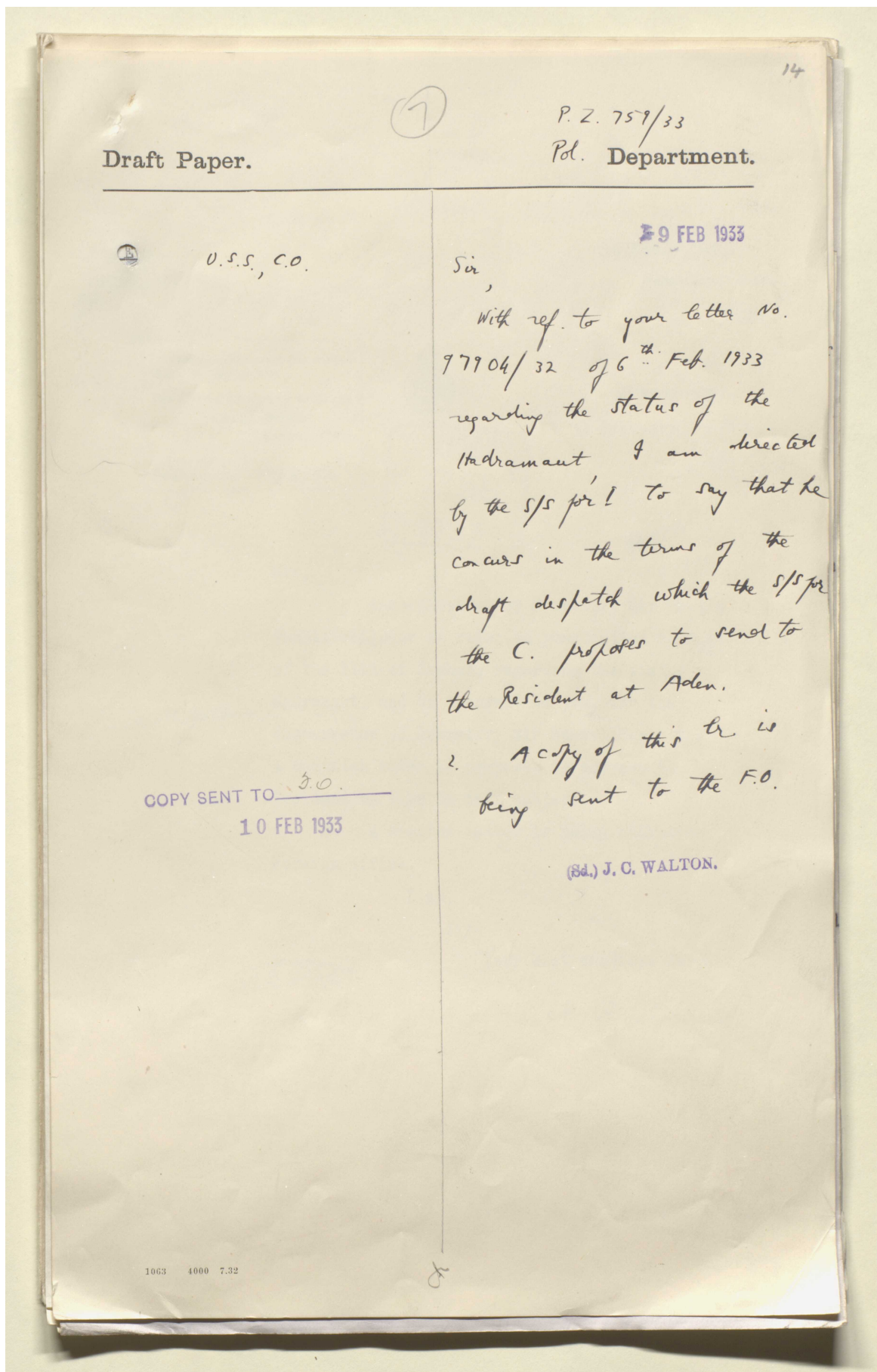
Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [13r]
(25/96)

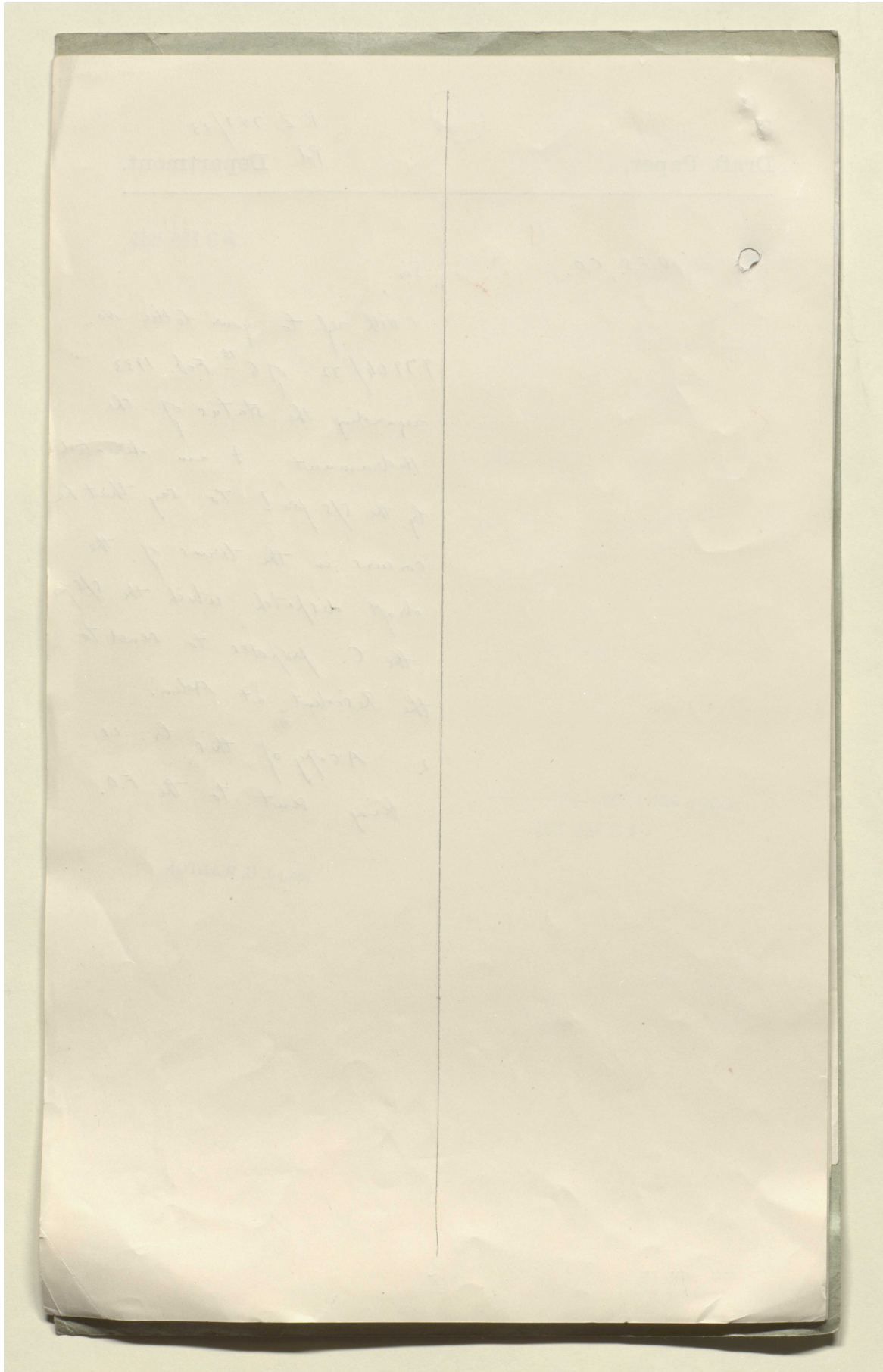


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(26/96)

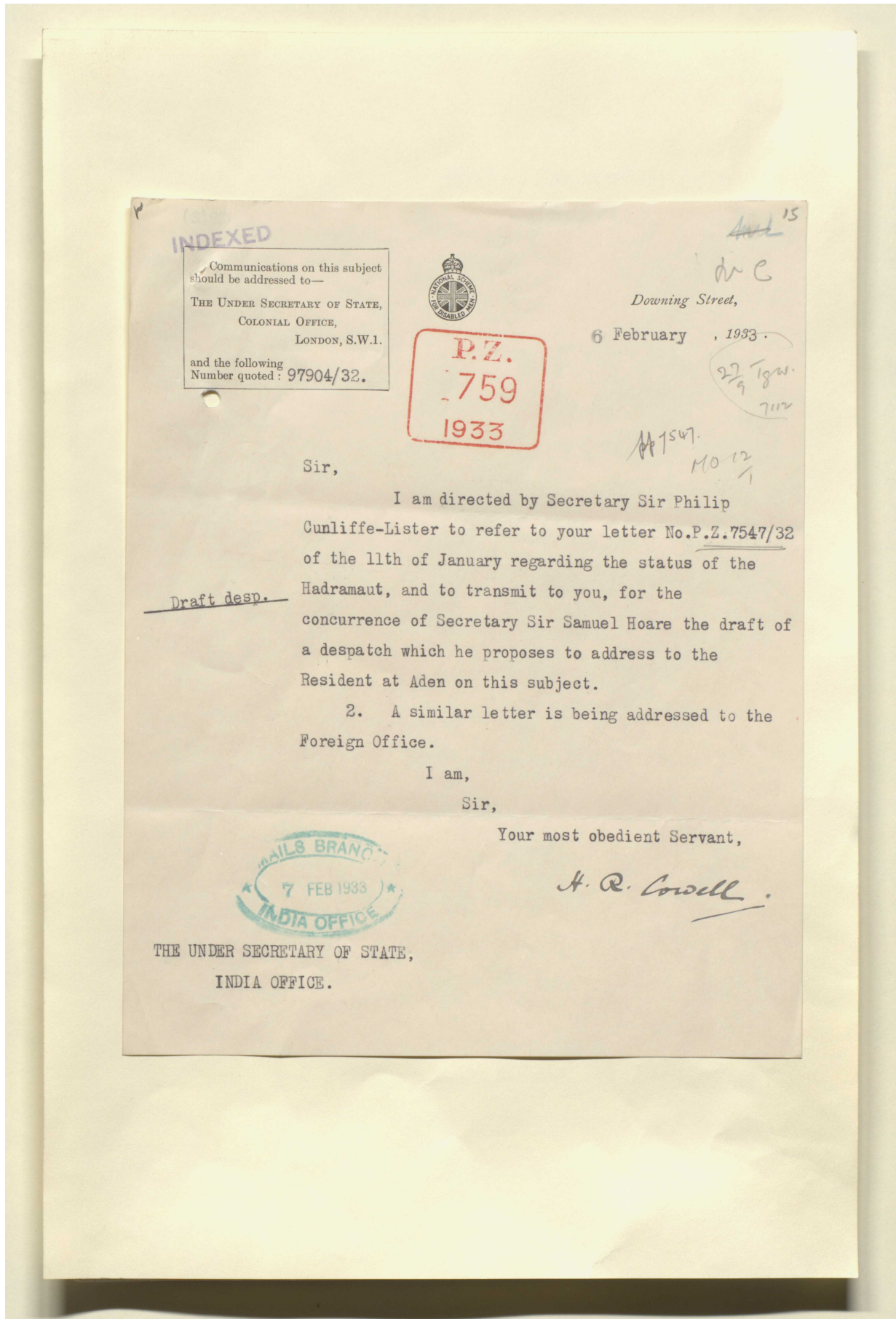


Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [14r]
(27/96)

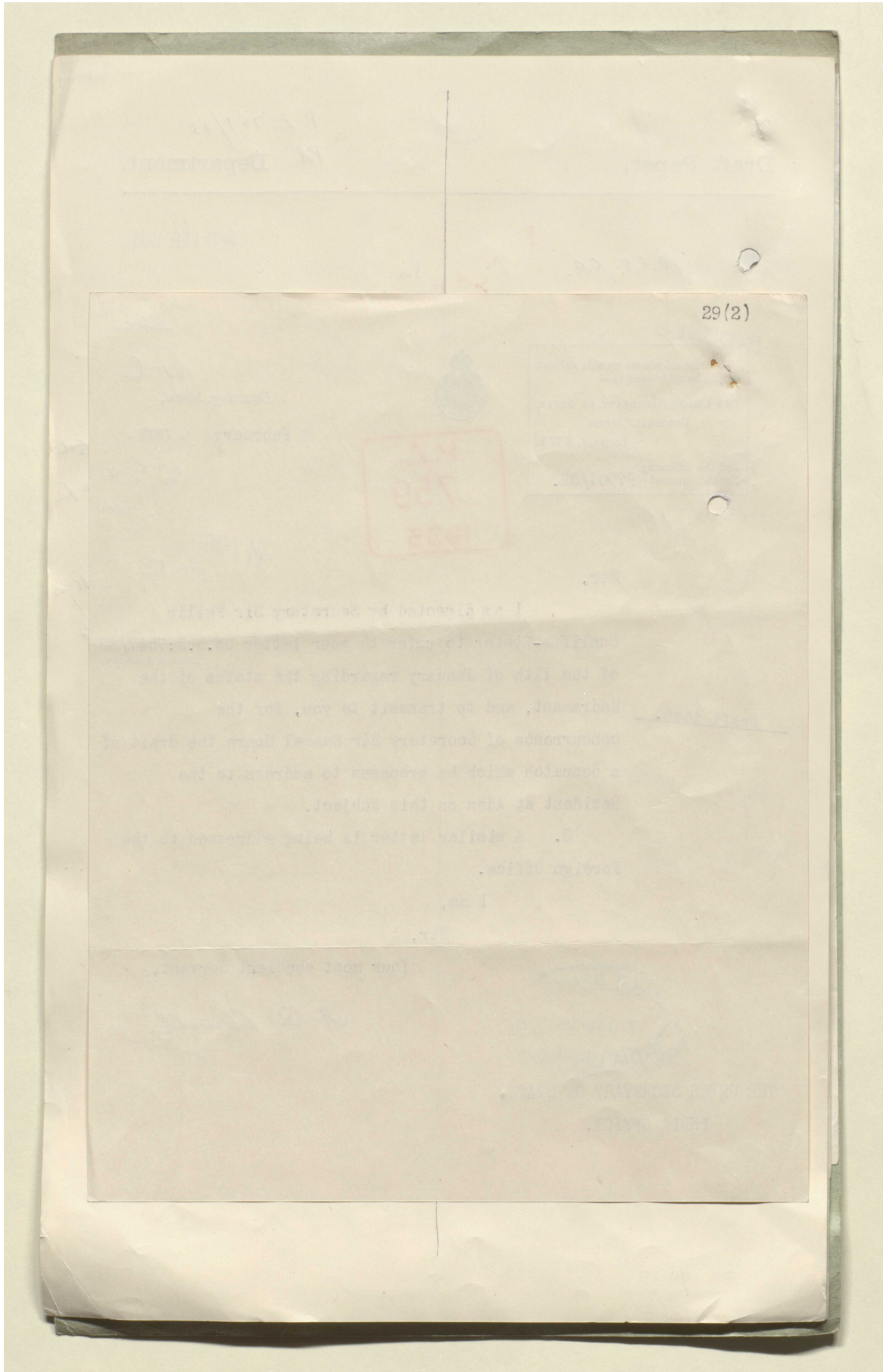




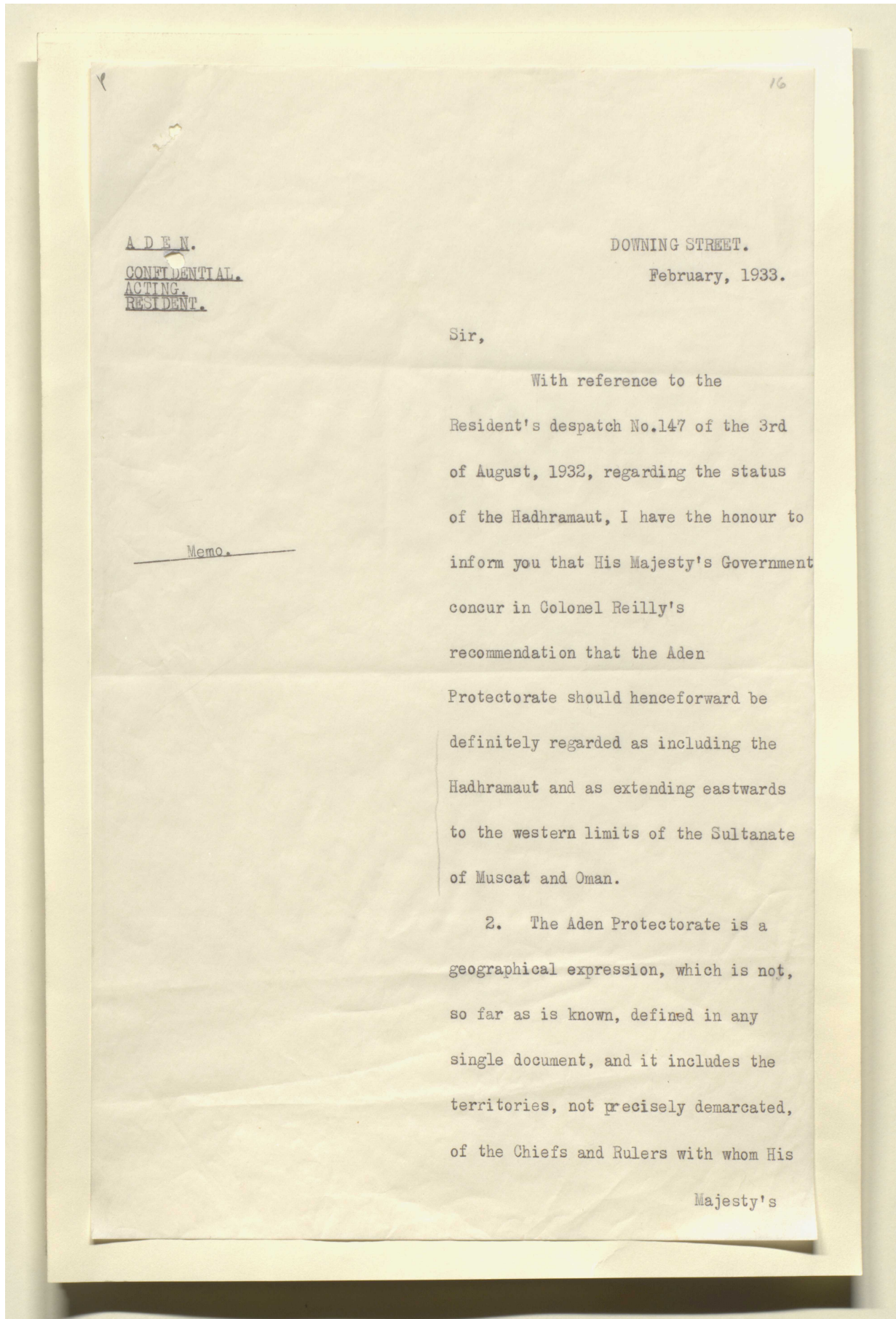
Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [15r]
(29/96)



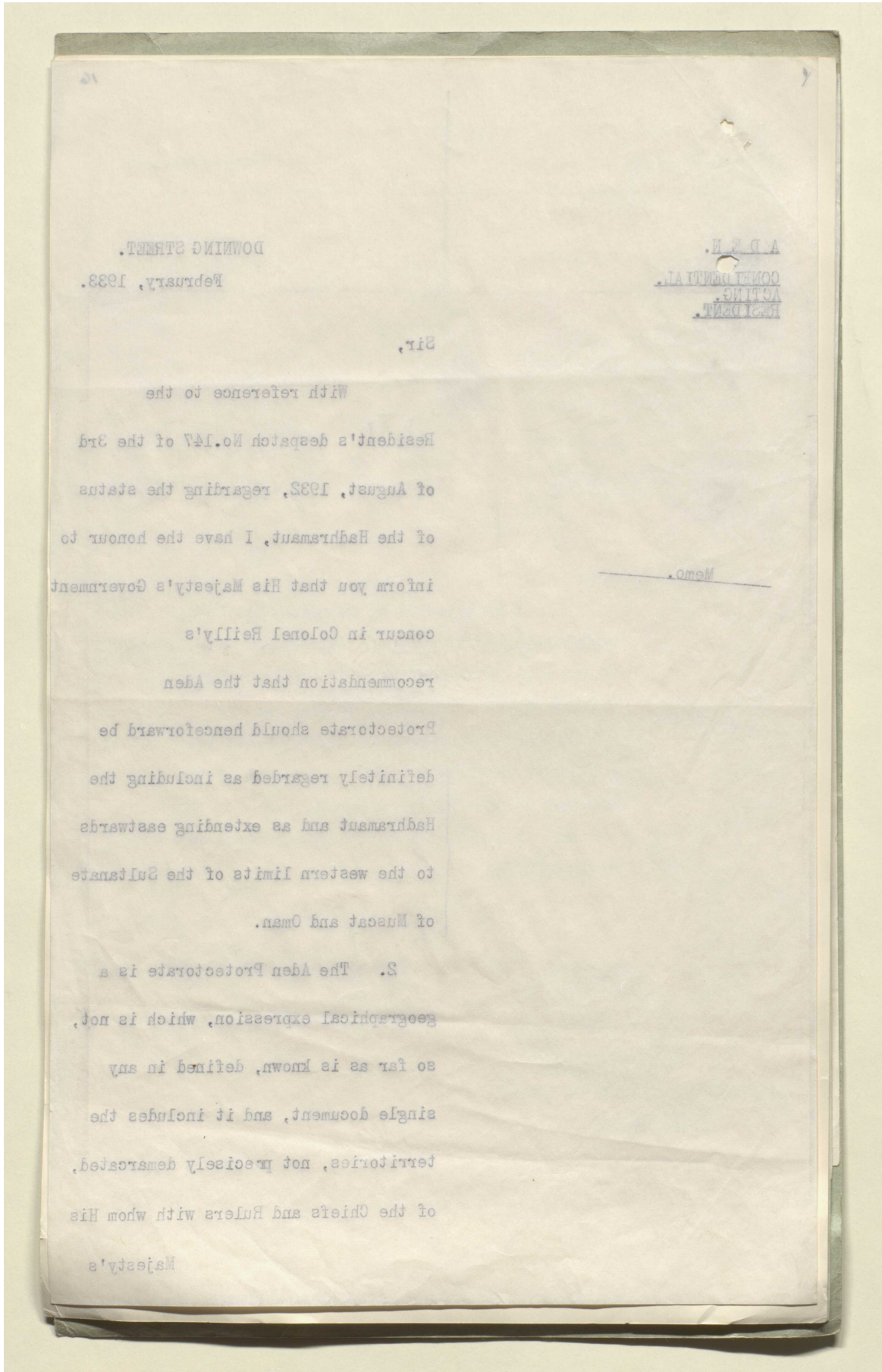
Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [15v]
(30/96)



Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [16r]
(31/96)

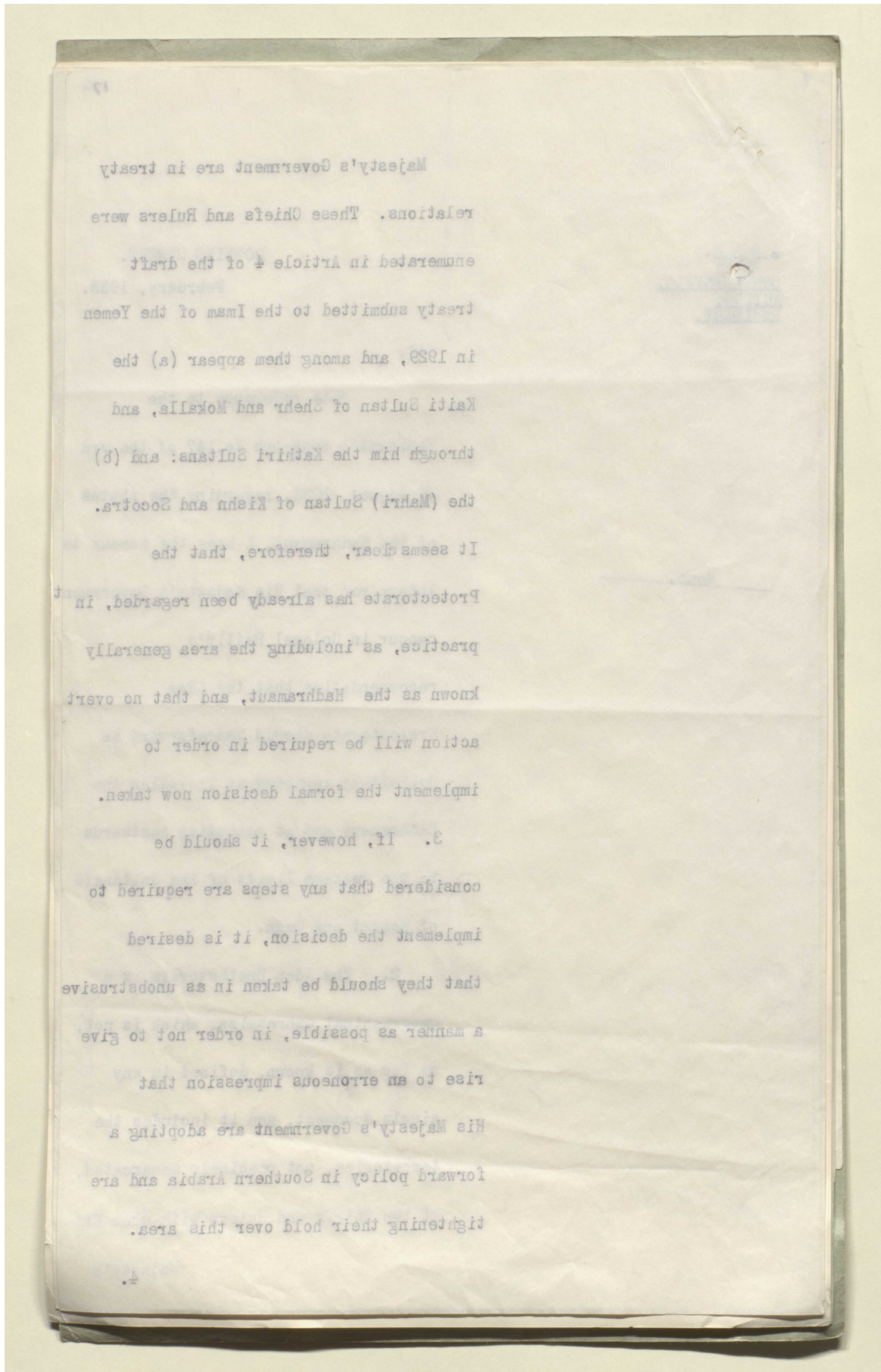


Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [16v]
(32/96)



Majesty's Government are in treaty relations. These Chiefs and Rulers were enumerated in Article 4 of the draft treaty submitted to the Imam of the Yemen in 1929, and among them appear (a) the Kaiti Sultan of Shehr and Mokalla, and through him the Kathiri Sultans: and (b) the (Mahri) Sultan of Kishn and Socotra. It seems clear, therefore, that the Protectorate has already been regarded, in practice, as including the area generally known as the Hadhramaut, and that no overt action will be required in order to implement the formal decision now taken.

3. If, however, it should be considered that any steps are required to implement the decision, it is desired that they should be taken in as unobstrusive a manner as possible, in order not to give rise to an erroneous impression that His Majesty's Government are adopting a forward policy in Southern Arabia and are tightening their hold over this area.

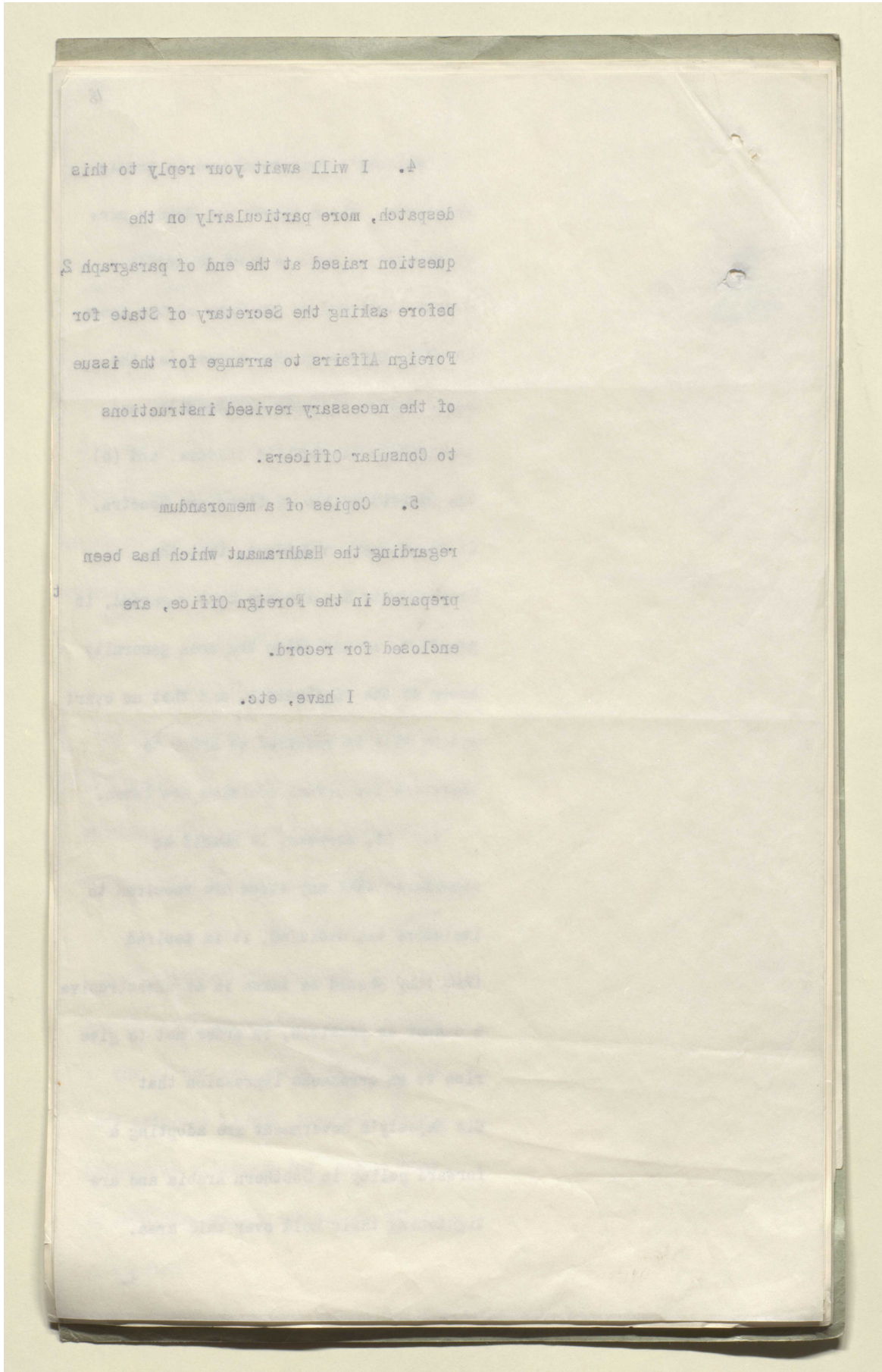


18

4. I will await your reply to this despatch, more particularly on the question raised at the end of paragraph 2, before asking the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to arrange for the issue of the necessary revised instructions to Consular Officers.

5. Copies of a memorandum regarding the Hadhramaut which has been prepared in the Foreign Office, are enclosed for record.

I have, etc.



Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [19r]
(37/96)

19

P.A.
MR.
12/1

Register No. P. z. 7547/32.	SECRET. POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.
--	--

Letter from _____ Dated _____ 19 .
 Telegram _____ Rec. _____

Formally acknowledged _____

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
To			<u>Aden Protectorate.</u>
Chairman.....		<i>[Signature]</i>	Proposal of the Resident that the Aden Protectorate should be regarded as including the Hadramaut.
Under Secretary.....	24 . xii	<i>[Signature]</i>	
Secretary of State...		<i>[Signature]</i>	
Committee.....	29	<i>[Signature]</i>	
Under Secretary.....	9 . i .	<i>[Signature]</i>	
Secretary of State....			

H. X. Ka
Wa
to i

in the file No 50/12

Copy of _____ to India

FOR USE BY DEPARTMENTS ONLY.

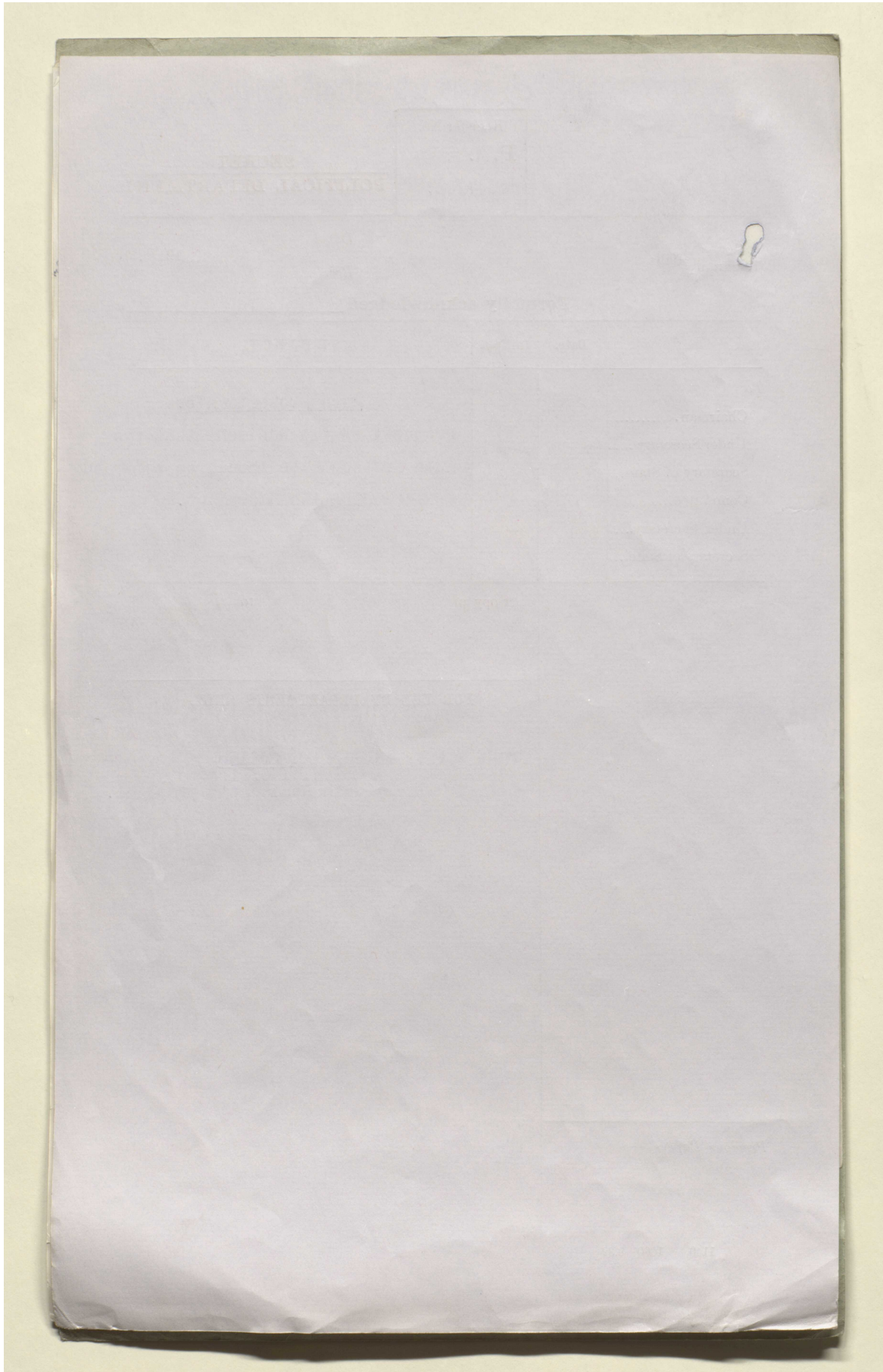
Draft letter to Foreign Office agreeing Colonial Office with Resident's proposal.

APPROVED
POLITICAL COMMITTEE.
9 JAN 1933

Letters to S.O. & C.O. issued **11 JAN 1933**

Previous Papers :—

1140 1000 8.32



Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [20r]
(39/96)

20

P.Z.7547/32.

Minute Paper.

POLITICAL Department.

* dated June
1930.

In a letter of 3rd August 1932 (P.Z.6406/32) the Resident at Aden pointed out that the treaties between H.M.G. and the chiefs in the Aden political sphere who are under British protection are all similar in form and intention and that there appears to be no justification for the distinction drawn between the "Aden Protectorate" and the "Hadhramaut" in the Annex to Chapter XXII of Consular Instructions*, where the Hadramaut is classed along with Muscat, the Trucial States, etc. under "Certain Other Territories" and not under "British Protectorates." Since 1929 Hadramis have been treated differently from natives of the "Protectorate" in regard to travel facilities on the ground that the states of the Hadramaut are not "British Protectorates" but states "under British protection", and this distinction is continued in the Foreign Office Circular of 10th March (Flag J)). Neither the "Protectorate" nor the "Hadhramaut" are administered territories, so that strictly both are perhaps "under British protection" rather than "protectorates", but there appears to be little ground for continuing the distinction between them.

In fact this distinction has not always been applied and the expression "Aden Protectorate" is habitually used to cover the whole territory including the Hadramaut, as for example in the Political Department memorandum on Aden (P.Z.1471/31 para.5). The Hadramaut is in any case a somewhat vaguely defined territory.

Colonel Reilly recommended that the Aden Protectorate should be regarded as including the

Hadramaut/

1212 5000 9/32

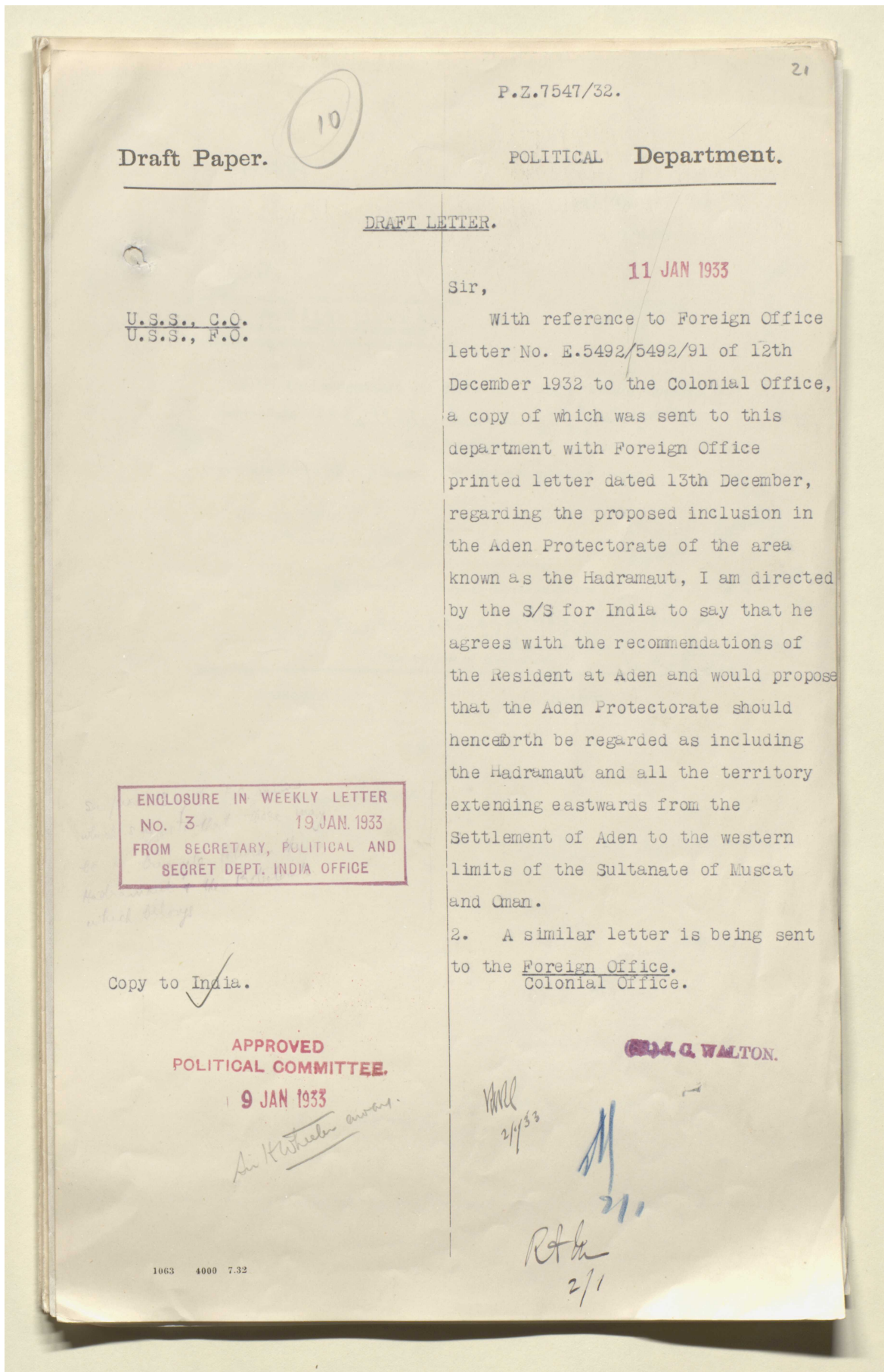
Hadramaut and as extending to the western limits of the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman and that the Foreign Office instructions to Consular Officers should be amended accordingly. The Colonial Office supported this view in their letter of 19th October (P.Z. 6406) to the Foreign Office, and the Foreign Office have now replied that subject to our concurrence they are prepared to agree, but they consider that, if a decision is taken in this sense, care will have to be taken to avoid giving the erroneous impression that H.M.G. are adopting a forward policy in Southern Arabia. Perhaps the Foreign Office are inclined to over-emphasise this danger, and it is clearly desirable to regularise the position by adopting the Resident's proposals. ^{N.P.} The memorandum enclosed with the Foreign Office letter is interesting and shows that all the important chiefs in the Hadramaut have protectorate treaties with H.M.G.

A draft letter to the Foreign Office and Colonial Office is submitted agreeing with Colonel Reilly's proposals.

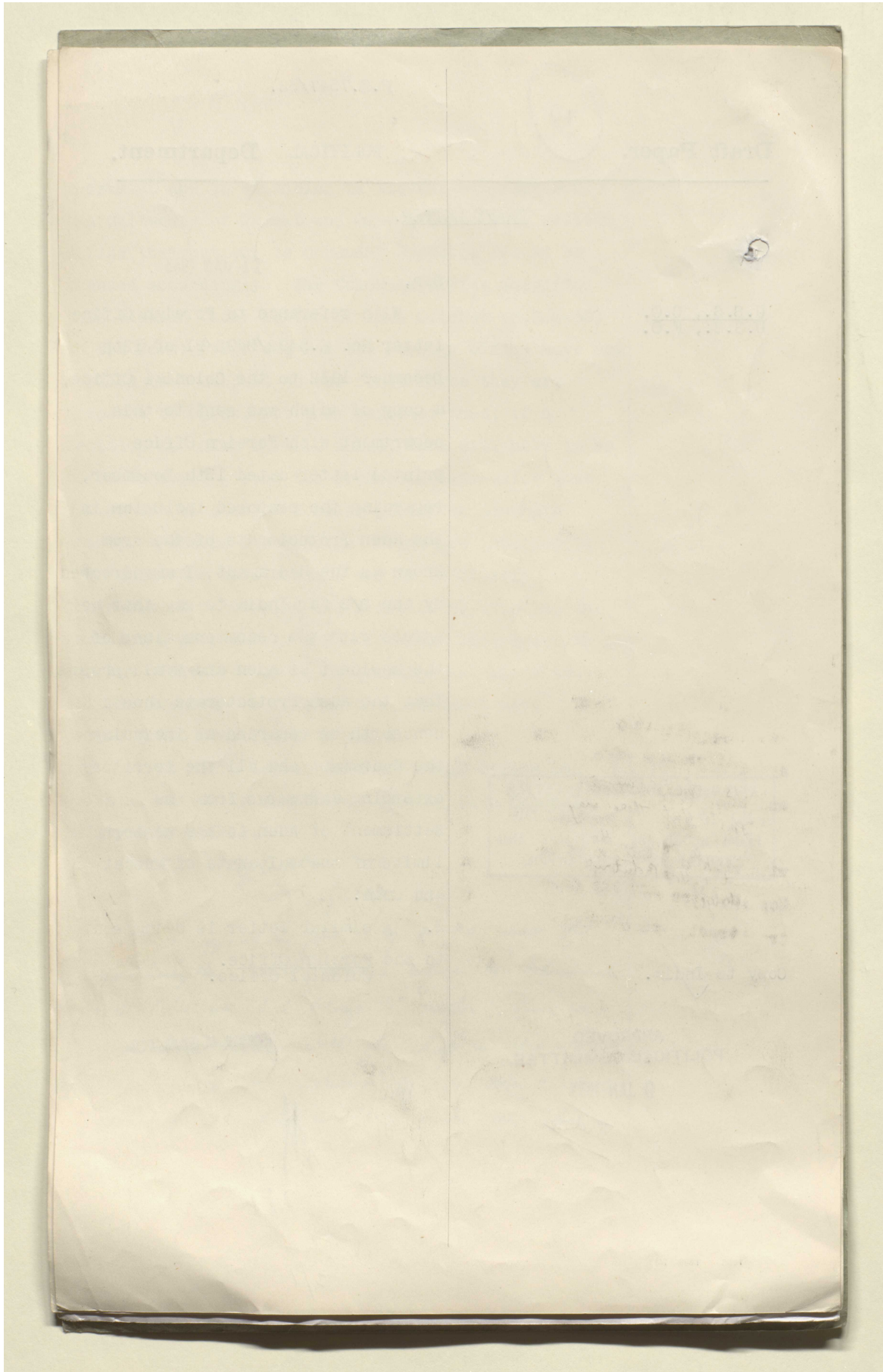
J.F. Crombie
22/12/32

P.S. It is suggested in para. 13 of the F.O. memo. that there is ~~there may be~~ a small triangle between the Hadramaut & the Protectorate which belongs to neither. Since we have ~~no~~ treaties with the chiefs in this area it too should be included in the "Aden Protectorate". The draft is worded so as to make this clear.

Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [21r]
(41/96)



Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [21v]
(42/96)



Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [22r]
(43/96)

INDEXED

In any further communication on this subject, please quote
No. E5492/5492/191
and address—not to any person by name, but to—
"The Under-Secretary of State," Foreign Office, London, S.W. 1.

P. Z. 7547 SECRET. 1932

India 22
sent
for c

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

Foreign Office,
13th Dec., 1932..

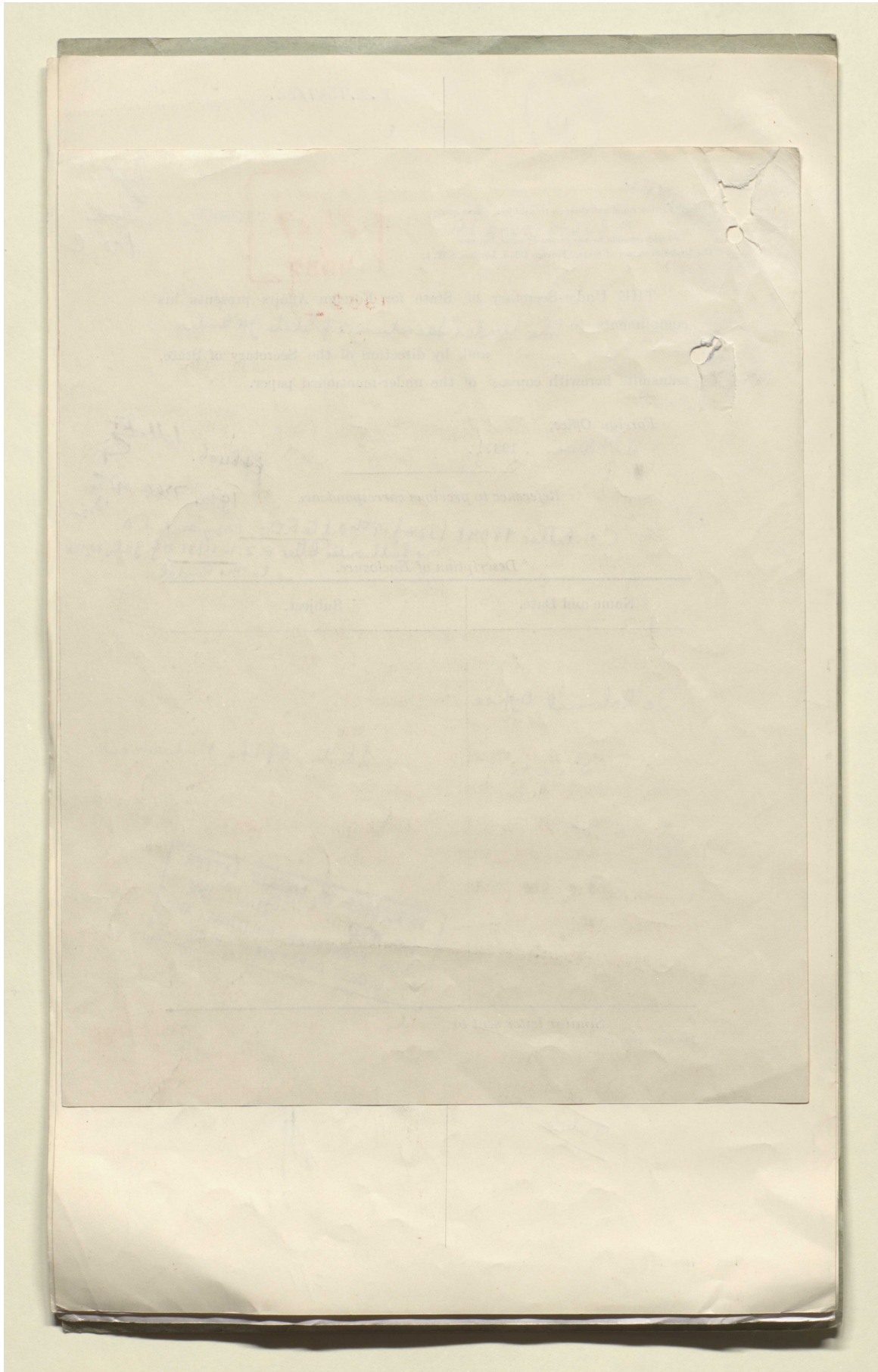
Reference to previous correspondence
pp 6/106. 1/11/32
18.2.7366 MFC 13/12
C.O. letter 98098 (32) of 19th Oct to F.O. copy sent I.O.
Mr Luthers letter P.2.1421/31 of July 28, 1931 to Mr Rendal.

Name and Date.	Subject.
<i>To Colonial Office</i> <i>Dec 12.</i>	<i>States of the Hadramaut</i>

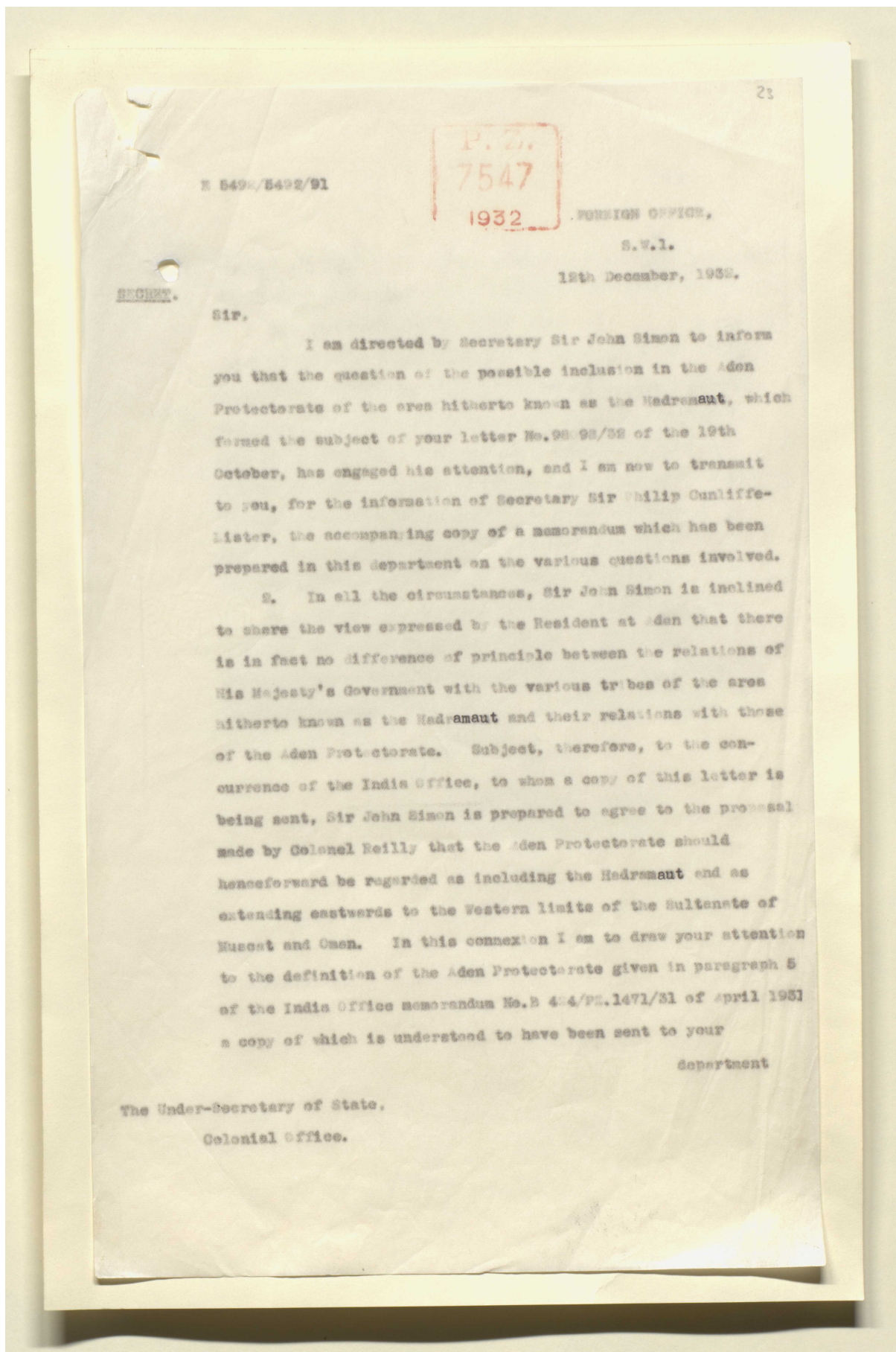
**ENCLOSURE IN WEEKLY LETTER
NO. 250
FROM SECRETARY, POLITICAL AND
SECRET DEPT. INDIA OFFICE
DEC 15 1932**

Similar letter sent to

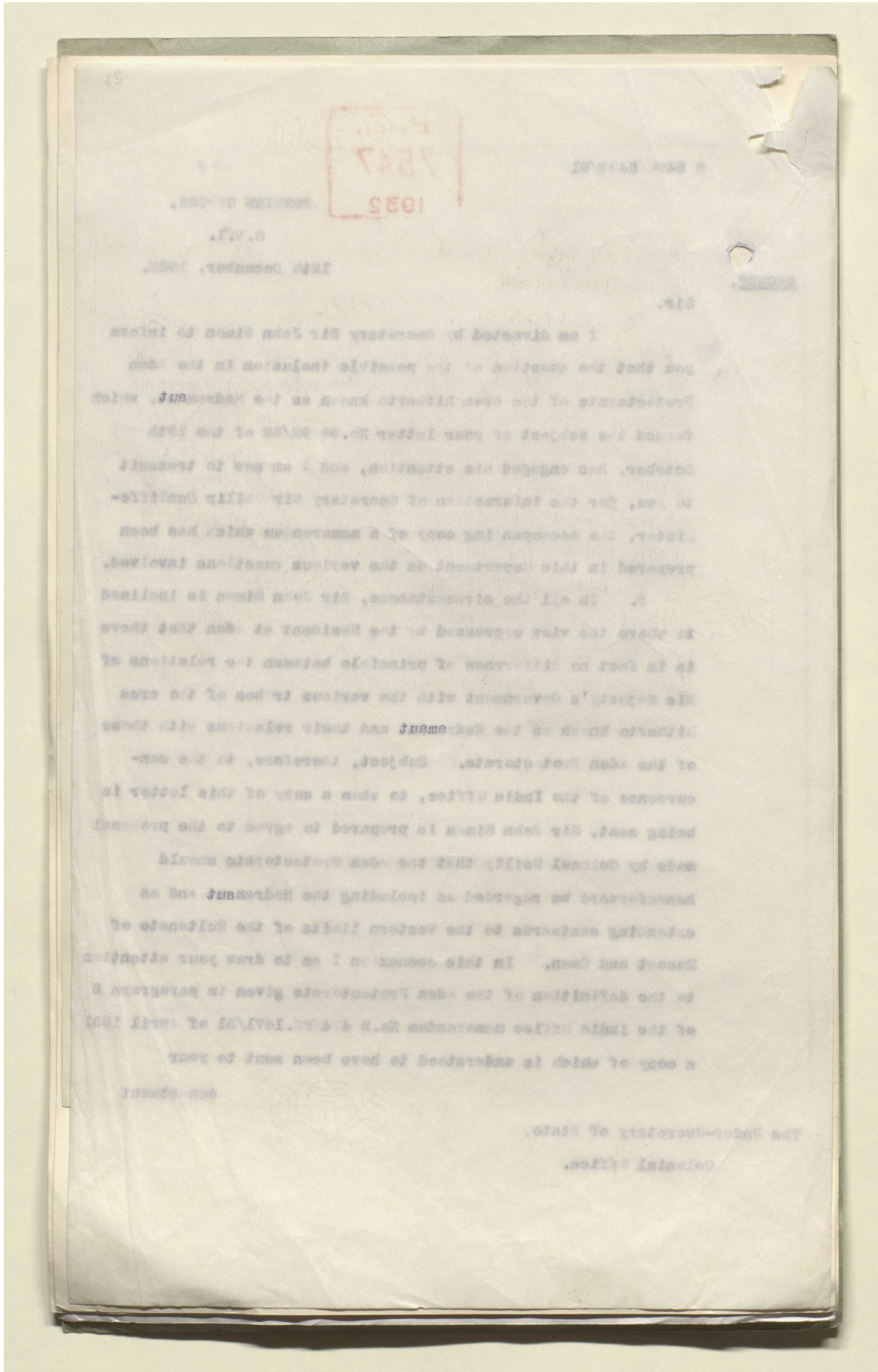
14-6130 7690 (2)



Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [23r]
(45/96)



Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [23v]
(46/96)



Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [24r]
(47/96)

24
department in Mr. Laitavate's semi-official letter No. P.S. 1471/
31 of July 28th, 1931.

3. The Secretary of State considers that, if a decision is taken in this sense there may be some risk that the steps necessary to implement it may, unless considerable care is exercised, give rise to an erroneous impression that His Majesty's Government are adopting a forward policy in Southern Arabia and are tightening their hold over this area. It would be well, therefore, that such steps should be taken in as unobtrusive a manner as may be practicable and that instructions to this effect should be sent to Colonel Reilly.

4. If Colonel Reilly's proposal is proceeded with, Sir John Simon will be prepared to issue the necessary revised instructions to Consular Officers as soon as the change has become effective.

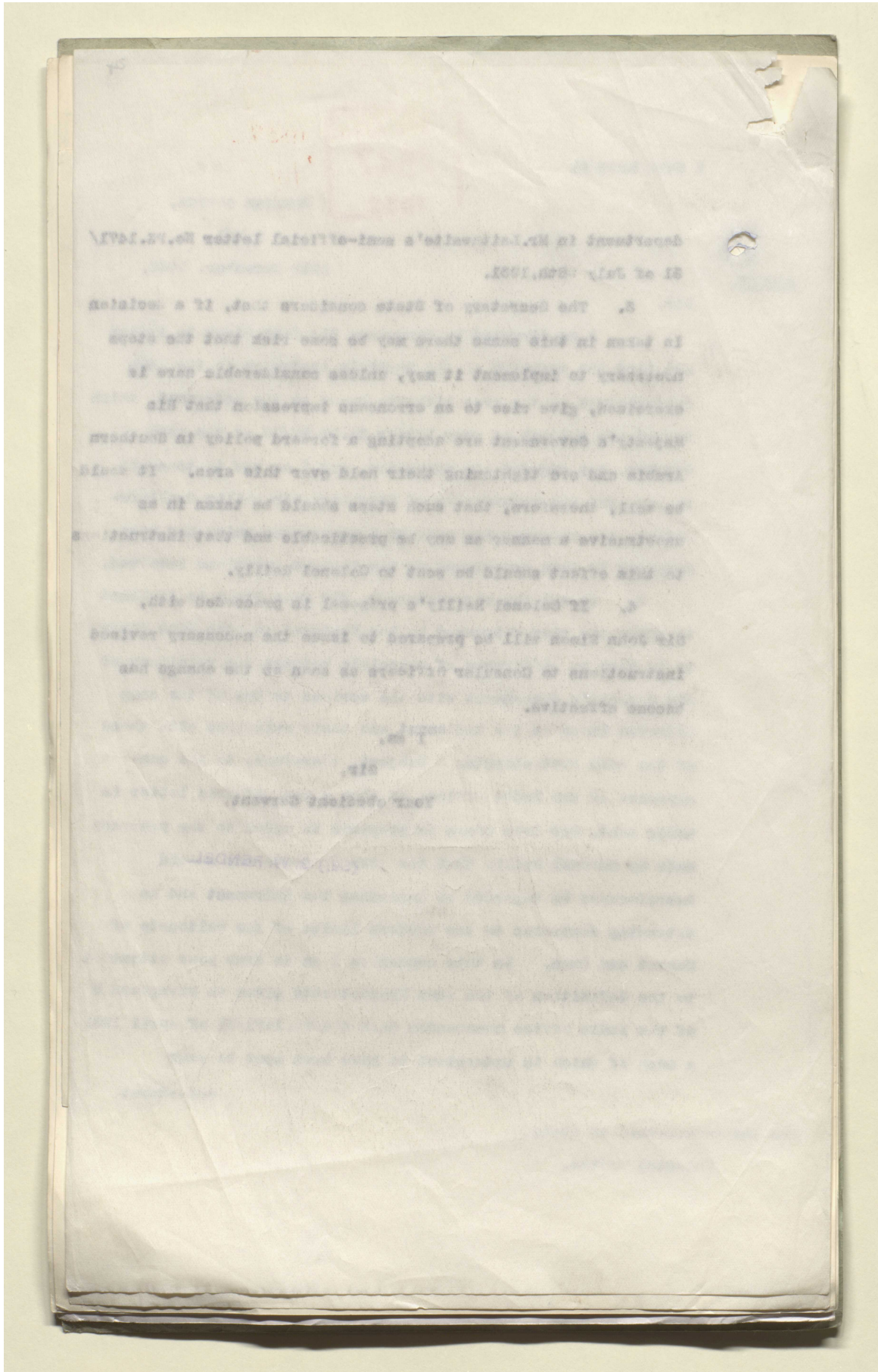
I am,

Sir,

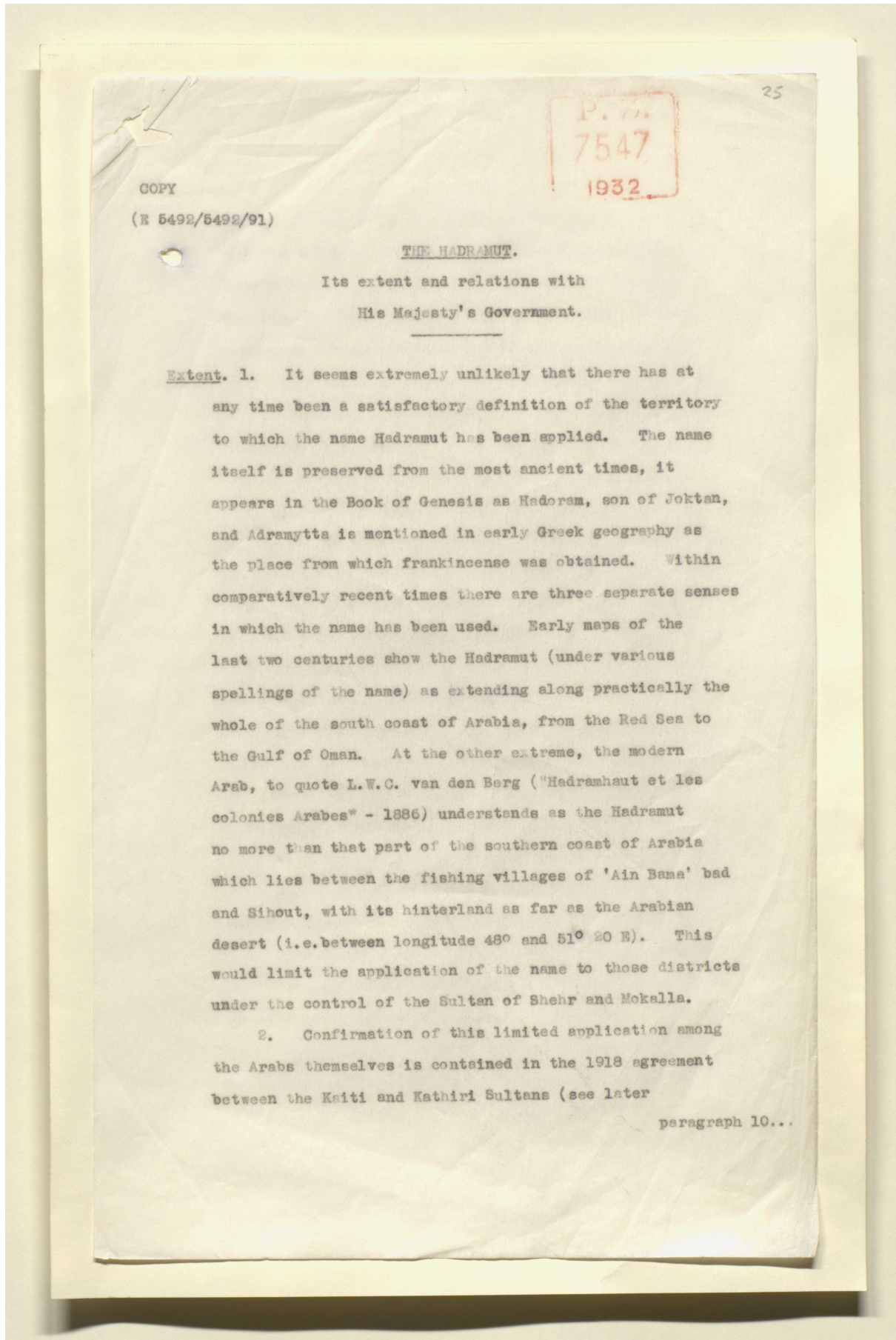
Your obedient Servant.

(Sd.) G. W. RENDEL

Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [24v]
(48/96)



Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [25r]
(49/96)



COPY

(E 5492/5492/91)

P. 7547
1932

25

THE HADRAMUT.

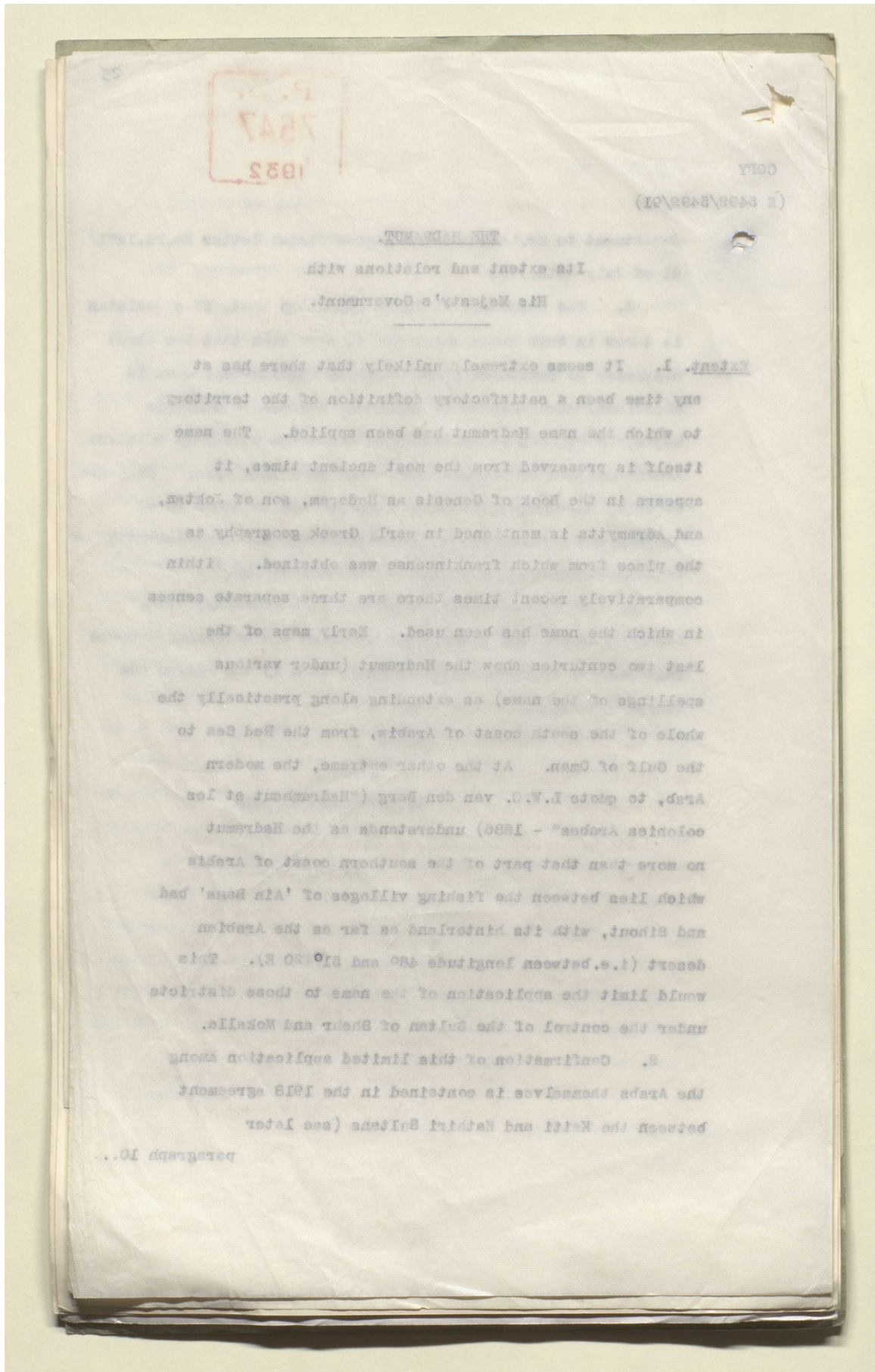
Its extent and relations with
His Majesty's Government.

Extent. 1. It seems extremely unlikely that there has at any time been a satisfactory definition of the territory to which the name Hadramut has been applied. The name itself is preserved from the most ancient times, it appears in the Book of Genesis as Hadoram, son of Joktan, and Adramytta is mentioned in early Greek geography as the place from which frankincense was obtained. Within comparatively recent times there are three separate senses in which the name has been used. Early maps of the last two centuries show the Hadramut (under various spellings of the name) as extending along practically the whole of the south coast of Arabia, from the Red Sea to the Gulf of Oman. At the other extreme, the modern Arab, to quote L.W.C. van den Berg ("Hadhramhaut et les colonies Arabes" - 1886) understands as the Hadramut no more than that part of the southern coast of Arabia which lies between the fishing villages of 'Ain Bama' bad and Sihout, with its hinterland as far as the Arabian desert (i.e. between longitude 48° and 51° 20 E). This would limit the application of the name to those districts under the control of the Sultan of Shehr and Mokalla.

2. Confirmation of this limited application among the Arabs themselves is contained in the 1918 agreement between the Keiti and Kathiri Sultans (see later

paragraph 10...

Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [25v]
(50/96)



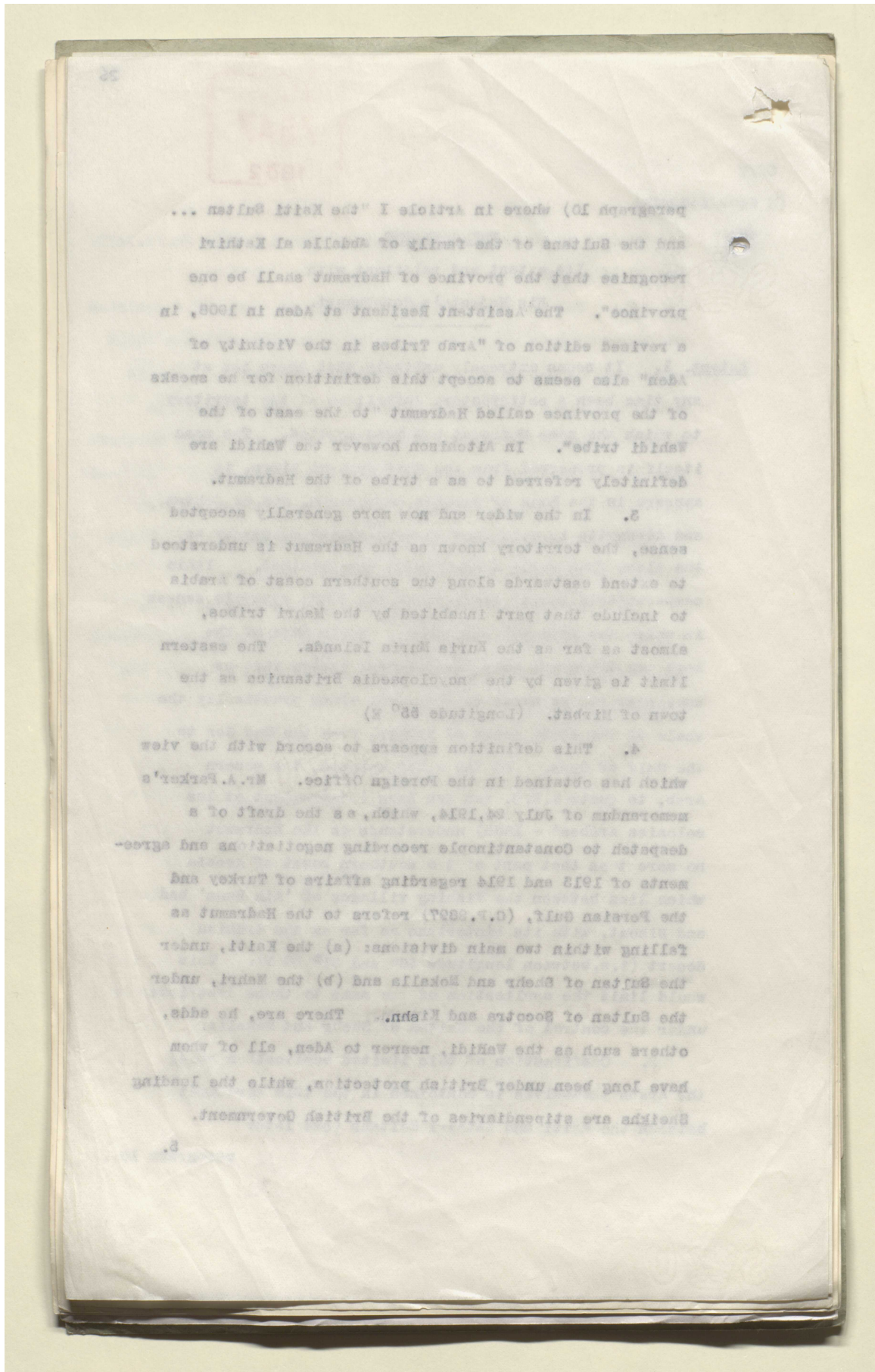
paragraph 10) where in Article I "the Kaiti Sultan ... and the Sultans of the family of Abdalla al Kathiri recognise that the province of Hadramut shall be one province". The Assistant Resident at Aden in 1908, in a revised edition of "Arab Tribes in the Vicinity of Aden" also seems to accept this definition for he speaks of the province called Hadramut "to the east of the Wahidi tribe". In Aitchison however the Wahidi are definitely referred to as a tribe of the Hadramut.

3. In the wider and now more generally accepted sense, the territory known as the Hadramut is understood to extend eastwards along the southern coast of Arabia to include that part inhabited by the Mahri tribes, almost as far as the Kuria Muria Islands. The eastern limit is given by the Encyclopaedia Britannica as the town of Mirbat. (Longitude 55° E)

4. This definition appears to accord with the view which has obtained in the Foreign Office. Mr. A. Parker's memorandum of July 24, 1914, which, as the draft of a despatch to Constantinople recording negotiations and agreements of 1913 and 1914 regarding affairs of Turkey and the Persian Gulf, (C.P. 2897) refers to the Hadramut as falling within two main divisions: (a) the Kaiti, under the Sultan of Shehr and Mokalla and (b) the Mahri, under the Sultan of Socotra and Kishn. There are, he adds, others such as the Wahidi, nearer to Aden, all of whom have long been under British protection, while the leading Sheikhs are stipendiaries of the British Government.

5.

Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [26v]
(52/96)



Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [27r]
(53/96)

27

5. According to a map printed by the Government of India in 1901 the territory of the Wahidi adjoins, except for a small triangle near the coast, that of the Aulaki, which is one of the territories within the so-called Aden Protectorate.

6. The eastern extremity of the Hadramut presumably marches with the western extremity of Oman, respecting which there are divergent views as shown in the maps available in the Foreign Office.

7. While many of them show the western limits of Oman as far to the east of the town Mirbat, some of them particularly by Kiepert, 1881, Steiler 1891 and Atlas Universal (Hachette) 1900 show the boundary as from 50 to 90 miles west of that town.

A sketch map showing roughly the territories of the various tribes is annexed.

Treaty Relations.

8. For treaty purposes the coast of the Hadramut can conveniently be divided into three main sections:

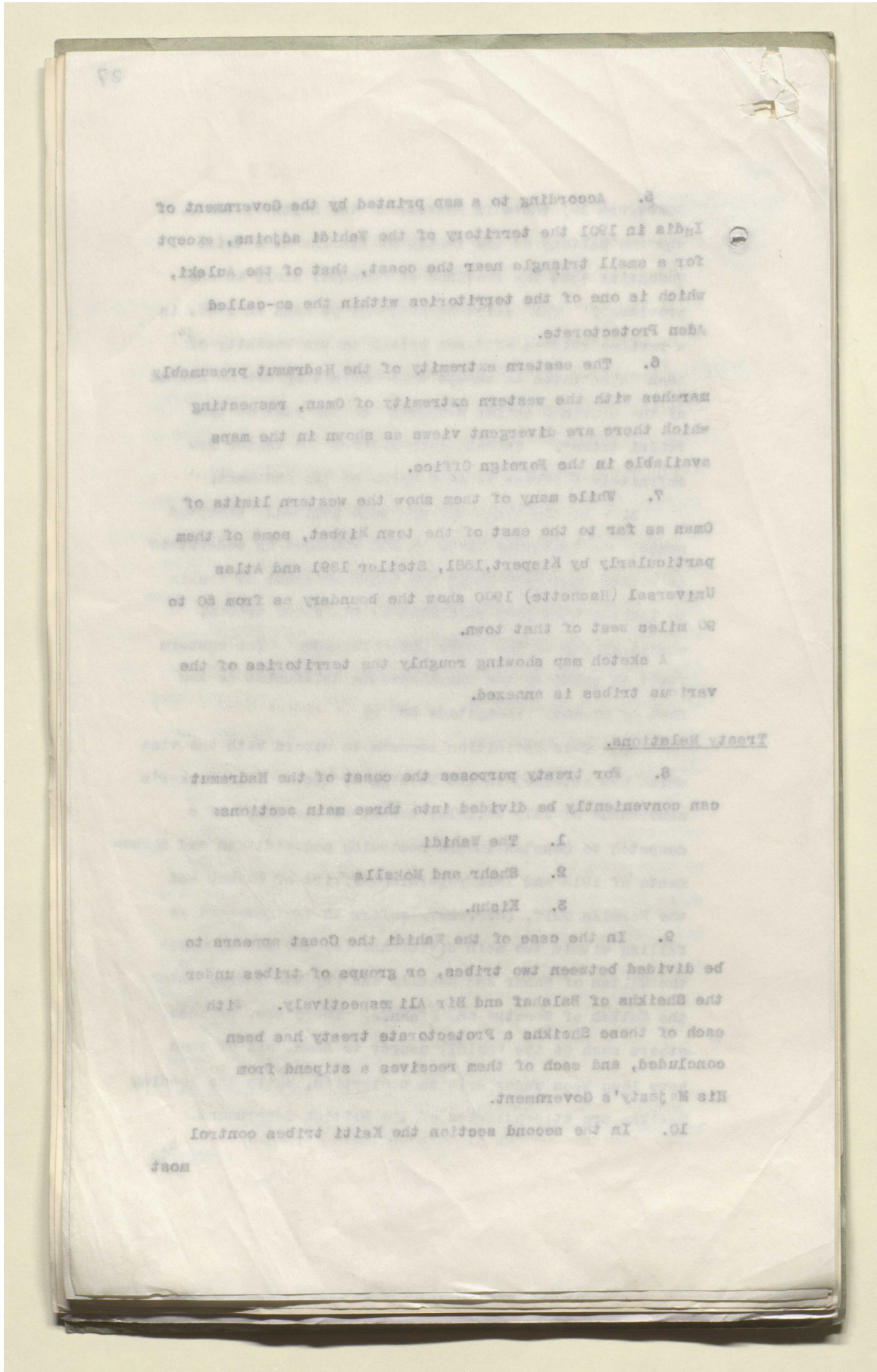
1. The Wahidi
2. Shehr and Mokalla
3. Kishn.

9. In the case of the Wahidi the Coast appears to be divided between two tribes, or groups of tribes under the Sheikhs of Balahaf and Bir Ali respectively. With each of these Sheikhs a Protectorate treaty has been concluded, and each of them receives a stipend from His Majesty's Government.

10. In the second section the Kaiti tribes control

most

Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [27v]
(54/96)



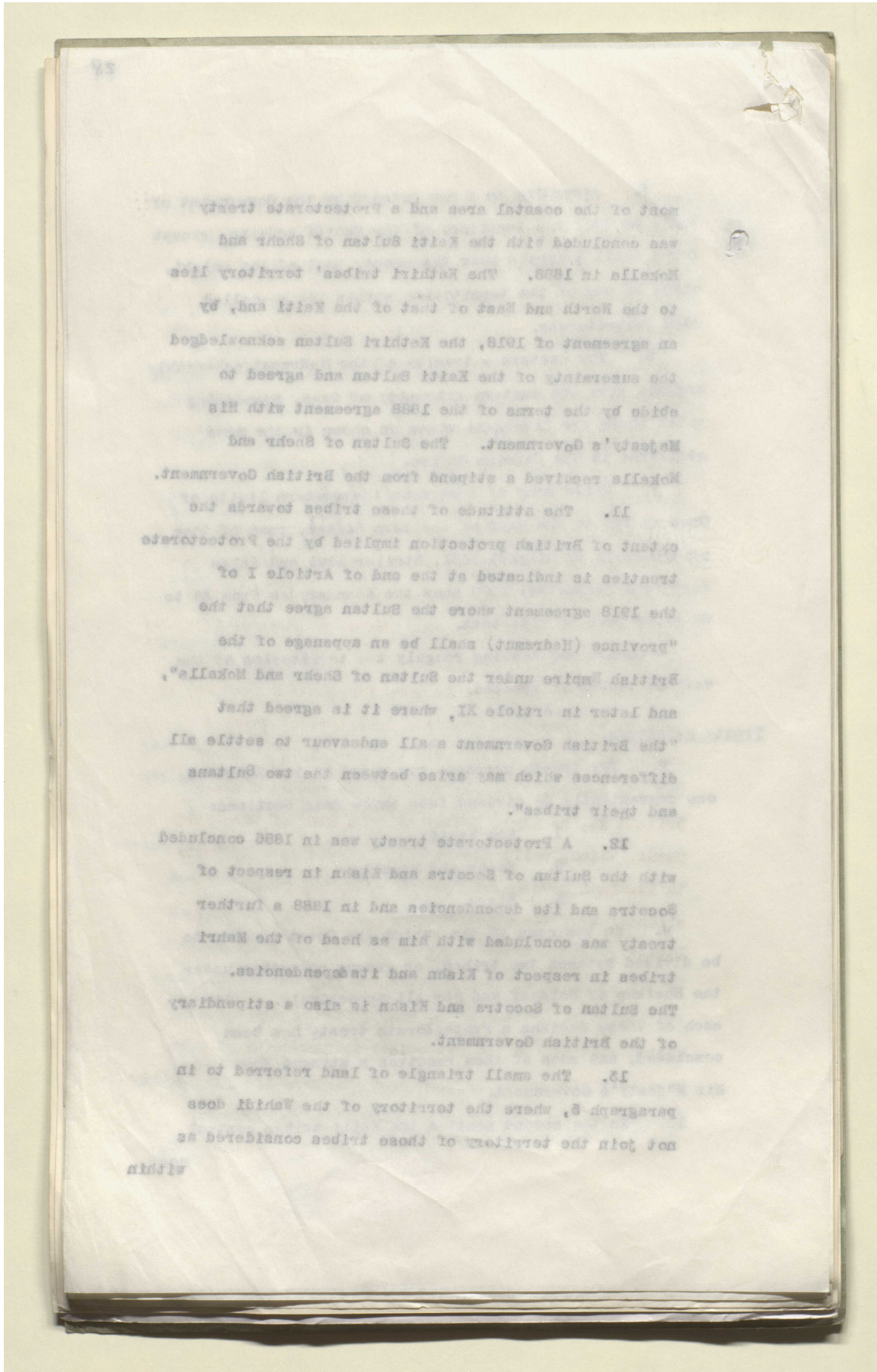
most of the coastal area and a Protectorate treaty was concluded with the Kaiti Sultan of Shehr and Mokalla in 1888. The Kathiri tribes' territory lies to the North and East of that of the Kaiti and, by an agreement of 1918, the Kathiri Sultan acknowledged the suzerainty of the Kaiti Sultan and agreed to abide by the terms of the 1888 agreement with His Majesty's Government. The Sultan of Shehr and Mokalla received a stipend from the British Government.

11. The attitude of these tribes towards the extent of British protection implied by the Protectorate treaties is indicated at the end of Article I of the 1918 agreement where the Sultan agree that the "province (Hadhramut) shall be an appanage of the British Empire under the Sultan of Shehr and Mokalla", and later in Article XI, where it is agreed that "the British Government shall endeavour to settle all differences which may arise between the two Sultans and their tribes".

12. A Protectorate treaty was in 1886 concluded with the Sultan of Socotra and Kishn in respect of Socotra and its dependencies and in 1888 a further treaty was concluded with him as head of the Mahri tribes in respect of Kishn and its dependencies. The Sultan of Socotra and Kishn is also a stipendiary of the British Government.

13. The small triangle of land referred to in paragraph 5, where the territory of the Wahidi does not join the territory of those tribes considered as
within

Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [28v]
(56/96)



Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [29r]
(57/96)

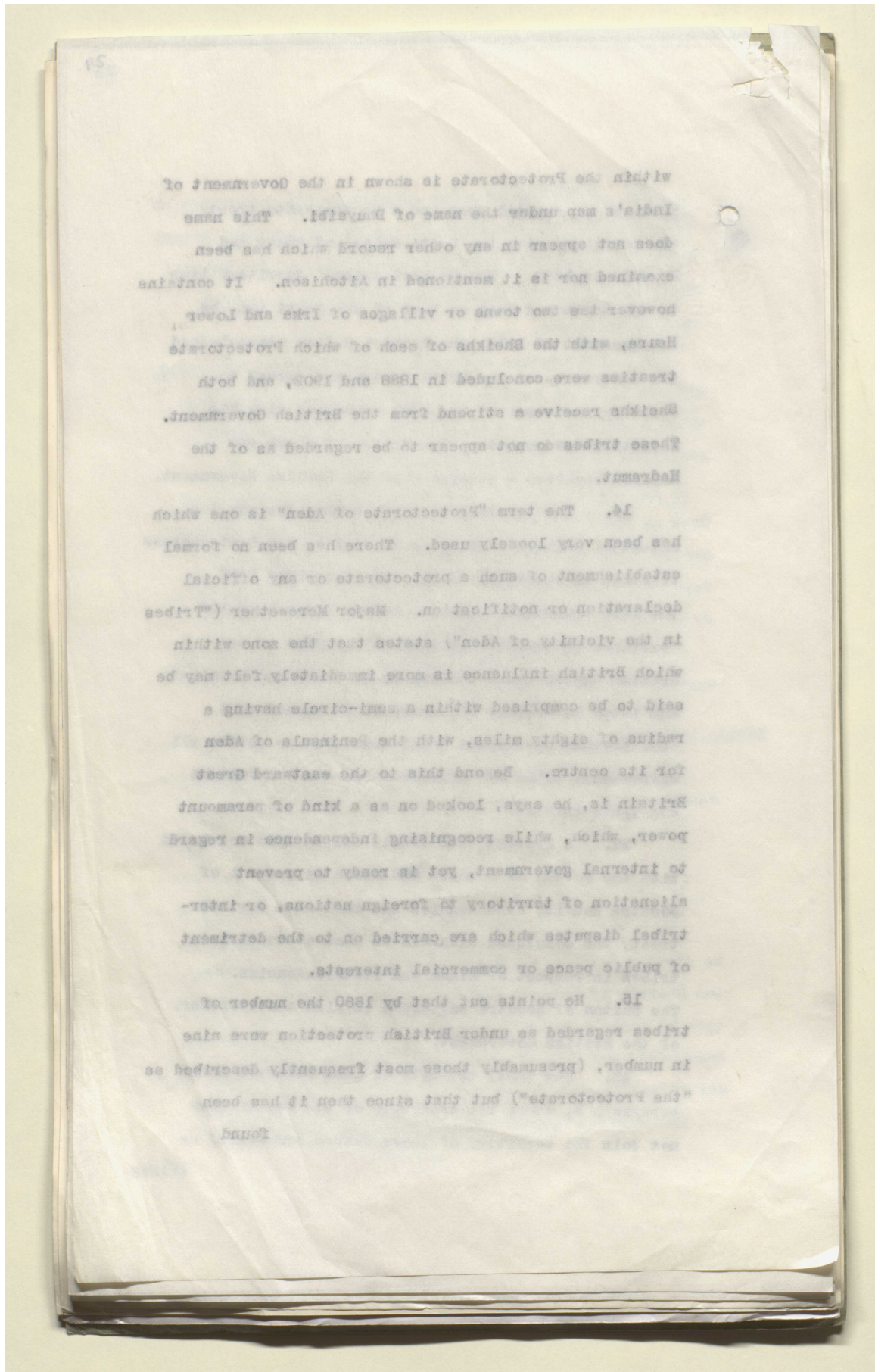
29

within the Protectorate is shown in the Government of India's map under the name of Dhuyaibi. This name does not appear in any other record which has been examined nor is it mentioned in Aitchison. It contains however the two towns or villages of Irka and Lower Haura, with the Sheikhs of each of which Protectorate treaties were concluded in 1888 and 1902, and both Sheikhs receive a stipend from the British Government. These tribes do not appear to be regarded as of the Hadramut.

14. The term "Protectorate of Aden" is one which has been very loosely used. There has been no formal establishment of such a protectorate or any official declaration or notification. Major Merewether ("Tribes in the vicinity of Aden") states that the zone within which British influence is more immediately felt may be said to be comprised within a semi-circle having a radius of eighty miles, with the Peninsula of Aden for its centre. Beyond this to the eastward Great Britain is, he says, looked on as a kind of paramount power, which, while recognising independence in regard to internal government, yet is ready to prevent alienation of territory to foreign nations, or inter-tribal disputes which are carried on to the detriment of public peace or commercial interests.

15. He points out that by 1880 the number of tribes regarded as under British protection were nine in number, (presumably those most frequently described as "the Protectorate") but that since then it has been
found

Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [29v]
(58/96)



Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [30r]
(59/96)

30

found advisable to extend British intercourse with the tribes in certain directions, so that by 1908 the number of tribes in direct treaty relations amounted to fifteen. The list he gives shows that the fifteen tribes consisted of the nine tribes of the "Protectorate" together with those referred to in this memorandum.

16. The terms of the Protectorate treaties with the tribes of the Hadramut are identical with those of the treaties with tribes in the Aden Protectorate area and the Sheikhs of all of them in like manner are stipendiaries of the British Government. Apart from the greater measure of control which can be exercised over the nine original protected tribes by reason of their comparative nearness to the Administrative headquarters there is no difference in status between them and no reason why their territories and their individual tribesmen should receive different treatment (in the matter of passports etc.) at the hands of His Majesty's Government.

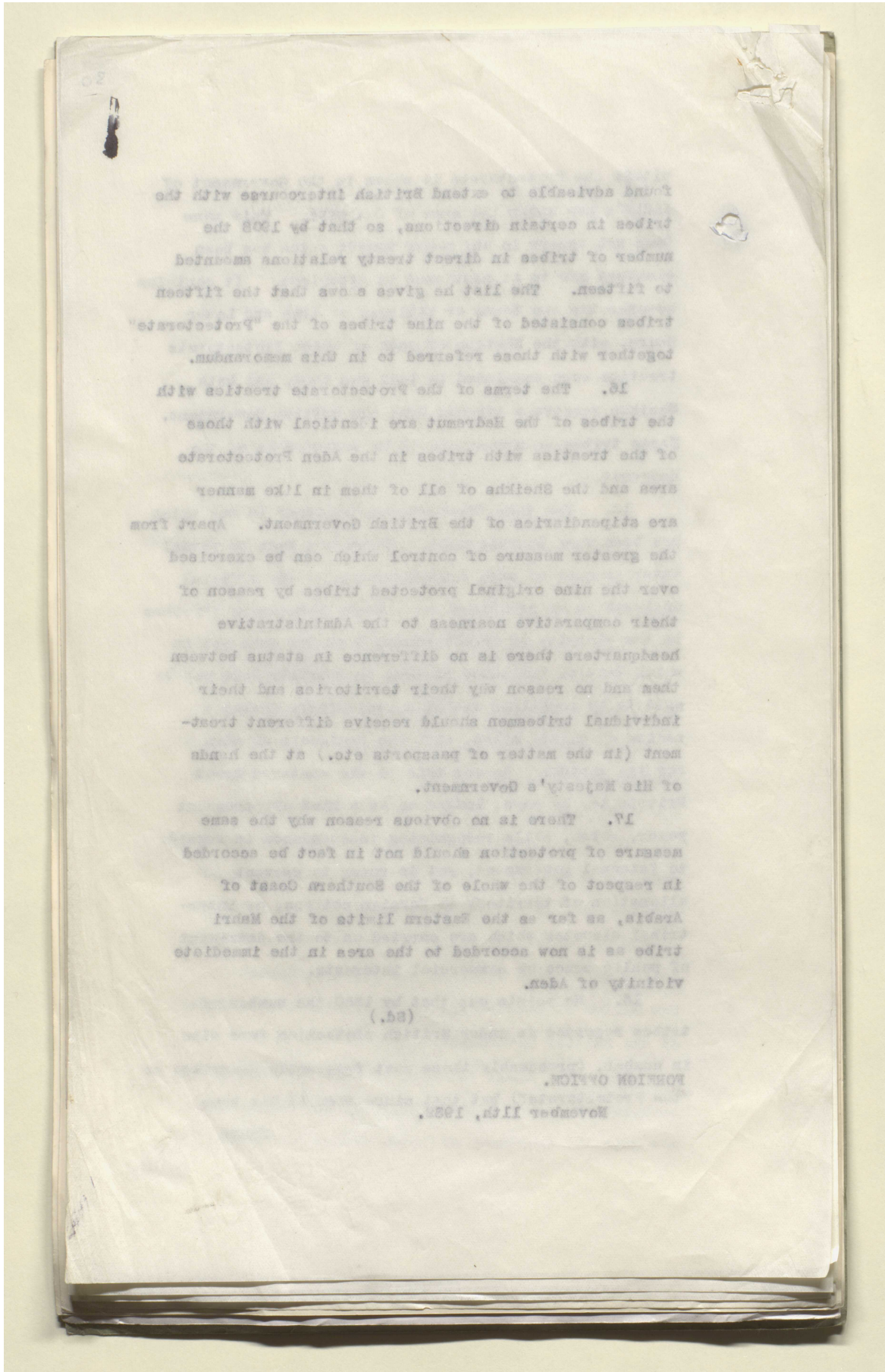
17. There is no obvious reason why the same measure of protection should not in fact be accorded in respect of the whole of the Southern Coast of Arabia, as far as the Eastern limits of the Mahri tribe as is now accorded to the area in the immediate vicinity of Aden.

(sd.)

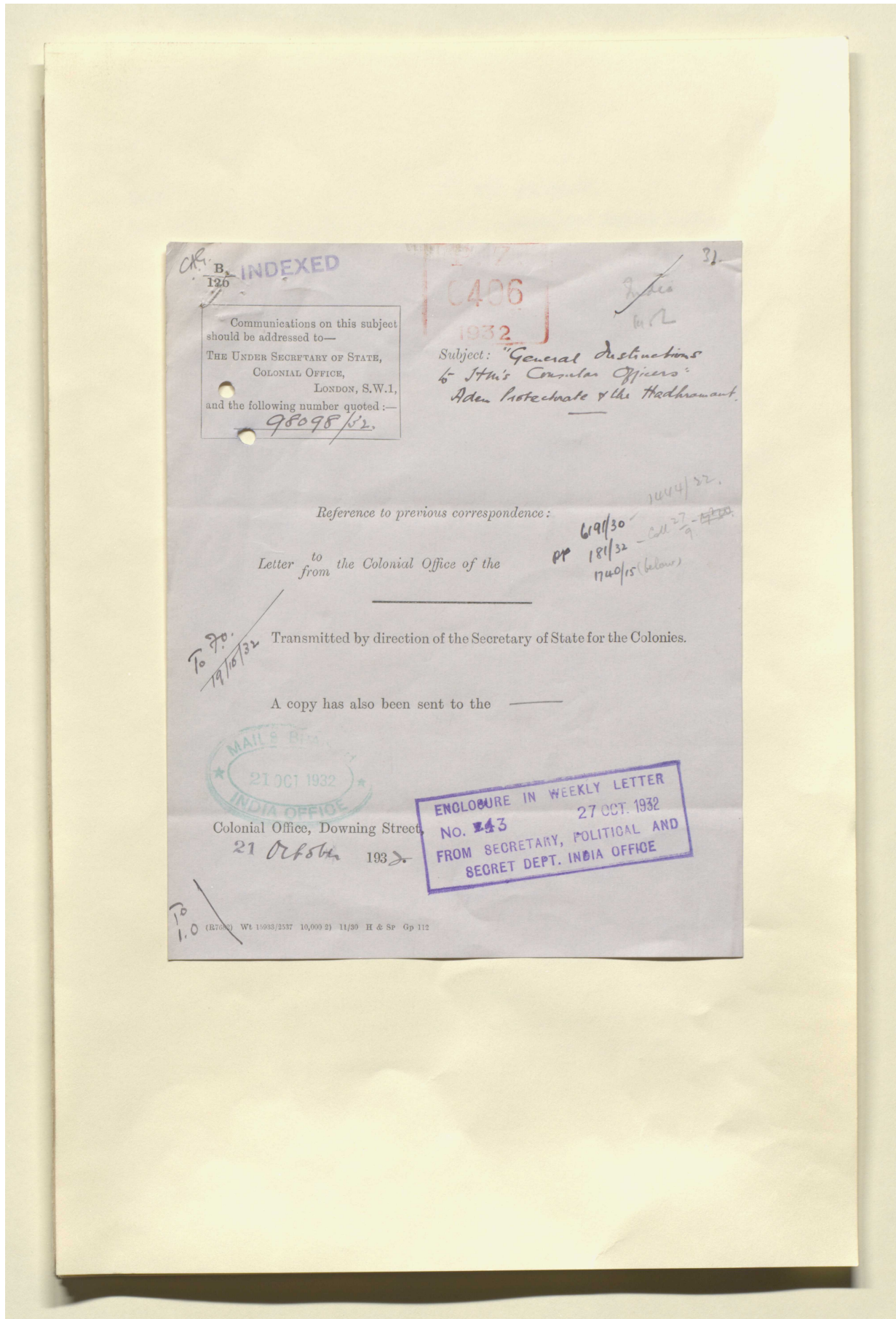
FOREIGN OFFICE.

November 11th, 1938.

Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [30v]
(60/96)



Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [31r]
(61/96)



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B. 126
INDEXED
Communications on this subject should be addressed to—
THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE,
COLONIAL OFFICE,
LONDON, S.W.1,
and the following number quoted:—
98098/52.

31
C406
1932
Subject: "General Instructions to His Consular Officers, Aden Protectorate & the Hadhramaut."

Reference to previous correspondence:

Letter to the Colonial Office of the
from _____

1444/32.
6/9/30
18/1/32
1740/15 (below)

To 70.
19/10/32

Transmitted by direction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

A copy has also been sent to the _____

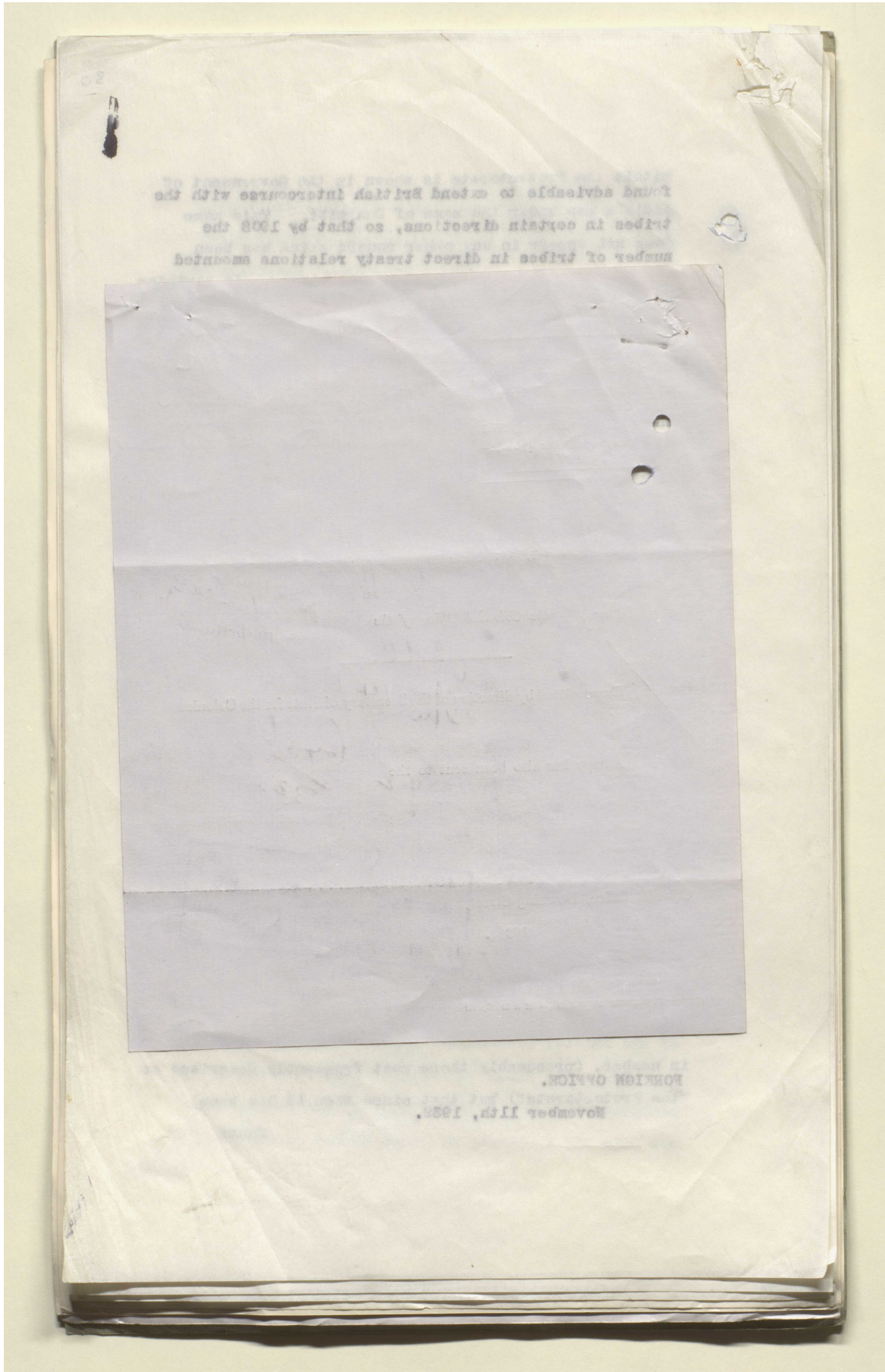
MAILED
21 OCT 1932
INDIA OFFICE

Colonial Office, Downing Street,
21 October 1932

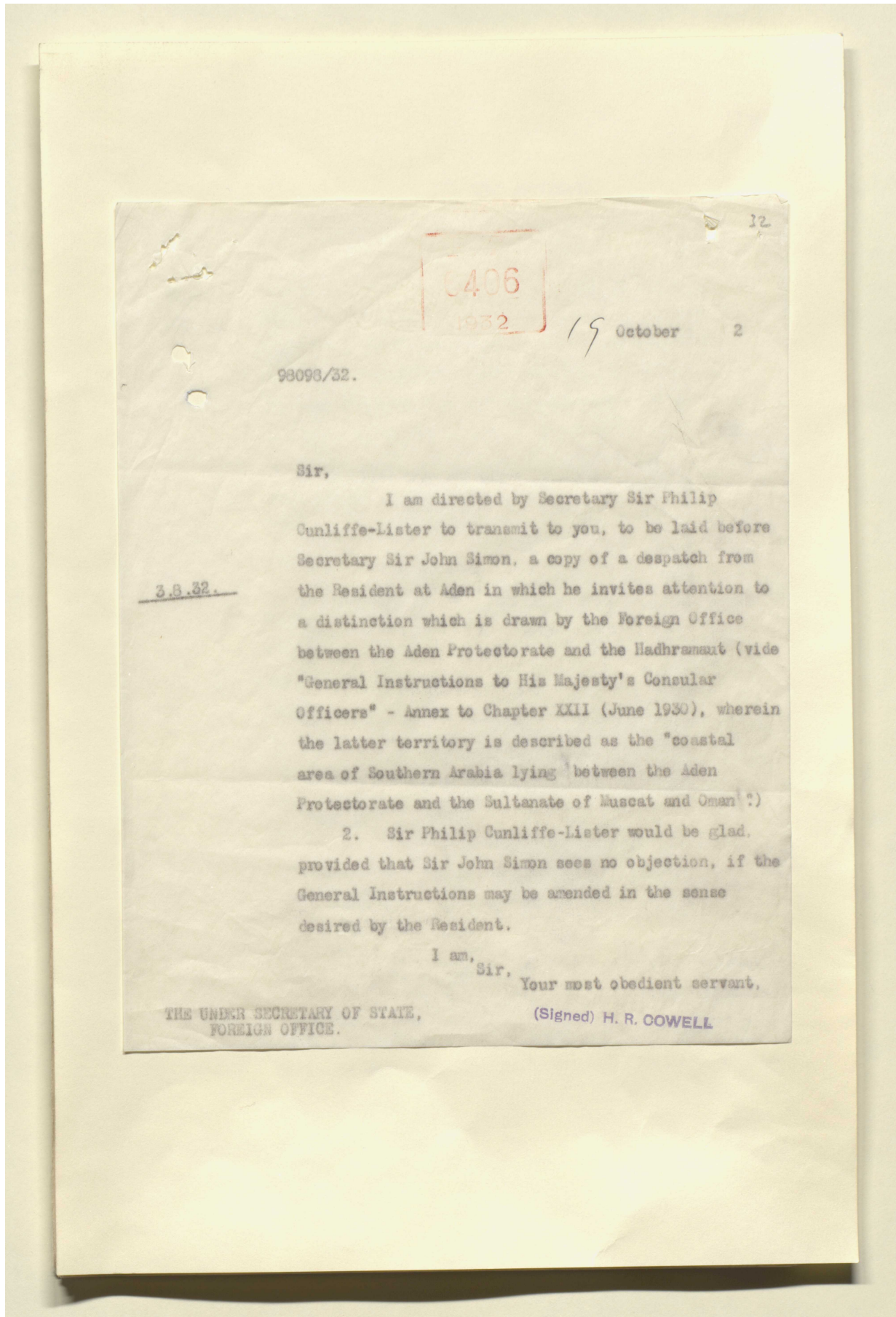
ENCLOSURE IN WEEKLY LETTER
NO. 43
27 OCT. 1932
FROM SECRETARY, POLITICAL AND
SECRET DEPT. INDIA OFFICE

To 1.0
(B7000) Wt 10088/2537 10,000 2) 11/30 H & Sp Gp 112

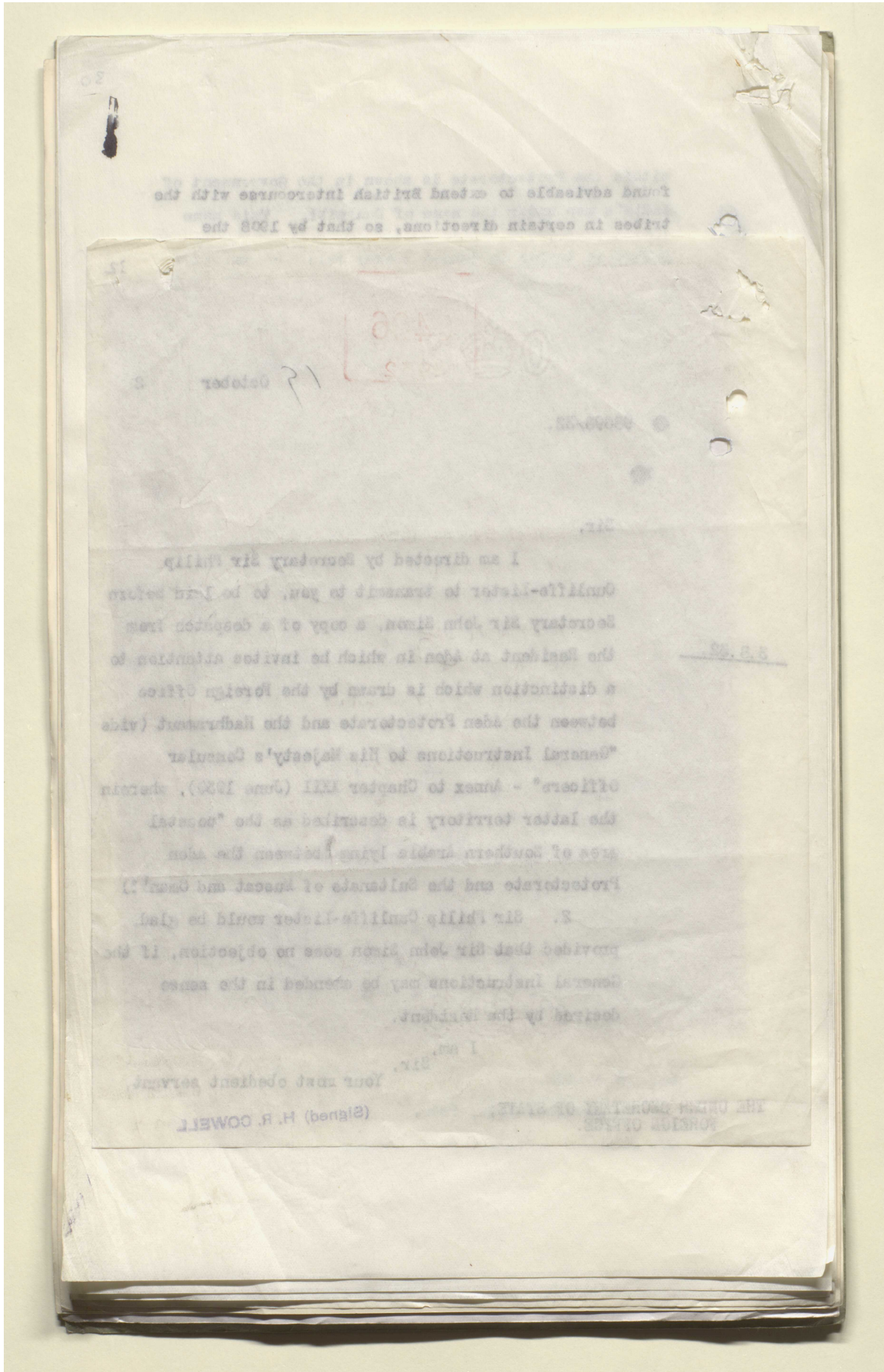
Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [31v]
(62/96)



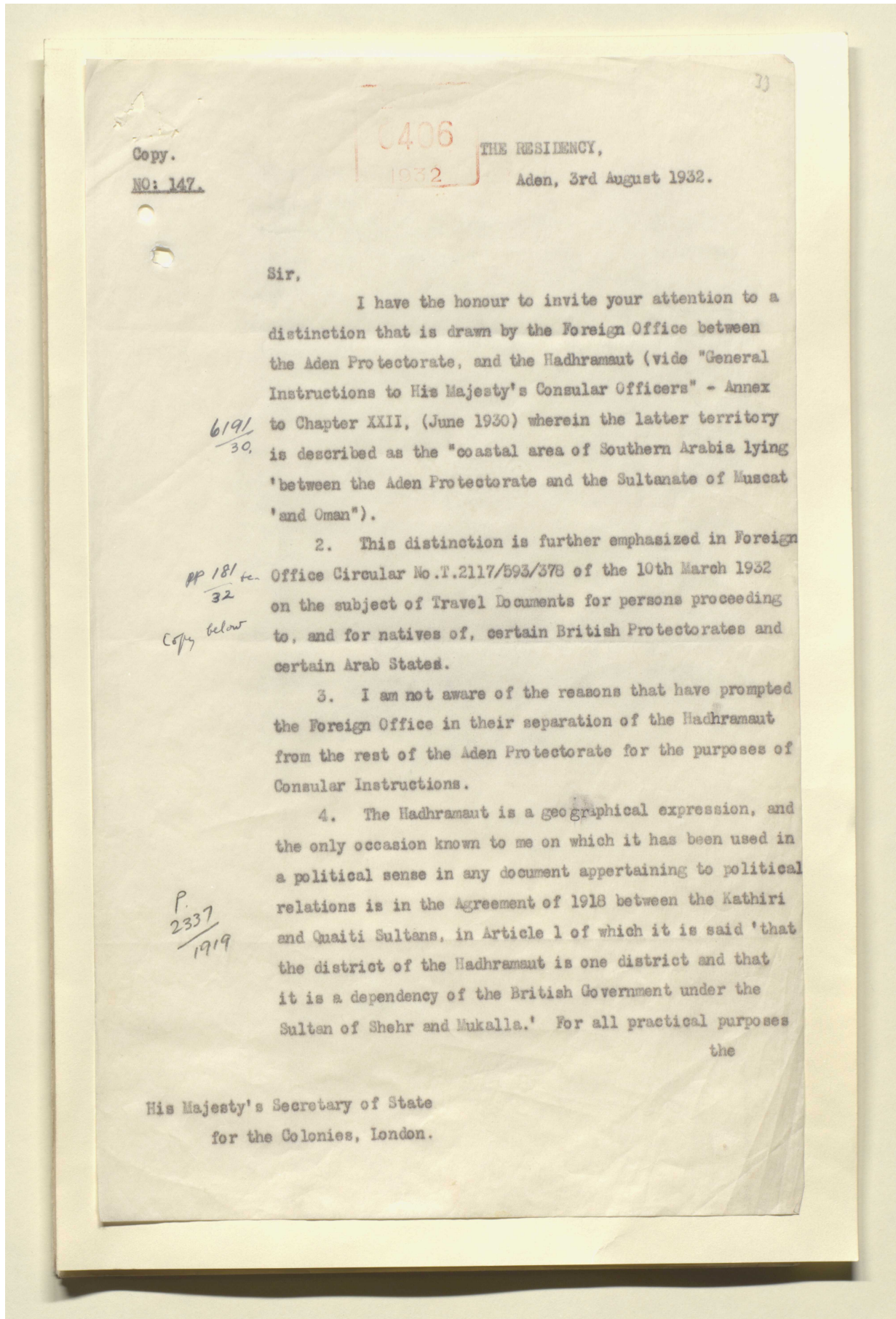
Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [32r]
(63/96)



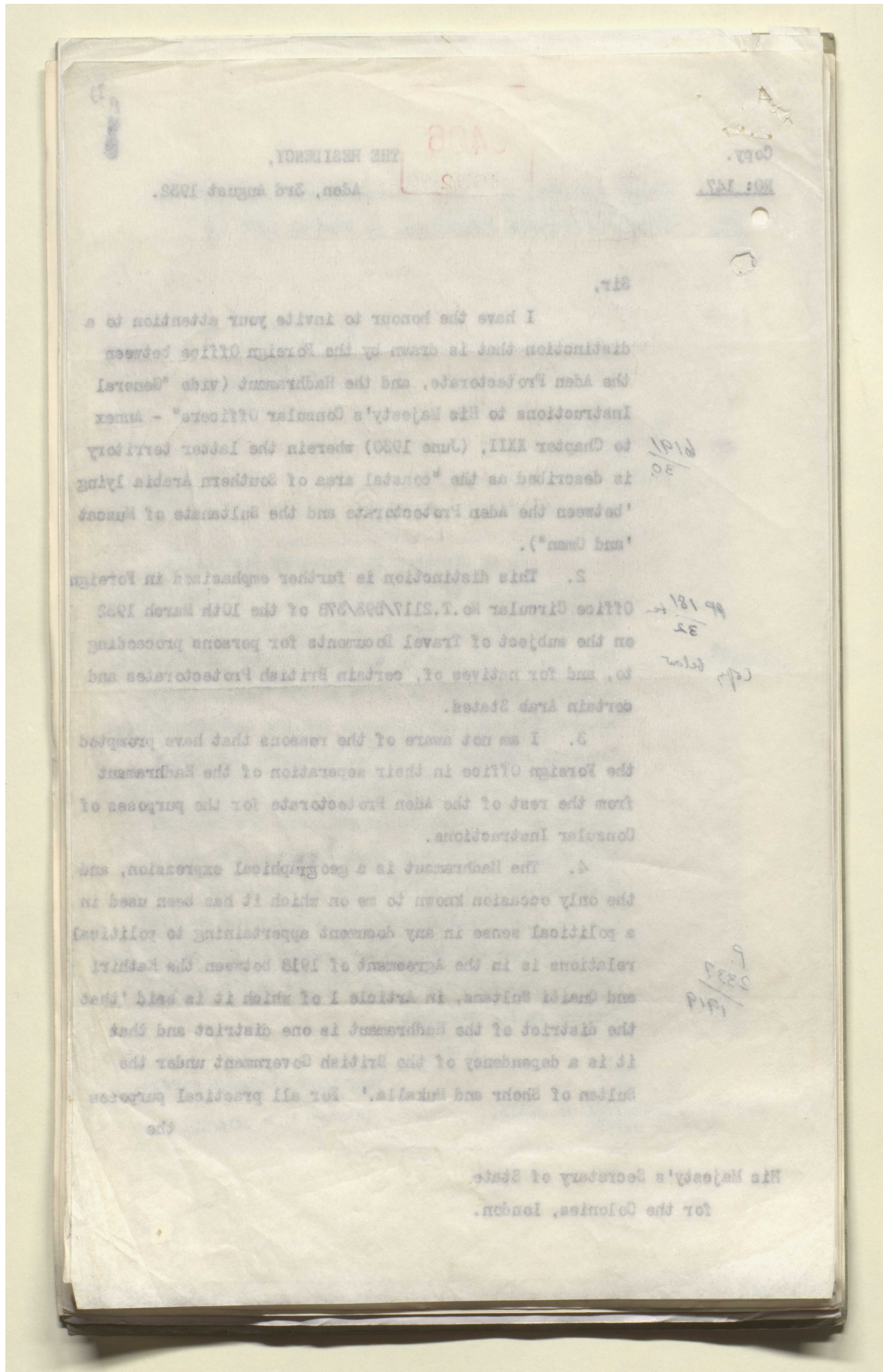
Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [32v]
(64/96)



Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [33r]
(65/96)



Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [33v]
(66/96)



Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [34r]
(67/96)

14

the Hadhramaut may be defined as the territory lying between Wadi Hadhramaut and the sea, the inhabitants of which are subject either to the Kathiri Sultan or to the Sultan of Shehr and Mukalla. It does not include the territories of the Wahidi Sultans of Balahaf and Bir Ali nor those of the Mahri Sultan of Qishn, all of whom are in separate treaty relations with His Majesty's Government.

5. The Treaties between His Majesty's Government and the Chiefs in the Aden political sphere who are under British protection are all similar in form and intention: there appears therefore to be no justification for the distinction drawn by the Foreign Office between the "Aden Protectorate" and the "Hadhramaut"; and it is in my opinion misleading.

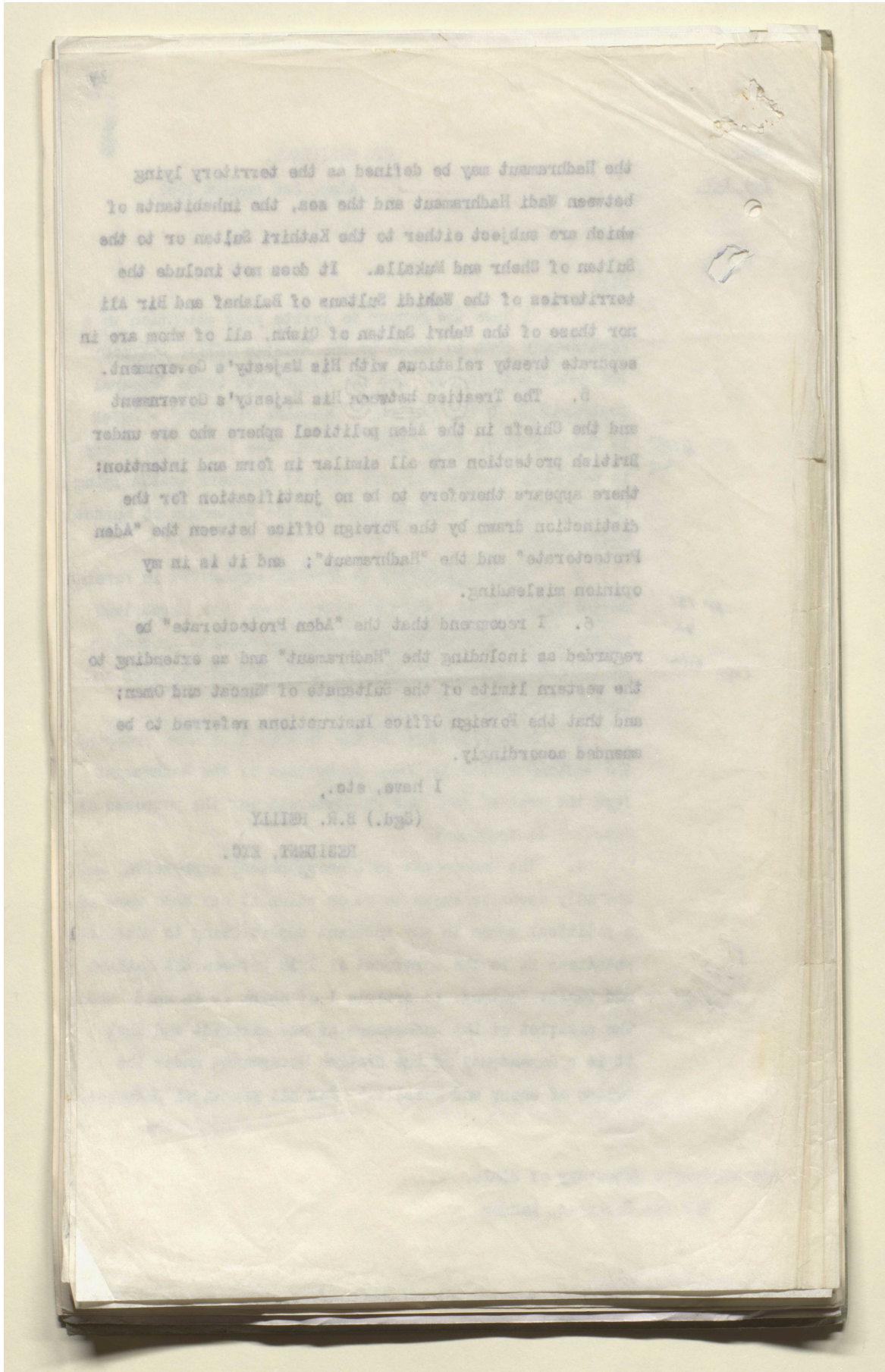
6. I recommend that the "Aden Protectorate" be regarded as including the "Hadhramaut" and as extending to the western limits of the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman; and that the Foreign Office Instructions referred to be amended accordingly.

I have, etc.,

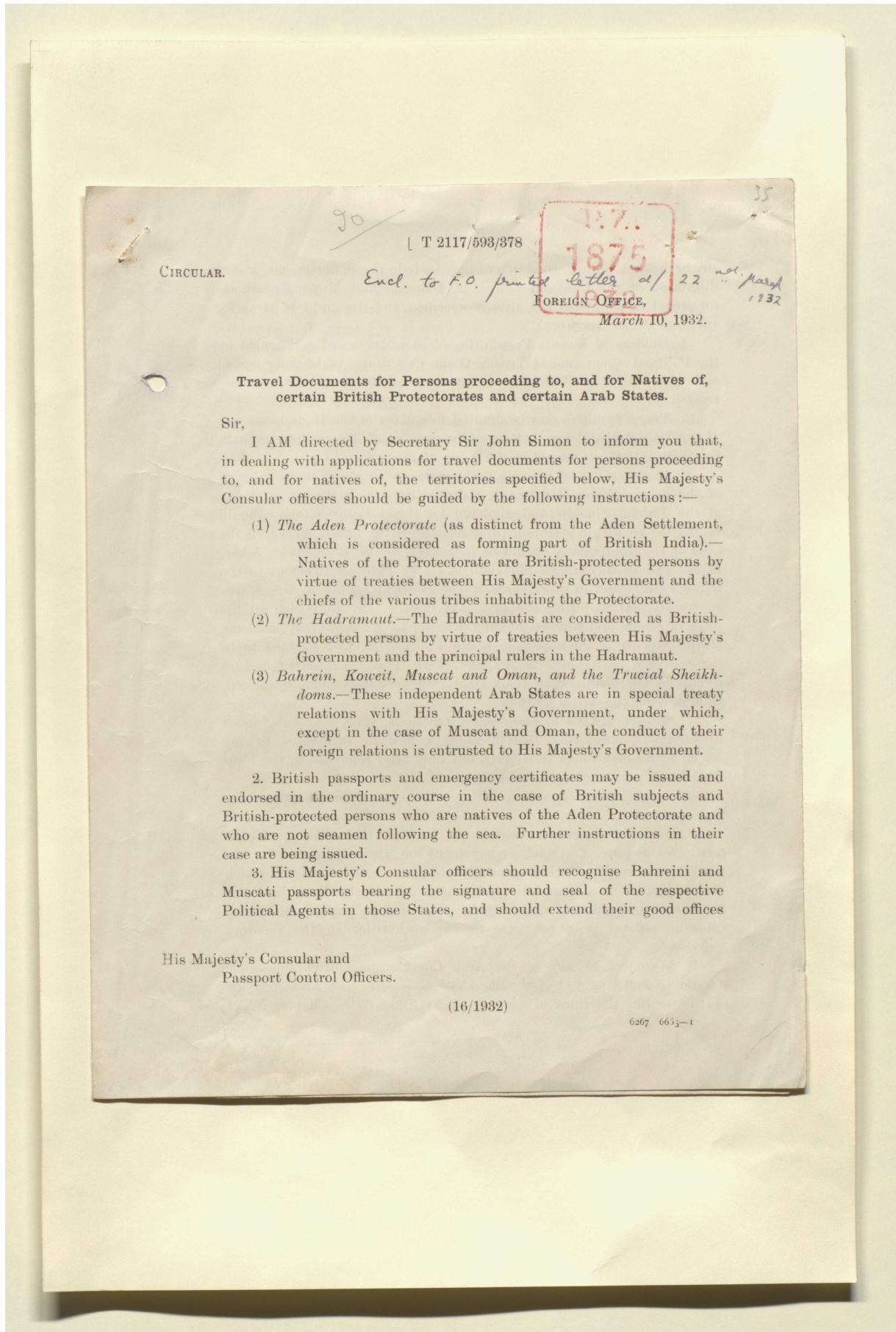
(Sgd.) B.R. REILLY

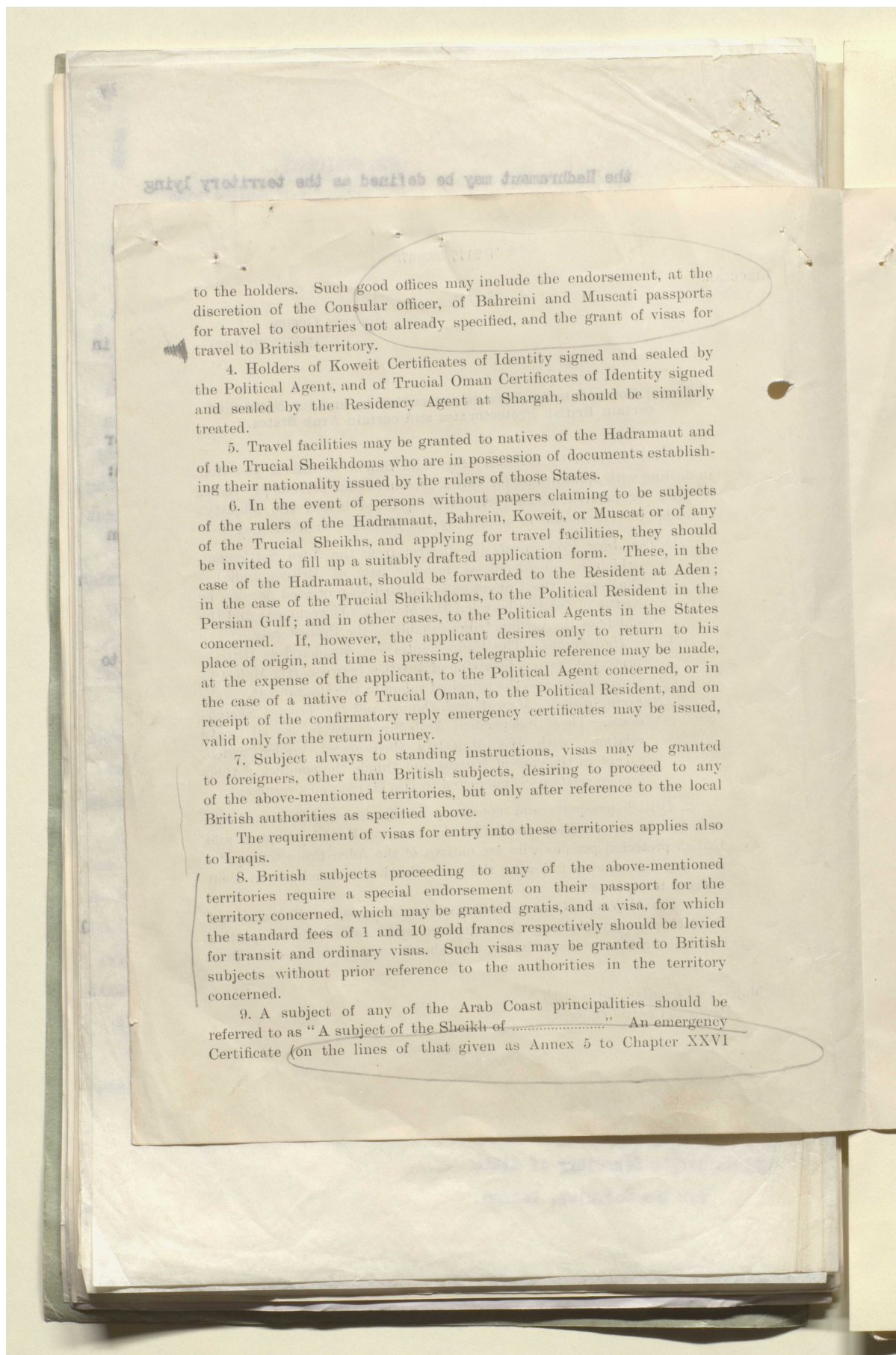
RESIDENT, ETC.

Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [34v]
(68/96)



Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [35r]
(69/96)





Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [36r]
(71/96)

36

of the Consular Instructions) would be the only document issued to them by His Majesty's Passport or Consular officers.

10. Such Emergency Certificates, if issued by officers residing outside the Gulf, should be charged for at the rate of 7s. 6d.; if issued at posts in the Gulf, the usual rate of R. 1 may be charged (except in cases of destitution, when fees should be waived). Endorsements should be charged for at the rate of 2s.

11. Visa fees for foreigners, other than British subjects, proceeding to any of the territories named above, should be levied according to the nationality of the applicant, on the same scale as British visa fees, except in the case of nationals of countries with which His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have concluded visa abolition agreements, when the standard fees of 10 gold francs and 1 gold franc for ordinary and transit visas respectively should be levied.

12. His Majesty's Consular officers should bear in mind that in carrying out the above instructions they will be acting in a dual capacity. In granting visas to natives of the Arab Coast States for travel in the British Empire, they will be acting in their normal capacity. In granting visas to British and other foreign subjects for travel to the Arab Coast States, and in issuing to, or endorsing travel documents for, natives of these States, they will be acting on behalf of the States concerned.

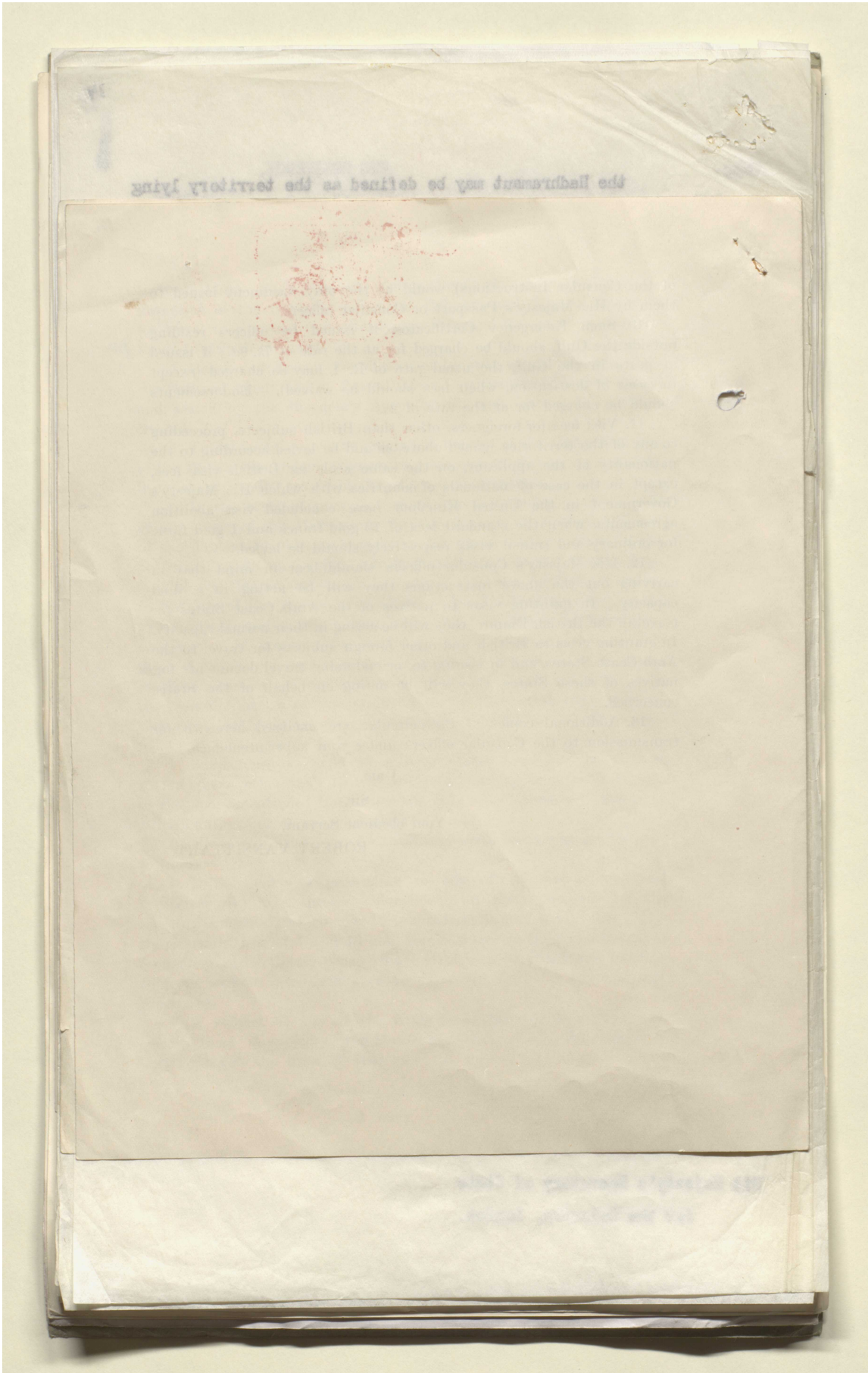
13. Additional copies of this circular are enclosed herewith for transmission to the Consular officers under your superintendence.

I am,

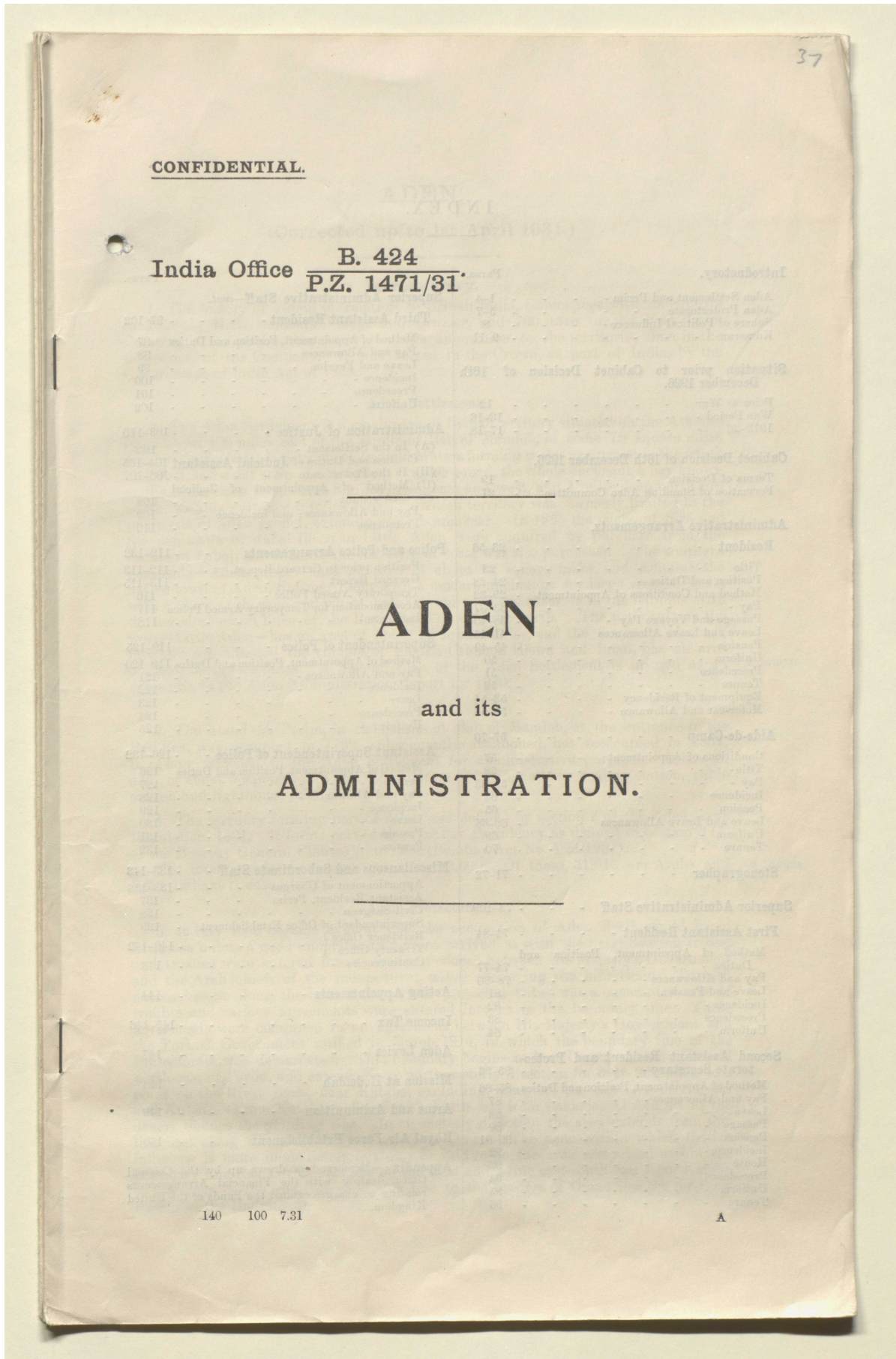
Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

ROBERT VANSITTART.



Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [37r]
(73/96)



INDEX.

	Paras.		Paras.
Introductory.		Superior Administrative Staff—cont.	
Aden Settlement and Perim - - - -	1-4	Third Assistant Resident - - - -	97-102
Aden Protectorate - - - -	5-7	Method of Appointment, Position and Duties	97
Sphere of Political Influence - - - -	8	Pay and Allowances - - - -	98
Kamran - - - -	9-11	Leave and Pension - - - -	99
		Incidence - - - -	100
Situation prior to Cabinet Decision of 16th December 1926.		Precedence - - - -	101
Prior to War - - - -	12	Uniform - - - -	102
War Period - - - -	13-16	Administration of Justice - - - -	103-110
1919-26 - - - -	17-18	(A) In the Settlement - - - -	103
		Position and Duties of Judicial Assistant	104-105
Cabinet Decision of 16th December 1926.		(B) In the Protectorate - - - -	106-107
Terms of Decision - - - -	19	(C) Method of Appointment of Judicial	
Formation of Standing Aden Committee - - - -	21	Assistant - - - -	108
		Pay and Allowances; and incidence - - - -	109
		Precedence - - - -	110
Administrative Arrangements.		Police and Police Arrangements - - - -	112-132
Resident - - - -	23-56	Position prior to Gerrard Report - - - -	112-113
Title - - - -	23	Gerrard Report - - - -	113-115
Position and Duties - - - -	24-28	Temporary Armed Police - - - -	116
Method and Conditions of Appointment - - - -	29-32	Accommodation for Temporary Armed Police	117
Pay - - - -	33-37	Incidence - - - -	118
Passage and Voyage Pay - - - -	38-40	Superintendent of Police - - - -	119-125
Leave and Leave Allowances - - - -	41-44	Method of Appointment, Position and Duties	119-120
Pension - - - -	45-49	Pay and Allowances - - - -	121
Uniform - - - -	50	Incidence - - - -	122
Precedence - - - -	51	Leave - - - -	123
Tenure - - - -	52	Precedence - - - -	124
Equipment of Residency - - - -	53-54	Uniform - - - -	125
Motor-car and Allowance - - - -	55-56	Assistant Superintendent of Police - - - -	126-132
Aide-de-Camp - - - -	57-70	Method of Appointment, Position and Duties	126
Conditions of Appointment - - - -	57	Tenure - - - -	127
Title - - - -	58	Pay and Allowances - - - -	128
Pay - - - -	59-63	Incidence - - - -	129
Incidence - - - -	64	Leave - - - -	130
Pension - - - -	65	Passage - - - -	131
Leave and Leave Allowances - - - -	66-68	Pension - - - -	132
Uniform - - - -	69	Miscellaneous and Subordinate Staff - - - -	133-143
Tenure - - - -	70	Apportionment of Charges - - - -	133-136
Stenographer - - - -	71-72	Assistant Resident, Perim - - - -	137
		Civil Surgeon - - - -	138
Superior Administrative Staff - - - -	73-109	Superintendent of Office Establishment - - - -	139
First Assistant Resident - - - -	74-84	Residency Office } - - - -	140-142
Method of Appointment, Position and		Treasury Office } - - - -	143
Duties - - - -	74-77	Contingencies - - - -	143
Pay and Allowances - - - -	78-80	Acting Appointments - - - -	144
Leave and Pension - - - -	81	Income Tax - - - -	145-146
Incidence - - - -	82	Aden Levies - - - -	147
Precedence - - - -	83	Mission at Hodeidah - - - -	148
Uniform - - - -	84	Arms and Ammunition - - - -	149
Second Assistant Resident and Protec-		Royal Air Force Establishment - - - -	150
torate Secretary - - - -	85-96	Appendix :—Memorandum drawn up by the Colonial	
Method of Appointment, Position and Duties	85-86	Office dealing with the Financial Arrangements	
Pay and Allowances - - - -	87	relating to charges against the Funds of the United	
Leave - - - -	88	Kingdom.	
Passage - - - -	89		
Pension - - - -	90-91		
Incidence - - - -	92		
House - - - -	93		
Precedence - - - -	94		
Uniform - - - -	95		
Tenure - - - -	96		

Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [38r]
(75/96)

38

3

ADEN.

(Corrected up to 1st April 1931.)

Introductory.

1. The history of Aden, in relation to British India, commences with its capture in 1839 by H.M. steamers *Volage* and *Cruiser*, and 700 men of the East India Company's troops (Bombay Army), and its annexation to the territories then in the possession of the Company. It was vested in the Crown, as part of India, by the Government of India Act of 1858.

Aden Settlement.

2. The Aden Settlement is a small area of British territory situated on the Arabian coast about 100 miles east of the Straits of Bab el Mandeb, of some 75 square miles (excluding Perim). It consists of two old craters forming rocky peninsulas in the south and west, and a flat strip of coast about 3 miles broad, the whole enclosing a bay known as the Aden Back Bay, about 8 miles broad east and west, and 4 miles deep north and south, with an entrance 3 miles across. British territory was formerly limited to the peninsula of Aden proper, extending to Khormaksar. In 1868 the island of Sira and the peninsula of Jabal Ihsān or Little Aden were acquired by purchase from the Sultan of Lahej, and in 1882 the flat strip of coast was also purchased. The southern peninsula—Aden proper—has an area of about 21 square miles, and contains the native town of Aden, Steamer Point with a modern anchorage for large vessels, Maala with a dhow anchorage and wharf, and Tawahi. Khormaksar is in the isthmus with the aerodrome and lines of the Royal Air Force to the north. The peninsula on the west—Little Aden—has an area of about 15 square miles, and the flat strip of coast, in which are situated the villages of Sheikh Othman, Hiswa and Imad, has an area of about 39 square miles. A general plan of the Aden Settlement is printed as an Appendix to the Aden Administration Report for 1930. P.Z. 3640/31

Perim.

3. The island of Perim, in the Straits of Bab el Mandeb, at the entrance to the Red Sea, was occupied in 1799, subsequently abandoned, but reoccupied in 1857. It is now attached to the Aden Settlement for administrative purposes. It has an area of about 5 square miles and a population of 2,075, and is a coaling station, cable station and lighthouse point.

4. The territory forming part of Aden was defined by section 2 of the Aden Laws Regulation, 1891. It forms part of the Bombay Presidency as defined in section 3 (7) of the Bombay General Clauses Act, 1904 (Bombay Act No. 1 of 1904).

The total population is approximately 53,000. Of these, 31,612 are Arabs and 5,594 Indians (Census 1921). P.Z. 3640/31.

Aden Protectorate.

5. It very soon became evident that the occupation of Aden itself would be of little use unless a good understanding were arrived at with the neighbouring tribes, and treaties were entered into as occasion offered between His Majesty's Government and the Arab chiefs of the independent tribes occupying the hinterland. Turkish encroachment along the boundaries of the protected tribes was a constant source of trouble and various agreements were entered into as to the boundary line. These agreements were combined in an agreement between His Majesty's Government and the Turkish Government ratified in March 1914, in which the boundary line of the Protectorate was demarcated. This boundary begins at Ras Turba, on the mainland north-east of Perim, and extends in a north-easterly direction for over 200 miles to a point on the River Bana, near Kataba, excluding, however, the territory of Zuraiki and Kubati. From Kataba, a line drawn north-east from Lakamat Al Ash'ub to the desert defines the dividing line. In an easterly direction the area extends from this line and along the coast to the borders of Oman. The zone within which British influence is more immediately felt may be said to be the area comprised within the boundary line Ras Turba—Kataba on the west and a line east-south-east from Kataba to the coast, on the east. Beyond this line to the borders of Oman lies the territory known as the Hadramaut.

Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [38v]
(76/96)

4

6. The territory forming the Protectorate is in the possession of 13 principal tribes. The chiefs who are allowed salutes are the following:—The Abdali, the Fadli, the Kaiti, the Amir of Dhala, and the Sultan of Kishn and Socotra. The first named possesses great influence in the interior and renders valuable assistance to Government.

7. Though authority is exercised as Paramount Power in the Protectorate, the policy is one of non-interference with the internal and domestic affairs of the tribes, but the intervention of any other foreign Power is not tolerated. (See also note under "Judicial Assistant," para. 105.)

Sphere of Political Influence.

8. From the north-west of the Ras Turba-Kataba line to the coast to a point about 400 miles north of Perim (Hall Point) are the territories of Yemen and Asir. These were formerly Turkish provinces, but since the war have been governed by their own Arab rulers, the Imam of Sanaa and the Idrisi (of whom the latter has now been absorbed by Ibn Saud). Political influence is exercised in this area from the Residency. (See also para. 147.)

Kamaran.

9. The island of Kamaran, situated near the Arabian coast, 200 miles north of Perim, was formerly a Turkish possession, and has been in British occupation since 1915. The island was not expressly mentioned in the Treaty of Lausanne. By Article 16, Turkey renounced "all rights and title whatsoever over or respecting" islands other than those over which her sovereignty was recognised by that Treaty. The renunciation was not, however, in favour of the British or any other specified Government, Article 16 referring to the future of the territories and islands within the scope of the renunciation as "being settled or to be settled, by the parties concerned." No settlement of the future of Kamaran was effected at the time of the Treaty, and none has been effected since, and its political status remains undefined. It is at present administered by the Government of India through a Civil Administrator (at present Captain G. Wickham, I.A.R.O. Pay Rs. 1,000—100—1,500, T.A. Rs. 75, appointed 14th February 1924), who is under the control of the Resident at Aden.

10. The island has an area of 22 square miles and a population of about 2,200. It contains a Quarantine Station for pilgrims on their way to Mecca from the East, through which about 66,000 pilgrims pass annually, and which, under an Anglo-Dutch Agreement, signed in 1926, is managed jointly by the Government of India and the Government of the Netherlands East Indies. Clause 2 of the Agreement provides that the Civil Administrator appointed by the Government of India shall be Director of the Station and in that capacity shall exercise general supervision and control over the whole staff of the Station; that he shall be assisted by two Medical Officers, one appointed by the Government of India and the other by the Government of the Netherlands East Indies; and that the Indian and Dutch doctors shall alternate as Chief Medical Officer of the Station. Further, it is agreed that these two Medical Officers shall be on a footing of complete equality. Certain advances were made jointly by His Majesty's Government and the Government of India in respect of a deficit on the working of the Quarantine Station to 31st March 1922. Clauses 7, 8 and 9 of the Agreement and the Protocol to the Agreement set out the manner in which these advances are to be repaid out of the proceeds of the pilgrim dues.

11. The Administrator is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class and administers justice, with the assistance of a Kazi for all cases affected by the Mohammedan laws.

Situation prior to Cabinet Decision of December 1926.

(a) Period prior to the War.

12. Before the war the Aden Settlement and Protectorate were administered entirely by the Government of Bombay and the Government of India under the ultimate control of the Secretary of State for India. The Government of India was also responsible for the defence of Aden. Civil and military administration was controlled by a Major-General of the Indian Army as Political Resident and General Officer Commanding the Aden Brigade, with the assistance of officers of the Bombay Political Department.

Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [39r]
(77/96)

5

(b) War Period.

13. Shortly after the outbreak of the war the Government of India assumed control of political relations with the Yemen and Asir as well as with the Protectorate; Kamaran was added to the civil administration and its safety became an additional military responsibility.

14. In 1917 it was decided to transfer the control of political relations (i.e. primarily relations with the Yemen and Asir, but the arrangement was applied also to political relations with the Protectorate) to the Foreign Office and military control (defence and operations) to the War Office. This arrangement was made to secure co-ordination of political action in the Middle East and unity of control and co-ordination of the military effort there. Local administration remained unchanged.

15. The resulting position was unsatisfactory. No clear line could be drawn between defence and administration or between political and administrative affairs. The Resident was responsible to four separate higher authorities on the subjects coming under his control. Questions of finance and incidence of expenditure outlined in the ensuing paragraph were in an untenable position.

16. Prior to 1900 the whole charge for the administration, civil and military, was borne by Indian revenues. In that year the Welby Commission recorded that, in equity, one half of the military charges should be met by the United Kingdom. In pursuance of this recommendation a contribution of £72,000* was made by the Imperial Government in addition to their bearing half the capital outlay on special defence works. The administrative reorganisation of 1917 referred to in para. 14 above was unaccompanied by any readjustment of financial responsibility. Indian revenues continued to bear the charge for internal administration and the cost of the pre-war strength of the garrison at current rates (subject to the contribution of £72,000), while the cost of additional forces maintained at Aden was shared equally between India and His Majesty's Government.

(c) 1919-26.

17. In 1921 a Committee, appointed by the Cabinet under the chairmanship of Sir James Masterton-Smith, presented a report, which resulted in the formation of a Middle East Department within the Colonial Office, and which recommended the transfer of the administration of Aden to the Colonial Office, with, however, no proposals in regard to expenditure.

18. This recommendation was approved by the Cabinet, subject to the approval of the Government of India. The Government of India, after considering the Committee's recommendations, were prepared to agree to the transfer of Aden to the Imperial Government and to make a contribution of £100,000 per annum from Indian revenues, subject to His Majesty's Government undertaking responsibility for all charges connected with Aden. The Secretary of State for the Colonies, however, suggested an Indian contribution of £500,000, but ultimately a Colonial Office proposal that India should pay Rs. 50 lakhs a year was officially telegraphed to the Government of India, this amount to be open to reconsideration after five years. The Government of India were unable to accept this proposal. Various discussions subsequently took place on alternative proposals, but it was not found possible to arrive at a solution. In the meantime Indian sentiment, at first indifferent to the question, definitely hardened against the relinquishment of Aden. Finally, the basis of a settlement, which, whilst meeting the essential needs of Imperial policy and strategy, would not be unacceptable to Indian opinion, was arrived at and submitted to the Cabinet in a joint memorandum by the Secretaries of State for the Colonies, War and India (C.P. 414/26).

Cabinet Decision of December 1926.

19. The Memorandum was considered by the Cabinet at a meeting held on the 16th December 1926, when, after considerable discussion, the Cabinet agreed:—

“(a) To approve the proposals of the Secretaries of State for the Colonies, War and India, in regard to the responsibility of the administration of Aden, the principal features of which are set forth in paragraphs 11, 12 and 16 of C.P. 414 (26) in the following terms:—

“11. . . . that a single chief authority should be appointed in control at Aden by the Imperial Government, with the concurrence of the

* The contribution by His Majesty's Government was nominally £100,000, but of this amount £28,000 was a contribution towards the cost of the India Office.

Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [39v]
(78/96)

6

Government of India, in the shape of a Political Resident, or Governor, preferably a civilian. The Governor, who would have with him a military officer to command and administer the troops, should be responsible to the Imperial Government in all political and military matters, and to the Government of India only for the internal municipal administration of the Settlement of Aden, which would continue on the same basis as if the Settlement had remained part of British India. The Governor should have the titular rank of Commander-in-Chief, as is customary elsewhere, it being understood that the possession of this title will not confer on him any right to give executive orders to the troops. The Officer Commanding the Troops should be appointed by the War Office after consultation with the Colonial Office. He should communicate direct with the War Office on questions of intelligence, training and preparation for war, as well as on matters affecting the routine administration of the troops. We recommend that this arrangement should take effect from 1st April 1927 as regards finance, and as regards administration as soon after that date as practicable.

"12. This arrangement would secure Imperial control in all essential matters, but leave India the satisfaction of retaining Aden as part of India and still controlling the civil affairs of the Settlement, including its resident Indian population. In view of this we consider that India should be prepared to contribute towards the military and political charges a sum of £250,000 a year for three years, and after that £150,000 a year, or one-third of any total cost (including the cost of any Air Force units at Aden) whichever is the lesser figure.

"16. We consider that the responsibility for the political and military administration of Aden should be vested primarily in the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and that Imperial expenditure in connection with Aden should be borne on the Middle Eastern Vote. The military expenditure will in the first instance be borne by the War Office, subject to reimbursement from the Middle Eastern Vote."

(The Chancellor of the Exchequer demurred from this decision of principle being taken before it was known whether the two inquiries referred to below will achieve compensating economies in expenditure from British funds.)

"(b) That the Lord Chancellor should arbitrate on the claim of the War Office set forth in C.P. 414 (26), para. 15, that from the date on which the new increases to Imperial charges come into force (1st April 1927) the payment to India of a subsidy of £130,000 for sea transport out of Army Funds should be discontinued.

"(c) That the Committee of Chiefs of Staff should be instructed that the Cabinet desire that the defence of Aden should be reduced to a less costly basis, and should be asked to advise the Committee of Imperial Defence as to whether this can be effected without undue risks by an addition at Aden of a squadron of the Royal Air Force, combined with the withdrawal and disbandment of the British Infantry Battalion at present stationed there, or by any other means."

C.O. to A.M. 21 Jan.
1928, C. 59264/28,
No. 17.

20. It was decided early in 1928 that the responsibility for the defence organisation at Aden should be transferred from the War Office to the Air Ministry, and a Royal Air Force officer was appointed in April 1928 to assume the command and administration of the troops in the garrison.

P. 217/28. C.O. to
I.O. 13 Jan. 1928,
48035/27. I.O. to
C.O. 23 Jan. 1928.

21. During the following year steps were taken to implement the Cabinet decision by correspondence between the India Office and the Colonial Office, but little material result was attained, and in January 1928 a Standing Committee, consisting of representatives of the Colonial Office, India Office, Air Ministry and Treasury, was formed to make definite recommendations for giving effect to the decision. The Committee was under the Chairmanship of Mr. A. J. Harding, C.M.G., C.B.E., Assistant Secretary in the Middle East Department of the Colonial Office, who was succeeded by Mr. H. R. Cowell, C.M.G., in October 1928. Mr. J. G. Laithwaite was appointed as the permanent representative of the Secretary of State for India on the Committee.

Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [40r]
(79/96)

7

22. The conditions of appointment, &c. of the personnel for the future administration of Aden, Kamaran, Police, &c. were discussed at these meetings and resulting therefrom the arrangements detailed in this memorandum have now been made.

Administrative Arrangements.

The Resident.

Title.

23. The first point for immediate consideration by the Standing Aden Committee was to determine by what means and on what conditions of service the Resident or Governor was to be appointed. The title of the principal officer of the Settlement whilst the administration was controlled by the Government of India and the post was held by a Major-General of the Indian Army had been Political Resident and General Officer Commanding. In view of the delegation of executive authority in regard to military affairs the title of General Officer Commanding was considered unsuitable. A preference was expressed by the Colonial Office that the officer should be known as the Governor, but in view of the fact that he is subordinate to the Governor of Bombay in civil affairs this title was not acceptable to the Government of India or to the Secretary of State for India. It was finally agreed that the officer should in future be styled Resident and Commander-in-Chief, Aden.

P. 875/28. C.O. to
I.O. 23 Feb. 1928.

Position and Duties.

24. The Resident is the single and supreme authority responsible to, and representative of, His Majesty in Aden. He is responsible to the Imperial Government in all political and military matters through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to the Government of Bombay for the internal administration of the Settlement. The question of the transfer of direct control of the Civil Administration from the Government of Bombay to the Government of India is under consideration. In matters of military responsibility the power is delegated to the Air Officer Commanding, who is directly responsible to the Air Council and who deals with all questions of policy and major questions of administration of the military forces at Aden. The general relations of the Air Officer Commanding to the Resident follow the lines of Colonial Regulations 4 to 9, 198 and 199.

P. 7297/29. I.O. to
C.O. 20 Nov. 1929.

P. 971/28. I.O. to
C.O. 29 Feb. 1928.

25. It was agreed that the Resident should occupy in relation to His Majesty's Government the position of an ordinary Colonial Governor, and that in respect of those matters remaining under Indian control his position should be generally assimilated to that of the Commissioner in Sind in relation to the Government of Bombay.

P. 5044/27. I.O. to
C.O. 17 Nov. 1927.
P. 4411/28. Desp.
from S. of S. for C.
to Resid., No. 67.
31 Aug. 1928.

26. The Resident is responsible to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for political relations with the Arab chiefs in the Protectorate and in the conduct of relations with the local potentates outside the Protectorate. In this work he is assisted by the Protectorate Secretary (para. 85) and Political Officers (para. 110).

27. The administration of Civil and Criminal Justice is vested in the Court of the Resident by Bombay Act II of 1864, as amended by Act VI of 1927. The Resident is Chief Judge and Sessions Judge, but the exercise of jurisdiction is, in general, delegated to the Judicial Assistant (para. 104). In the internal administration of the Settlement the Resident is a Commissioner of Excise, Salt, Revenue and Income Tax, and is responsible for the revenue collection. The municipal administration of Aden is carried out by the Executive Committee of the Aden Settlement, subject to the authority of the Resident under the powers vested in him by the Aden Settlement Regulation No. VII of 1900 as amended by Regulation No. V of 1919 and 1927. The Committee is under the chairmanship of an officer of the Bombay Public Works Department, who is also Chairman of the Board of Trustees constituted under the Aden Port Trust Act V of 1888 for the administration of the Port of Aden. The Settlement Committee and the Port Trust have separate budgets.

P. 5810/28. Note
by the Resid.
24 Sept. 1928.

P.Z. 3460/31.

28. In addition the Resident is responsible for the administration of the islands of Perim, Kamaran, and Hodeidah.

Method and Conditions of Appointment.

29. By agreement between the Secretaries of State for India and the Colonies the post of Resident will be filled, normally, but not inevitably, by the selection of officers from the Colonial and Indian Services in alternation. The Secretary of State

Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [40v]
(80/96)

8

P. 1649/28. C.O.
to I.O. 59270/28,
3 April 1928. I.O.
to C.O. 7 April
1928.

responsible for the Service from which the vacancy would normally be filled will be prepared, however, to consider on its merits the name of any officer submitted by the Secretary of State for the other Service. Should two consecutive Residents be appointed from the same Service, the prior claim to the ensuing vacancy will fall to the other Service. The nominee from either Service is subject to the approval of both Governments.

30. The appointment is made by His Majesty the King on the recommendation of His Majesty's Government, and with the concurrence of the Government of India. The submission to the King will be made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The letter of appointment will emanate from the Colonial Office, but the Gazette Notification will appear in the Gazette of India. Arrangements will be made to ensure simultaneous Press publication in this country, in India, and in Aden in the terms "H.M. the King has been pleased to approve, &c." No mention of the advisory Secretary of State will be made.

31. The first Resident under the new regime, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir G. Stewart Symes, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.,* was received in audience by His Majesty the King prior to taking up his appointment.

32. It was agreed (at the 12th meeting of the Standing Aden Committee) that the conditions generally under which the Resident served should be the conditions appertaining to the service to which he belonged, whether he was appointed by His Majesty's Government or by the Government of India.

Pay.

33. The Political Resident and General Officer Commanding under the administration of the Government of India had received pay at the rate of Rs. 3,000 per mensem with a sumptuary allowance of Rs. 500 per mensem, and was liable for payments of approximately Rs. 84 per mensem house rent, Rs. 4 per mensem sanitary tax, and Rs. 80 per mensem for electric light up to 200 units per mensem and at current rates thereafter. He was provided with a residence, but the furnishing (see para. 53) was his own responsibility.

P. 970/28. Treasury
to C.O. 28 Feb. 1928,
P. 66825.
Colonial Service Resident.

34. The post under the new regime was classified by the Colonial Office as a Third Class Governorship, and the pay of the appointment was fixed, in consultation with the Treasury, at Rs. 30,000 (£2,250) per annum, with an entertainment allowance of Rs. 6,000 (£450) per annum.

P. 966/28. Treasury
to C.O. 17 Feb. 1928,
E. 19712. C.O. to
Treasury, 23 Feb.
1928, 59270/28.

Indian Service Resident.

P. 1037/28. Tel.
from Viceroy to
S. of S. for India
3 Mar. 1928.
I.O. to C.O. 15 Mar.
1928.

35. The Government of India, in agreement with the Government of Bombay, recommended that the pay for an Indian Service officer appointed to the post should be that of a Resident of the Second Class in the Indian Political Department, viz. Rs. 3,000 per mensem plus overseas pay £13 6s. 8d. per mensem with a sumptuary allowance of Rs. 500 per mensem (converted at 1s. 6d. = £2,700 per annum, plus £160 overseas pay and sumptuary allowance of £450). These recommendations were accepted by the Secretary of State for India and His Majesty's Government.

P. 1435/28. C.O. to
Treasury 23 Mar.
1928, 59270/28.

36. Pay, sumptuary allowance, and travelling allowances are shared equally between Home and Indian revenues, irrespective of the Service from which the Resident is drawn. The entertainment or sumptuary allowance is transferable to the officer acting as Resident in the absence of the Resident on leave, &c.

P. 2477/28.
Treasury to C.O.
14 April 1928,
E. 19172.

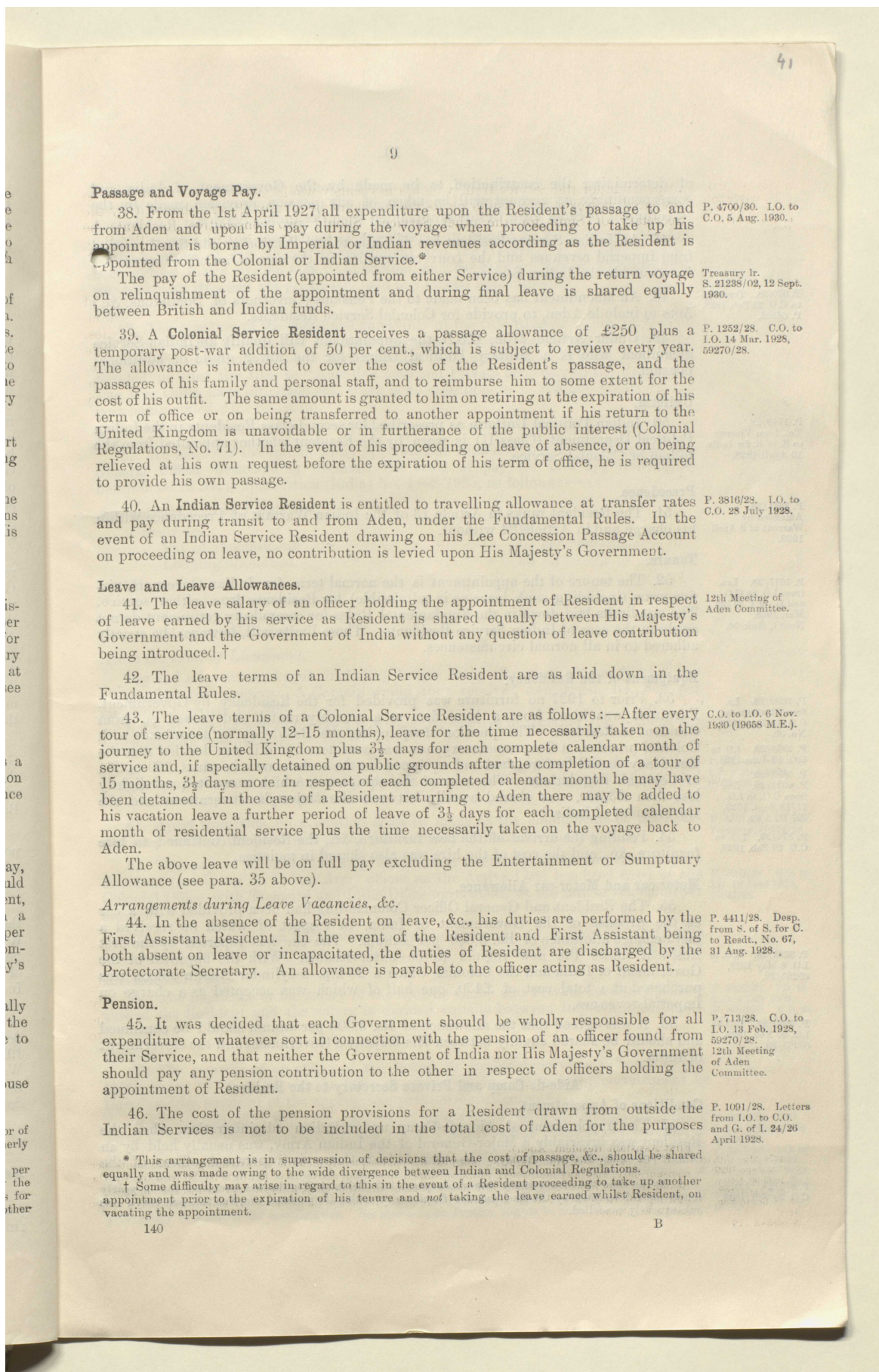
37. Residents from either Service are now exempted from the payment of house rent, lighting and sanitary charges.†

* Sir Stewart Symes was succeeded as Resident, on his appointment in March 1931 to be Governor of Tanganyika, by Lieutenant-Colonel B. R. Reilly, C.I.E., O.B.E., Indian Political Department (formerly First Assistant Resident, Aden).

P. 4376/29. C.O. to
I.O. 25 June 1929.
P. 1693/30, letter
from G. of I. to
G. of B. 16 Feb.
1930.
F.-483-A. 29

† The exemption from lighting charges was subsequently defined as extending to 200 units per mensem only, and any additional units consumed over and above that figure must be paid for by the Resident. The lighting of the guard house outside the Residency, hitherto included in the charges for lighting the Residency, became a public charge with the cost of lighting the Residency office and other public buildings.

Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [41r]
(81/96)



Passage and Voyage Pay.

38. From the 1st April 1927 all expenditure upon the Resident's passage to and from Aden and upon his pay during the voyage when proceeding to take up his appointment is borne by Imperial or Indian revenues according as the Resident is appointed from the Colonial or Indian Service.*

P. 4700/30. I.O. to C.O. 5 Aug. 1930.

The pay of the Resident (appointed from either Service) during the return voyage on relinquishment of the appointment and during final leave is shared equally between British and Indian funds.

Treasury Ir. S. 21235/02, 12 Sept. 1930.

39. A Colonial Service Resident receives a passage allowance of £250 plus a temporary post-war addition of 50 per cent., which is subject to review every year. The allowance is intended to cover the cost of the Resident's passage, and the passages of his family and personal staff, and to reimburse him to some extent for the cost of his outfit. The same amount is granted to him on retiring at the expiration of his term of office or on being transferred to another appointment if his return to the United Kingdom is unavoidable or in furtherance of the public interest (Colonial Regulations, No. 71). In the event of his proceeding on leave of absence, or on being relieved at his own request before the expiration of his term of office, he is required to provide his own passage.

P. 1252/28. C.O. to I.O. 14 Mar. 1928, 59270/28.

40. An Indian Service Resident is entitled to travelling allowance at transfer rates and pay during transit to and from Aden, under the Fundamental Rules. In the event of an Indian Service Resident drawing on his Lee Concession Passage Account on proceeding on leave, no contribution is levied upon His Majesty's Government.

P. 3816/23. I.O. to C.O. 28 July 1928.

Leave and Leave Allowances.

41. The leave salary of an officer holding the appointment of Resident in respect of leave earned by his service as Resident is shared equally between His Majesty's Government and the Government of India without any question of leave contribution being introduced.†

12th Meeting of Aden Committee.

42. The leave terms of an Indian Service Resident are as laid down in the Fundamental Rules.

43. The leave terms of a Colonial Service Resident are as follows:—After every tour of service (normally 12–15 months), leave for the time necessarily taken on the journey to the United Kingdom plus 3½ days for each complete calendar month of service and, if specially detained on public grounds after the completion of a tour of 15 months, 3½ days more in respect of each completed calendar month he may have been detained. In the case of a Resident returning to Aden there may be added to his vacation leave a further period of leave of 3½ days for each completed calendar month of residential service plus the time necessarily taken on the voyage back to Aden.

C.O. to I.O. 6 Nov. 1930 (19658 M.E.).

The above leave will be on full pay excluding the Entertainment or Sumptuary Allowance (see para. 35 above).

Arrangements during Leave Vacancies, &c.

44. In the absence of the Resident on leave, &c., his duties are performed by the First Assistant Resident. In the event of the Resident and First Assistant being both absent on leave or incapacitated, the duties of Resident are discharged by the Protectorate Secretary. An allowance is payable to the officer acting as Resident.

P. 4411/28. Desp. from S. of S. for C. to Resdt., No. 67, 31 Aug. 1928.

Pension.

45. It was decided that each Government should be wholly responsible for all expenditure of whatever sort in connection with the pension of an officer found from their Service, and that neither the Government of India nor His Majesty's Government should pay any pension contribution to the other in respect of officers holding the appointment of Resident.

P. 713/23. C.O. to I.O. 13 Feb. 1928, 59270/28. 12th Meeting of Aden Committee.

46. The cost of the pension provisions for a Resident drawn from outside the Indian Services is not to be included in the total cost of Aden for the purposes

P. 1061/28. Letters from I.O. to C.O. and G. of I. 24/26 April 1928.

* This arrangement is in supersession of decisions that the cost of passage, &c., should be shared equally and was made owing to the wide divergence between Indian and Colonial Regulations.

† Some difficulty may arise in regard to this in the event of a Resident proceeding to take up another appointment prior to the expiration of his tenure and not taking the leave earned whilst Resident, on vacating the appointment.

Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [41v]
(82/96)

10

of determining the contribution to be made by the Government of India and correspondingly no account will be taken of any pension provision made by the Government of India for a Resident appointed from the Indian Service.

47. An Indian Service Resident has no claim to any Pension or additional pension from Imperial revenues and the converse applies in the case of an officer appointed from outside the Indian Service.

P. 970/28. Treasury
to C.O. 28 Feb. 1928,
P. 66825.

48. An amendment has been made to the Pensions (Governors of Dominions, &c.) Acts to include Aden, to provide for Colonial Service Residents.

49. Under Article 475B, C.S.R. the appointment will qualify an Indian Service incumbent who is a Military Political Officer for the lower grade of additional pension.

P. 1749/28.
Tel. from Viceroy
to S. of S. for India,
10 April 1928.

Uniform.

50. Indian Political Uniform as prescribed for second-class Residents in the Indian Political Department (Class II) is worn by the Resident whether appointed from the Indian or Colonial Service.

P. 3381/28.
Amended by
Warrant of 9 April
1930.

Precedence.

51. The Resident ranks in Article 13 of the Indian Warrant of Precedence within his charge and in Article 24 without.

P. 1017/28. Lrs.
from I.O. to C.O.
and G. of I. 21/22
Mar. 1928.
Note 1, Rule 56.

Tenure.

52. The tenure of the appointment is the normal term for Indian Governors, viz. five years (including such leave as is admissible) for Residents from either service. The age limits laid down in the Fundamental Rules for compulsory retirement do not apply in the case of Indian Service Residents. Those limits will, however, be strictly adhered to in all normal circumstances.

P. 1009/28. Lr.
from Resident to
C.O. 14 Feb. 1928,
No. 30.

Equipment of the Residency.

53. Prior to 1927 no furniture was provided for the Residency by Government. Furniture was hired from a local firm at a monthly rental and passed on from Resident to Resident. The question of equipping the Residency in accordance with Colonial practice, at Government expense, was considered, and it was decided that the Residency should be furnished and equipped on the scale shown in paras. 359 to 364 of Colonial Regulations. The cost of the equipment, which amounted to slightly less than £3,000, was shared equally between His Majesty's Government and the Government of India.*

P. 2964/28. L.O. to
C.O. 19 June 1928.
P. 5885/29.
P. 6021/29. Lrs.
from C.O. to I.O.
11/18 Sept. 1929,
197 H. A/cs.

P. 875/29. L.O. to
C.O. 20 Feb. 1929.

54. Pending the arrival of the new furniture, &c., the Resident continued to hire furniture, &c., and the cost of the hire was also shared in moieties.

Motor-car and Motor-car Allowance.

55. The Resident and General Officer Commanding had been provided with a car at the expense of the Government of India, in respect of which he received a maintenance allowance of Rs. 3,000 per annum. The car was reported by the first Resident under the new regime to be unserviceable. With the approval of the Government of India and the Colonial Office a 20-h.p. 4-cylinder Austin saloon was purchased at a total cost of £430, one half of which was accepted as a charge on Imperial revenues.

P. 3298/29. C.O. to
I.O. 8 May 1929,
69265/29.

P. 7680/29. C.O. to
I.O. 30 Nov. 1929,
69265/29.

56. It was agreed that the allowance of Rs. 3,000 per annum should be continued and should be shared equally between His Majesty's Government and the Government of India.

Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary to the Resident.

Conditions of Appointment.

57. The appointment of Aide-de-Camp under Indian administration, when the Resident was invariably a Major-General of the Indian Army, was usually held by an officer of the Indian Army. As the Aide-de-Camp is a personal officer of the

P. 875/29. L.O. to
C.O. 20 Feb. 1929.

* At the time the arrangement was made para. 389 Colonial Regulations provided that a yearly rental should be paid by the Resident for furniture provided for personal use, but this paragraph was subsequently cancelled.

Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [42r]
(83/96)

42

11

Resident it was considered undesirable to fetter the choice of the Resident under the new regime or to require that the officer should be drawn from the Indian Services. Accordingly the Resident may select his Aide-de-Camp from whatever service he desires, subject to the observance of regulations in regard to secondment, &c., and the approval of His Majesty's Government and the Government of India. It has been agreed that a civilian may be appointed, and Sir Stewart Symes' Aide-de-Camp was a civilian who had not previously held any official appointment.

P. 5658/28. I.O. to
C.O. 22 Oct. 1928,
P. 6285/30.

Title.

58. The question of the continued suitability of the title Aide-de-Camp, in view of the fact that the Resident is no longer General Officer Commanding and that the appointment of a civilian was in contemplation, came up for consideration, and it was decided to alter the title to "Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary to the Resident." The War Office have intimated that there is no objection to a civilian holder of the post being styled Aide-de-Camp.

Pay.

59. An officer of the Indian Army appointed as Aide-de-Camp to the Resident and General Officer Commanding received the scale of pay for this appointment as determined in Army Instruction (India) No. 1—S/1925, as follows:—

Appointment held by Lieutenant.

Unmarried:

	Rs.
Pay of appointment - - - -	705 per mensem.
Lodging allowance - - - -	25 „ „

Married:

Pay of appointment - - - -	705 „ „
Lodging allowance - - - -	50 „ „
Marriage allowance - - - -	65 „ „

Above the rank of Lieutenant.

Pay and allowances of rank, including Indian Army allowance plus additional pay of Rs. 100 per mensem. A Captain would thus receive: unmarried, Rs. 860 per mensem; married, Rs. 995.

Rates of lodging allowance are admissible irrespective of whether the holders are provided with free quarters.

60. With the concurrence of the Treasury it has been agreed that the pay of an Indian Army officer on the Active List holding the appointment of Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary should continue to be so determined.

P. 3290/29. C.O. to
I.O. 8 May 1929,
69283/29.

61. Apart from this, no alteration shall be made in the emoluments of the Aide-de-Camp without the prior consent of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

P. 3351/28. C.O. to
Treasury, 59274/28.

62. The pay of an Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary to an Imperial Service Resident (not being an Indian Army officer on the Active List) has been fixed by the Colonial Office, with Treasury and India Office agreement, at the rate of Rs. 6,800 per annum.

P. 3207/28. C.O. to
I.O. 19 June 1928,
59317/28.

63. In the event of an Indian Service Resident wishing to employ an officer who is no longer serving, or who is not a soldier, it may be necessary to fix an *ad hoc* rate.*

Incidence of Pay.

64. The incidence of the salary of the Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary follows that of the Resident and the salary is divided equally between Imperial and Indian revenues.

P. 3207/28. I.O. to
C.O. 4 July 1928,
P. 4380/28. C.O. to
I.O. 15 Aug. 1928.

Pension.

65. The pension of an officer of the Indian or Imperial Services is borne by the Government to whose Service he belongs. The liability of the other Government is liquidated by payment of the appropriate pension contribution.†

* In the case of Captain Ropner, an officer of the I.A.R.O., pay at Rs. 6,800 per annum was issued whilst he held the appointment of A.D.C. and P.S. to a British Service Resident. An allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem was proposed for an officer at the R.A. (Lieut.) who acted as A.D.C. and P.S. during the absence of the A.D.C. on leave and whilst a newly appointed A.D.C. was proceeding to take up his appointment. The War Office objected, however, to this rate, but recommended a reduced allowance of £100 per annum for the periods during which the post was actually vacant.

P. 3290/29. C.O.
to I.O. 8 May 1929,
69283/29.
P. 6217/30. I.O. to
C.O. 22 Oct. 1930.
P.Z. 2121/31. W.O.
to C.O. 24 Mar. 1931,
48/Abroad/273
(P. 2).

† The question of the pension rights, if any, of a non-permanent officer appointed to the post will presumably be a matter for consideration. See also note on Pension Rights in para. 91.

Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [42v]
(84/96)

12

Leave and Leave Allowances.

I.A. Officer on the Active List.

66. Privilege leave on the full pay of the appointment for 60 days plus furlough under the Regulations for the Army in India.

Officer not a Member of a Permanent Service.

P. 3578/30. C.O. to L.O. 6 June 1930, 79313/30. P. 3986/30. I.O. to C.O. 4 July 1930.

67. In the case of Captain Ropner leave was granted on the basis of 1/11th rounded upwards by a few days to two months and subsequently, in view of his appointment as Assistant Superintendent of Police, extended to 1/7th.

68. In both cases the leave pay is borne by the officer's Government, the liability of the other Government being liquidated by payment of the appropriate contribution or by payment of one half of actuals.

P. 6285/30. Tel. from S. of S. for I. to G. of I. 17 Sept. 1930.

Uniform.

69. A military officer wears the uniform of his rank. A civilian wears the uniform of a Government of India civil officer in civil employment of the 5th class.

P. 6676/30. Tel. from G. of I. to S. of S. for I. 25 Sept. 1930.

Tenure.

70. The appointment is made personally by the Resident, and can be terminated by him at any time.

Stenographer.

71. Much additional work was entailed to the Resident and his Assistants through inability to obtain or train a clerk locally as a competent Stenographer-Typist, in English. The proposal of the Resident to create the appointment of a Stenographer for the Residency Office on terms sufficiently generous to attract a technically qualified and thoroughly trustworthy Indian or Goanese was approved, and, with the agreement of the Colonial Office, sanction was given for the creation of the appointment on the following terms:—

P. 4958/29. I.O. to C.O. 19 Aug. 1929. P. 6212/29. C.O. to I.O. 27 Sept. 1929. 69270/29. I.O. to G. of I. 24 Oct. 1929.

72. Pay.—Rs. 200—10—300 per mensem.

House rent allowance.—Rs. 30 per mensem.

Passage.—Free passages for the officer and his family—

(a) on joining appointment,

(b) once in four years, or when going on leave on medical certificate.

Pension.—On the recommendation of the Resident the post has been made permanent and pensionable, and payment of appropriate pension contribution is made by His Majesty's Government.

Incidence.—The cost of this appointment is shared equally between His Majesty's Government and the Government of India.

Superior Administrative Staff.

73. Appointed under the Resident, as chief executive officer, there are three Assistant Residents. The first and third are officers of the Indian Political Department and are responsible for settlement work. The second is appointed by the Colonial Office and is the Protectorate Secretary. He is assisted by Political Officers and the Officer Commanding Levies. Judicial work is performed by a Judicial Assistant, who is a member of the Indian Civil Service. The police are under the control of an officer of the Indian Police Service.

First Assistant Resident.

Method of Appointment, Position and Duties.

74. The First Assistant Resident is invariably drawn from the Indian Political Department. He assists the Resident in the general administration of the civil and municipal affairs of the Settlement, and discharges the duties of Resident when the Resident is absent on leave or incapacitated. He is the District Magistrate and Additional Sessions Judge.

P. 441128. Desp. from S. of S. for C. to Resdt., No. 67, 31 Aug. 1928.

75. While discharging civil duties only, and having no political responsibility, the First Assistant Resident is entitled to see all political files after action has been taken on them, and, as a general rule and as far as is conveniently practicable,

Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [43r]
(85/96)

43

13

receives information copies of political papers in advance of the files in order that he may be adequately acquainted with the Protectorate and other political affairs with which he may have to deal when required to act as Resident.

76. It has been agreed, however, that, in practice, papers on Protectorate affairs shall be passed through the First Assistant Resident, on the understanding that it is recognised in principle that the Protectorate Secretary is responsible to the Resident direct and not to the First Assistant Resident.

P. 6767/28. Desp.
from S. of S. for C.
to Resdt., No. 82,
14 Dec. 1928.

77. In the absence of the First Assistant Resident on leave, &c., his duties are normally performed by the Third Assistant Resident.

Pay and Allowances.

78. The basic pay admissible for this appointment is the time-scale pay of the officer in the Indian Political Department, including appropriate overseas pay. The first incumbent under the new regime (Lieut.-Col. B. R. Reilly) was at the maximum of the scale, viz. Rs. 2,250 per mensem plus sterling overseas pay £30 per mensem.

79. In addition, certain local allowances are admissible (Lieut.-Col. Reilly received special pay of Rs. 150 per mensem and a conveyance allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem). He also drew an allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem which has been sanctioned for the Political Officer who may be required, on public grounds, by the Resident to reside at Steamer Point.

80. The First Assistant Resident is not provided with free quarters.

Leave and Pension.

81. Under the Indian Fundamental Rules and Civil Service Regulations respectively.

Incidence.

82. Pay, allowances, &c., are chargeable wholly to Indian revenues.

Precedence.

83. Article 47 of the Indian Warrant of Precedence.

Warrant, 9 April
1930.

Uniform.

84. Indian Political Uniform, Class II.

Second Assistant Resident and Protectorate Secretary.

Method of Appointment, Position and Duties.

85. This officer takes the place of the Second Assistant Resident on the old establishment and is invariably appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, from the Colonial Service, without consultation with the Secretary of State for India or the Government of India. The present incumbent is Mr. R. S. Champion, who has been seconded from the Palestine Government Service. His duties comprise the whole of the political work involved in the Protectorate, relations with the tribal chiefs therein, and relations with the Imam of Sanaa and Ibn Saud so far as they affect the Aden Protectorate. The Protectorate Secretary is responsible to the Resident direct and not through the First Assistant. The Protectorate Secretary, as Second Assistant Resident, is a Justice of the Peace within the Aden Protectorate under the provision made by the Governor-General in Council in Orders dated 1st February 1907, which provide in Part II, para. 3 :—

“The Political Resident and Assistant Residents for the time being at Aden are hereby appointed to be Justices of the Peace within the Aden Protectorate.”

The Protectorate Secretary can thus exercise the powers of a First Class Magistrate in respect of arrest, &c., within the Protectorate. (See also note under “Judicial Assistant” (para. 107).)

For. Dept. Notifn.
368 E.B.
Macpherson's
British Enactments
Vol. IV, pp. 400-2.

P. 713/29.

86. In the absence of the Protectorate Secretary on leave his duties are performed by a Political Officer. He acts as Resident should the Resident and First Assistant Resident both be absent on leave or incapacitated.

Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [43v]
(86/96)

14

Pay and Allowances.

87. Scale.—£850—25—1,000 per annum.

Local Duty Allowance to married officers £100 per annum (from 1st April 1929).

P. 3329/29.

Conveyance Allowance Rs. 100 per mensem with an additional allowance of 8 annas per mile when the officer uses his own car.

Treasury to C.O.,
E. 19172/2,
21 Aug. 1929.

Daily Subsistence Allowance of Rs. 7. 8 while on tour and not using his own conveyance. When he travels on His Majesty's Ships and the charge for Captain's Table exceeds Rs. 7. 8 per day the excess will be borne on public funds.

Leave.

Treasury to C.O.,
E. 19172/2,
14 Nov. 1928.

88. Indian leave terms modified:—Leave on full pay for 5/22nds of the period actually spent on duty.

Passage.

Treasury to C.O.,
E. 19172/2,
14 Nov. 1928.

89. Free passage on entering on and termination of duties and after each period of 18 months' resident service in Aden. Grant towards passages of his wife under rules applicable in the West African Colonies.*

Pension.

90. Under Colonial Service Regulations. If seconded from another service, arrangements for the payment of pension contributions will be made.

Third Standing
Aden Committee
Minutes.

91. If it were necessary to appoint an officer *ab extra* the question of pension rights will arise, but it was agreed that a certificate can probably be obtained under Order in Council of 1910, providing the officer is of suitable age and it is reasonably certain that he will receive permanent employment.

Incidence.

92. Pay, allowances and pension are chargeable wholly to Imperial revenues.

House.

P. 7085/29, C.O.
to A.M. 69279/29,
31 Oct. 1929.

93. Premises previously occupied by Headquarters, British Forces, at the foot of Ras Boradli, have been adapted to provide permanent accommodation for the Protectorate Secretary. A contribution not exceeding 10 per cent. of his Aden emoluments is made by him as house rent.

Precedence.

Warrant dated
9.4.30.

94. Article 55 of Indian Warrant of Precedence.

Uniform.

95. Indian Political Uniform, Class II, unless in possession of an ordinary civil uniform.

Tenure.

96. Three years, extendable to five.

Third Assistant Resident.

Method of Appointment, Position and Duties.

97. This officer is invariably appointed by the Government of India from the Indian Political Department, his duties being to assist the Resident in the civil administration of the Settlement. He is the Superintendent of Sheikh Othman and

* If accompanied or followed to Aden by his wife half a single fare outwards will be paid, and if she remains in Aden six months, or if she or her husband is invalidated within that period, half a single fare homewards on returning to the United Kingdom. These payments will not be made unless the officer's wife—

(a) before departure from this country submits a certificate from one of the consulting physicians to the Colonial Office or her own medical attendant which will satisfy the Secretary of State that she is in good health and physically fit to proceed to Aden; or

(b) actually does reside there with him for at least six months during his tour.

The grant towards the wife's passage will not be payable, except with the special sanction of the Resident, if she does not arrive in Aden at least six months before the date on which her husband would be eligible for leave.

Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [44r]
(87/96)

15

Cantonment Magistrate. The duties of First Assistant Resident are normally performed by him when the First Assistant is acting as Resident.

Pay and Allowances.

98. The basic rate of pay is the time-scale pay of the officer in the Indian Political Department, including appropriate overseas pay. The present incumbent receives (in the ninth year of his service) Rs. 1,000 per mensem, plus overseas pay £25 per mensem. In addition, compensatory allowance at the rate of Rs. 100 per mensem and a conveyance allowance at the rate of Rs. 50 per mensem are admissible.

Leave and Pension.

99. Under the Indian Fundamental Rules and Civil Service Regulations respectively.

Incidence.

100. Pay, allowances, &c., are chargeable wholly to Indian revenues.

Precedence.

101. Article 55 of the Indian Warrant of Precedence.

Warrant, 9 April
1930.

Uniform.

102. Indian Political uniform, Class III, if basic pay is Rs. 1,250 per mensem or less; Class II when above that rate.

Administration of Justice.

(A) In the Settlement.

103. The administration of civil and criminal justice is vested in the Court of the Resident by Bombay Act II of 1864, as amended by Act VI of 1927. A Judicial Assistant was appointed in April 1927. The functions exercised by him and the details of the reorganisation of the judicial system at Aden which culminated in his appointment are given in the following paragraphs. The Resident and the Judicial Assistant hear appeals from the decisions of Assistant Magistrates and Magistrates of the first class, and have also powers of revision. The First Assistant Resident is a District Magistrate. The Registrar of the Court, who is generally a first-class Magistrate, is invested with the powers of a Judge of Small Causes up to the value of Rs. 500. There are Magisterial Courts at Crater, the Steamer Point and Sheikh Othman. The Government Agent, Perim, exercises the powers of a second-class Magistrate.

P.Z. 3640/31.

Position and Duties of Judicial Assistant.

104. During the years 1925-7 a reorganisation of the judicial system at Aden was effected under which a Judicial Assistant was appointed in the place of an Assistant Resident. The Resident retains his powers as Chief Judge to hear appeals in suits and as Sessions Judge in criminal cases, but is permitted to delegate these powers to the Judicial Assistant in all cases except those which he considers it desirable to reserve or transfer to himself for decision. The Court of the Judicial Assistant is the Court of Appeal and revision in all civil cases tried by the lower Courts, and the Court of First Instance in all cases in which the subject-matter in dispute is of the value of Rs. 500 or over. The Judicial Assistant also prepares cases for reference to the High Court of Bombay. On the criminal side the Judicial Assistant has taken over the duties of Additional Sessions Judge, previously performed by the First Assistant Resident, and hears all criminal appeals and applications for revision.

P. 2696/26. File on
the appointment of
a Judicial Assistant.

105. The Judicial Assistant advises the Resident on all legal matters affecting Aden, the Settlement, and the Protectorate, but such assistance can only be afforded without prejudice to his judicial capacity. Subject to the same limitation, his assistance on legal matters is also available for the Air Officer Commanding whenever required. He is also the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation.

P. 713/29. Letter
from Resident to
A.O.C. No. A/7453,
7 Nov. 1928.

(B) In the Protectorate.

106. The exercise of civil and criminal jurisdiction in the Protectorate has not been thoroughly formulated or defined. The legal position, generally, is that the Crown has acquired jurisdiction over British subjects, and in some cases over

foreigners, by treaty, capitulation, grant, usage, sufferance and other lawful means (*vide* preamble to Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, 53 & 54 Vict. c. 37). By section 2 of that Act, where a foreign country is not subject to any Government from whom the Crown might obtain jurisdiction on any of the above-mentioned ways, jurisdiction has been conferred upon the Crown over British subjects for the time being resident in or resorting to that country. The jurisdiction so vested is exercised by means of courts established in the foreign countries by Order in Council. Important provisions of the Act are as follows:—

- (1) Power to send persons charged with offences for trial to a British Possession.
- (2) Provision as to place of punishment of persons convicted.
- (3) Power to assign jurisdiction to British Courts.

Specific powers are conferred and provisions made by Order in Council. An Order in Council entitled the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council was issued in 1902, under which various orders in respect of jurisdiction in the Aden Protectorate have been issued by the Governor-General in Council from time to time.

107. The Acts in force in the Aden Protectorate are:—

- (1) Indian Penal Code XLV of 1860.
- (2) Indian Code of Criminal Procedure V of 1898.
- (3) Frontier Murderous Outrages Regulation (IV of 1901).
- (4) Aden Arms (Sea Traffic) Regulation, 1910.
- (5) The Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902.
- (6) Certain orders under the Sea Customs Act.

Certain modifications of the Code of Criminal Procedure, as applicable in the Protectorate, are made, and the Courts are expressly allowed a certain unusual but limited freedom as regards construction of the provisions of any enactment. The Resident and the First Assistant Resident may exercise the powers of District Magistrate and Sessions Judges within the Protectorate, and the Resident and all his Assistants are Justices of the Peace.

(C) Method of Appointment of Judicial Assistant.

108. The Judicial Assistant is appointed from the Indian Civil Service and is normally about in the middle of his service.

Pay and Allowances and Incidence.

109. The basic rate of pay is the time-scale pay of the officer in the Indian Civil Service, including appropriate overseas pay. In addition, judicial pay at the rate of Rs. 150 per mensem and a local allowance of Rs. 200—50—300 per mensem are admissible. The pay and allowances are wholly chargeable to Indian revenues.

Precedence.

110. Article 48 of the Indian Warrant of Precedence within his charge; Article 55, without.

Political Officers.

111. There is at present only one Political Officer (Lieut.-Col. M. C. Lake), who is seconded from the Indian Army for a period of five years or until he can retire from the Indian Army on full pension. His emoluments, pension contribution, travelling expenses, &c., are borne entirely on United Kingdom Funds:—

Pay - - - - -	£900 p.a.	} Subject to United Kingdom Income Tax.
Local allowance, not payable during absence on leave - - -	£180 p.a.	
Personal allowance - - - - -	£180 p.a.	
Consolidated travelling allowance, not payable during absence on leave - - - - -	£225 p.a.	
Car allowance, during absence on leave - - - - -	£5 a month.	

He also received on appointment an outfit allowance of £82. The leave and passage-grants of the post are the same as those of the Second Assistant Resident (paras. 88 and 89).

Warrant dated
9 April 1930.

Treasury to G.O.
E. 20798 of 6 Nov.
1928.

Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [45r]
(89/96)

17

Police and Police Arrangements.

112. At the date of the Cabinet decision (see para. 19) the garrison at Aden, excluding technical troops, consisted of one Indian battalion, one British battalion and an Indian unit raised specially (from India) for service in Aden, known as the Aden Troop. These units were responsible for the defence of Aden and the islands of Perim and Kamaran. On the transfer of control to the Air Ministry, that Department took immediate steps to dispense with these troops, undertaking to discharge the defence responsibilities hitherto borne by the battalions at Aden by—

- (a) Aeroplanes ;
- (b) Armoured cars ;
- (c) Tribal levies for employment in the Aden Protectorate from which they were to be raised ;
- (d) Armed police raised locally to be employed in the Aden Settlement, in Perim and Kamaran.

113. The Aden Police, under the control of a Deputy Superintendent of the Bombay Provincial Police Department, were not organised, armed, nor trained for dealing with any local disturbances of internal security. The existence of the British and Indian battalions was of sufficient moral effect to prevent any troubles and the battalions formed an efficient backing in reserve for the Aden Police. The removal of the battalions consequently necessitated an improvement in the organisation of the existing Police Force. In addition, this Force needed bringing up to strength and a certain amount of reorganisation to enable it to perform the ordinary civil duties of the police. Consequent on the decision in para. 112 (d) above it was necessary to raise a force of armed police which could provide the moral support hitherto provided by the battalions.

114. After much discussion two police officers, Mr. F. W. Gerrard, C.I.E., and Mr. P. B. Wilkins, M.C., D.F.C., of the Indian Police Service, were detailed by the Government of India and the Government of Bombay to proceed to Aden to study the reorganisation of the civil police at Aden, and to examine further the scheme for the recruitment of armed police. Reports were submitted on the 6th and 13th July 1928.

115. The reports recommended that the force should be organised as a whole under a District Superintendent of Police and an Assistant Superintendent, to replace the Assistant Resident at present in charge of the police and the Deputy Superintendent in immediate charge. The establishment considered necessary was :—

British officers	-	-	2	Armed police	-	-	254
Inspectors	-	-	14	Constables	-	-	292
Jamadars	-	-	4	Clerks	-	-	13

116. The proposals were generally acceptable to the Governments concerned. It was, however, ultimately decided to limit the armed police to 200 in the ranks, while the Government of India's concurrence in their recruitment locally was subject to the reservation that this should be regarded as an experiment. Pending the recruitment locally and training of the armed police it was decided to employ an interim force of 100 armed police (subsequently increased to 115 to provide a reserve), recruited from India and the disbanded Aden Troop. This force was not to be withdrawn until it was clear that the locally raised armed police were really efficient and capable of carrying out the duties entrusted to them. Sanction has been given for the continuance of the interim force until December 1931. The whole cost of this force is borne by His Majesty's Government. The recruitment and training of the locally raised force of armed police is now proceeding. A Superintendent for the combined force, who is also in charge of the temporary force of 100, and an Assistant Superintendent for the armed police have been posted, and the conditions of appointment, &c., of these officers are detailed below. The post of Deputy Superintendent has been abolished and the last incumbent has retired.

P. 5816/30.

P.Z. 342/31. I.O.
to C.O. 27 Jan. 1931.

140

C

Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [45v]
(90/96)

18

P. 1461/29. C.O. to
I.O., 69297/29,
15 Feb. 1929.

117. It was agreed that the infantry barracks at Crater should be adapted as accommodation for the interim force, the cost of alterations, repairs, maintenance, &c., to be borne by His Majesty's Government. In the event of any portion being subsequently used by the Aden Police Force a readjustment is to be effected.

I.O. to C.O. 11 Oct.
1928. P. 5384/28.

I.O. to C.O. 14 Feb.
1929. P. 84/29.

118. Considerable discussion took place on the incidence of the cost of the police arrangements. The Air Ministry and the Colonial Office were of opinion that expenditure on the police was a civil charge and was therefore not apportionable. To this view the Secretary of State for India and the Government of India were unable to agree, and it was maintained that India could not be expected to bear any expenditure additional to that regarded as necessary to bring the civil police to a reasonable level of efficiency. Ultimately a compromise was effected under which His Majesty's Government are to contribute £5,000 per annum towards the cost of the new force, this payment to be outside the existing financial arrangements, with an additional £3,000 per annum in respect of the policing of Kamaran. The remaining recurring expenditure is shared between the Government of India and the Government of Bombay. Two additional platoons of levies are also at present maintained by His Majesty's Government, one on the mainland as a military backing for the police, and the other at Kamaran, where, however, it will be replaced by police in or about September 1931, and will then be disbanded. This compromise was subject to the reservation by the Government of India that it would be open to revision "if local recruitment, which is the basis of the present calculations, should prove a failure, and recruitment in India became necessary with a corresponding increase of cost."

P. 4130 29. C.O.
to I.O., 69297,
15 June 1929.

Vic. tel. 27085 of
9 Sept. 1929.
P. 5870/29.

I.O. to C.O.
P. 4984/30 of 13
Aug. 1930.

The cost of the new buildings and equipment required for the permanent Aden Police Force will be shared between His Majesty's Government and the Government of India in the same proportion as the recurrent expenditure, subject, so far as equipment is concerned, to credit being afforded to His Majesty's Government for any serviceable equipment transferred from the temporary armed force.

Superintendent and Commandant of Police.

119. It was agreed that the Superintendent of Police should invariably be a British officer of the Indian Police Service. A Superintendent was accordingly appointed from the Indian Police Service to take command of the interim armed police and to supervise the arrangements for the reorganisation of the unarmed police and the recruitment, training, &c., of the permanent armed police. He arrived in Aden in November 1928. The interim police came into being on 9th January 1929, and arrangements for the recruitment and training of the permanent armed police and the reorganisation of the ordinary police are proceeding.

120. The Superintendent is in sole charge of the Aden Police Force, armed and unarmed, subject to the administrative control of the Resident, and has full powers of appointment, promotion and dismissal. He is responsible for the training, discipline and working of the Force and the control of the detachment of armed police in Perim and Kamaran.

Pay and Allowances.

121. Time-scale pay and overseas pay in the Indian Police Service. (The present incumbent is now in receipt of Rs. 1,000 per mensem plus £30 per mensem overseas pay.) Special Aden allowance Rs. 200 per mensem. Conveyance allowance Rs. 160 per mensem.*

Incidence.

122. During the interim period half the cost of the Superintendent's pay whilst he has been in charge of the interim armed police, has been borne by the Government of India. After the transition period the cost of the appointment will be included in the general police charges, towards which His Majesty's Government will contribute £8,000 as above.

Leave.

123. Under Indian Regulations.

P 5221/30.

* The Government of Bombay have submitted proposals for the increase of the car allowance to Rs. 200 per mensem.

Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [46r]
(91/96)

19

Precedence.

124. The Superintendent takes precedence in the Indian Warrant of Precedence by virtue of his standing:—

Less than 15 years, Article 60.

More than 15 years but less than 20 years, Article 50.

20 years, Article 56.

Uniform.

125. Indian Police uniform.

Assistant Superintendent of Police.

126. This post is on the normal establishment of the police. Its incumbent, who will be a British officer, has been appointed for the command of the armed police and to assist in their recruitment and training. Difficulty was experienced in finding a suitable officer of the Indian Police who could speak Arabic, and although when the new force is firmly established this may matter less, it was considered that in the case of the officer appointed to recruit and train the raw material, drawn from primitive and undisciplined Arab stocks, knowledge of Arabs and their language in addition to qualities of leadership and knowledge of police duties and training, was essential. Efforts were also made to secure a suitable officer from the Iraq or Palestine Police, but without success, and ultimately the appointment was offered to, and accepted by, Captain Ropner, formerly Aide-de-Camp to the Resident, on the following terms.

Lt. fr. G. of I. to G
of Bo. F. 193-N/30
9 Aug. 1930.
P. 5816/30.

Tenure.

127. Three years in the first instance.

Agreement with
P. 4547/30.

Pay and Allowances.

128. Rs. 825 per mensem in the first year, Rs. 850 in the second year, and Rs. 900 in the third year. In addition, Aden allowance at Rs. 150 per mensem and a car allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem is admissible.

Incidence.

129. Pay, allowances, &c. are chargeable wholly to Indian revenues.

Leave.

130. Leave on average pay up to one-seventh of the period spent on duty, to which may be added on medical certificate leave on average or half average pay up to a maximum of three months reckoned in terms of leave on average pay, in each tour.

Passage.

131. Free first-class passage from England to Aden on appointment and from Aden to England on expiration of his term of office.

Pension.

132. Not entitled to any pension or gratuity.

Miscellaneous and Subordinate Staff.

133. Under the Cabinet decision provision was made for an annual lump sum contribution by the Government of India to the military and political expenditure on Aden. Civil and municipal expenditure and receipts continued to be defrayed by and accrue to the Government of Bombay. It was recognised, however, that certain items of expenditure might be partly civil and partly political. The amounts involved were, in the main, small, but it was found necessary to consider each item in detail. Definite allocation of posts between political and civil, in particular in regard to the clerical and menial establishment, was not considered practicable, and was, moreover, regarded as undesirable, owing to the tendency which would arise for the administrative machinery to be broken up into compartments, instead of working as a whole, were such a division carried out. The expenditure incurred was accordingly analysed and apportioned between Imperial and Indian revenues.

134. The apportionment has been under consideration since the Cabinet decision, and the basis of allocation has now been agreed between the India Office and the Colonial Office with Treasury approval. The present arrangement is to be adhered to for three years to 31st March 1933, and will be subject thereafter to review at

P. 6143/30. I.O. to
G. of I. 13 Nov.
1930. C.O. to I.O.
11 Sept. 1930.
79274/30. C.O. to
Treasury, 21 Aug.
1930, 79274/30.

Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [46v]
(92/96)

20

triennial intervals. In the event, however, of alteration of policy, the arrangement will be liable for reconsideration, if desirable. For the three years 1st April 1927 to 31st March 1930, settlement of the claim has been made on a basis not materially different from that now agreed upon and detailed below.

135. Authority has been given to the Government of India to sanction increases in the divisible expenditure within a limit of 15 per cent. without reference to His Majesty's Government.

136. Political entertainment charges, territorial and political pensions, and Durbar presents are met by the Colonial Office.

Details of remaining Items of Divisible Expenditure.

(1) Assistant Resident, Perim.

G. of I. to G. of Bo.
8 Aug. 1929.
P. 5528/29.

P. 5245/29.

137. Prior to the replacement of the garrison at Perim by a detachment of armed police (Police Arrangements, para. 111) the duties of Assistant Resident, Perim, were carried out by the officer commanding the troops there. Consequent on the withdrawal of the troops, temporary arrangements have been made for the civil duties to be carried out by the manager of the Perim Coal Company, who is paid Rs. 500 per mensem. He acts as Government Agent to receive and transmit receipts from port dues and the post and excise office, and makes the necessary payments to the lighthouse staff, police and local pensioners. The manager has been invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class, to be exercised in the Island of Perim. The collection and transmission of local intelligence from the mainland comprises his political duties.

The emoluments of the office are divisible as follows:—

- (a) Pay: Political, one-fourth.
- (b) Pension contribution: Political, one-fourth of appropriate rates if seconded from a parent service.
- (c) Leave contribution: Political, one-fourth of actuals, or as at (b).
- (d) Passage contribution: Political, one-fourth of actuals, or as at (b).

(2) Civil Surgeon.

138. An officer of the Bombay Provincial Medical Service, who is in charge of the Civil Hospital and is also Civil Medical Administrative Officer. He is responsible for the staff at Aden. Pay, &c. is divisible as follows:—

- (a) Pay and travelling allowance: Political, one-fifth.
- (b) Pension contribution: Political, one-fifth of appropriate rates as a member of the Indian Services.
- (c) Leave contribution: Political, one-fifth of actuals, or as at (b).
- (d) Passage contribution: As at (b).

(3) Superintendent of the Office Establishment.

139.—(a) Pay: Political, one-quarter.
(b) Pension contribution: Political, one-quarter of appropriate rates if a member of Indian Services.
(c) Leave: Political, one-quarter of actuals.
(d) Passage concession: Political, one-quarter of actuals.
(e) House-rent: Political, one-quarter of actuals.

(4) Residency Office.

140.—(1) **Arabic Branch.**

- (a) Pay: Wholly political.
- (b) Pension contribution: Political; whole of appropriate rates if members of Indian Services.

(2) **Confidential Branch.**

- (a) Pay: Political, three-quarters.
- (b) Pension contribution: Political, three-quarters of appropriate rates if members of Indian Services.
- (3) Remainder: No charge to Political.
- (4) House rent of confidential clerk: Political, three-quarters.

Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [47r]
(93/96)

21

(5) Treasury Office.

141.—(a) Pay: Political, one-thirty-fifth.

(b) Pension contribution: Political, one-thirty-fifth of appropriate rates if members of Indian Services.

(6) Leave Salaries, Travelling Allowance and Passage Concessions of Residency and Treasury Offices.

142. Political, two-ninths of actuals.

(7) Contingencies.

143. Expenditure on various contingencies is divisible in varying proportions. The principal items are:—

Residency Office: Political, two-sevenths.

Treasury Office: Political, one-thirty-fifth.

Resident's gig: Political, one-half.

State car: Political, one-half.

Telegrams and postage: Political, two-thirds.

Sanitary taxes: Political, one-third.

Residency furniture and equipment (purchase or hire): Political, one-half.

Pay of Officers holding Acting Appointments.

144. Whilst an officer is on leave and is drawing the pay of his appointment, the allocation of the pay of the substantive post of the acting officer is not to be altered, but any additional allowance granted to the acting officer will be allocated on the same basis as the pay of the officer on leave.

Liability to British Income Tax of Officers serving at Aden.

145. The Board of Inland Revenue originally ruled that the Resident and those officers of his staff whose salaries are paid wholly from British funds or towards whose salaries a contribution is made from British funds, were liable to assessment to British Income Tax on the amounts so paid or contributed. The liability of the Protectorate Secretary and the Political Officers to such assessment was not disputed, and it was agreed that the Resident and his Aide-de-Camp are liable in respect of the moiety of their emoluments paid from British funds. The question of the liability of the Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon and the Superintendent of the Residency Office, and also of the locally employed staff (in those cases in which His Majesty's Government make a contribution to the Government of India of a proportion of their emoluments), was the subject of considerable discussion between the Colonial Office and the Board. Ultimately it was agreed that no liability to British Income Tax should attach to the salaries of the personnel in question on the grounds that, although a definite contribution was made from British funds towards the salaries, the payments were, in effect, generally in respect of services rendered by the civil administration to His Majesty's Government and that the conditions of service, &c., are determined entirely by the Government of India.

A.G. 8319/30. C.O.
to I.O. 1107/29/
A/cs., 26 July 1930.

A.G. 7083/30.
Lr. from Inland
Revenue to C.O.,
P. 2044/758/29,
10 June 1930.

146. The Board of Inland Revenue also agreed not to press the question of the liability of Indian Service officers in respect of additional allowances received when acting for Colonial Service officers on leave, or of the liability of the Resident for the year 1927-8 and of the officer who acted as Protectorate Secretary pending the arrival of the officer appointed by the Colonial Office.

P. 1642/30.
Lr. from Inland
Revenue to C.O.,
T. 2044/758/29,
18 Feb. 1930.

Aden Levies.

147. A Local Defence Force (referred to at (c) of para. 111), styled the Aden Protectorate Levies, was formed in 1928 and consisted of Headquarters and 4 platoons of a strength of 2 British Officers, 4 Native Warrant Officers and 150 other ranks, together with 20 followers.

The addition of 2 platoons, making 6 in all, has been made to the force and the strength has been increased to 3 British Officers, 2 British Non-commissioned Officers, 231 Native Officers and other ranks and 34 followers, with animal and mechanical transport. The force is under the administrative control of the Air Ministry and the cost is borne entirely on United Kingdom funds (Colonial and Middle Eastern Services Vote—Class II, 9).

Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [47v]
(94/96)

22

Mission at Hodeidah.

148. The salary (Rs. 175 per mensem) and expenses (Rs. 25 per mensem) of a Political Clerk at Hodeidah and the wages of a Peon (Rs. 25 per mensem) and the cost of Political intelligence are borne entirely on United Kingdom funds, and are excluded from the total cost of Aden when calculating the contribution payable by the Government of India. The Political Clerk is under the control of the Second Assistant Resident, Aden, and is required on account of the relations between His Majesty's Government and the Idrisi of Asir and the Imam of the Yemen.

Arms and Ammunition.

149. The Resident maintains a stock of rifles and ammunition for sale or gift to the Arab rulers as he may think advisable for political purposes. Receipts from the sale of any arms or ammunition are credited to the Government which originally bore the cost.

Royal Air Force Establishment at Aden.

150. The cost of this force is borne entirely by His Majesty's Government (on Air Ministry votes) subject to a contribution from the Government of India, referred to in para. 19 (12).

R. E. FRANCE.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, INDIA OFFICE,
April 1931.

Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [48r]
(95/96)

23

APPENDIX.

Memorandum drawn up by the Colonial Office dealing with the Financial Arrangements relating to Charges against the Funds of the United Kingdom.

1. (See paras. 12 to 19 of the Main Notes for greater detail.) Prior to 1st April 1927, Aden was administered by the Government of India and the cost of administration and the cost of the garrison with the exception of the cost of the Royal Air Force was borne by the Government of India subject to a financial contribution by the Government of the United Kingdom. Since 1914 this contribution consisted of (1) a fixed sum of £100,000* per annum, and (2) a moiety of the charge for troops in excess of the pre-war garrison. As from 1st April 1927 responsibility for the political and military administration was vested in the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the civil administration of Aden remaining under the control of the Government of India. The Government of India contributed £250,000 per annum towards the cost of the political and military services in Aden for three years from 1927, and the whole of the £250,000 was appropriated in aid of the votes on which the defence expenditure was borne. As from 1930 the contribution was fixed at £150,000 per annum or one-third of the total cost borne on United Kingdom funds (whichever was the less), excluding the cost of the Resident's pension, the United Kingdom contribution towards the cost of the local police force and the cost of the mission at Hodeidah. In 1927, the total cost of expenditure on Aden borne on United Kingdom funds, including defence expenditure, was provided for under subhead L of the Vote for Middle Eastern Services (Class II, 10) and the contribution from the Government of India (£250,000) was brought to account under subhead M (Appropriations-in-Aid) of the same Vote. From 1928 onwards the cost of defence expenditure (apart from the cost of a small local force) has been borne on Army and Air Votes and the United Kingdom Government's share of the cost of the civil expenditure in connection with the Protectorate and the cost of the local force has been borne on the Aden subhead of the Vote for Colonial and Middle Eastern Services (Class II, 9).

2. The United Kingdom share of the Aden expenditure, apart from expenditure on the Royal Air Force, which is borne on Air Ministry Votes, can conveniently be shown as follows:—

- (1) Contribution to Government of India in respect of the Civil Services connected with the Protectorate.

The expenditure on the above Civil Services is met in the first case by the Government of India, and a claim is submitted quarterly to the Colonial Office for the agreed United Kingdom share of the expenditure. No supporting vouchers are forwarded, but the claim is certified by the Accountant-General, Bombay, who is responsible for the local audit of Aden expenditure. The agreed United Kingdom share of the expenditure for the three years 1st April 1930 to 31st March 1933 is referred to in para. 133 of the Main Notes.

- (2) Contribution to Government of India in respect of whole cost of a temporary armed Police Force of 100 Indians (*plus* a reserve of 15 men) pending reorganisation of the permanent Police Force. (See para. 115 of Main Notes.)

The cost is met in the first case from Indian revenues, and a claim for the whole cost unsupported by vouchers but certified by the Accountant-General, Bombay, is forwarded quarterly to the Colonial Office, and when agreed is set off against funds advanced by the Colonial Office to the India Office.

- (3) Contribution to Government of India in respect of the reorganised Police Force (see para. 117 of Main Notes).

No contribution has yet been paid, pending the completion of the reorganisation of the permanent Police Force. The full contribution when payable has been fixed at £8,000 per annum and when due will be paid over by the Colonial Office to the India Office in such instalments as may be decided upon.

* See para. 16 and footnote.

Coll 1/25 'Aden Protectorate boundaries; inclusion of the Hadhramaut' [48v]
(96/96)

24

- (4) Cost of wholly political services, including cost of Mission at Hodeidah.
- (a) Second Assistant Resident and Protectorate Secretary.
 - (b) Political Officer.
 - (c) Pension contributions of (a) and (b).
 - (d) Cost of leave passages of (a) and (b).
 - (e) Expenditure on Protectorate Chiefs and other miscellaneous expenditure.
 - (f) Cost of Mission at Hodeidah.
 - (g) Miscellaneous expenditure.

The salary of the present Second Assistant Resident is, for his convenience, issued by the Colonial Office direct to his bankers in the United Kingdom. Certain expenditure under (b) (c), (d), (e) and (g) above is also occasionally paid in the first place by the Colonial Office, but generally the expenditure is incurred by the Resident in Aden from Indian Government funds in his hands and accounted for direct to the Colonial Office with supporting vouchers. After examination so much of the expenditure as is allowed as being in order is notified to the India Office as having been accepted by the Colonial Office and is set off against the advances which the Colonial Office has made to the India Office in respect of Aden expenditure. As the expenditure under this head is wholly chargeable to the Government of the United Kingdom it was found more convenient that the Resident should account for it direct to the Colonial Office rather than to the Government of Bombay.

- (5) Cost of the Tribal Levies. (See para. 146 of Main Notes.)

These Levies are administered by the Air Ministry on behalf of the Colonial Office. The cost is wholly chargeable to the Government of the United Kingdom, and is met from the Aden subhead of the Vote for Colonial and Middle Eastern Services (Class II, 9). The Colonial Office makes quarterly advances to the Air Ministry on account of the estimated expenditure, and the Air Ministry Accounting Officer certifies as to the actual expenditure on the force after the close of the year. No details of the expenditure are given by the Air Ministry.

3. The Colonial Office makes advances from time to time to the India Office in respect of (1), (2) and (4) referred to in para. 2, and the relative claims are received in the Colonial Office and are checked, and the India Office is thereafter notified that the whole (or part) of the amount of the claim is admitted and can be set off against the advances already made. In certain exceptional circumstances (e.g. purchase of furniture for Residency) the expenditure has been incurred in the first case by the Colonial Office and the Government of India's share has been debited to the India Office and treated as an advance on account of further expenditure debitable to United Kingdom funds.

COLONIAL OFFICE,
March 1931.