

Units of the Egyptian Army have been employed outside the Sudan in the following theatres:—

IN EGYPT.

As guards to railway bridges, etc., and as garrisons at various points of strategic or economic importance in the interior. The Egyptian Army also supplied the personnel and guns for two armoured trains, which were stationed at Ismailia and Kantara, and furnished the garrison for the dam at Assuan.

A Camel Maxim section was formed by Captain E. M. Hutchinson, Royal Artillery, from the Egyptian Artillery, and this section and an armed detachment of the Military Works Department under Captain W. E. Day, Royal Engineers, were attached to the Bikanir Camel Corps, and took part in the operations against the Senussi (in which operations No. 1 squadron of Egyptian Cavalry was also employed) and in the attack on the Suez Canal in April, 1915.

A detachment of 1 officer and 100 men of the Military Works Department was sent to Ismailia for duty in connection with the defences of the Suez Canal.

Two companies of the 2nd (Egyptian) Battalion, under Captain G. F. Pridham, the Welsh Regiment, garrisoned Tor (Sinai Peninsula) in January, 1915, and took part in the reconnaissance inland and the attack on the enemy's position near that post in the following month. The garrison of Abu Zeneima (Sinai) was supplied (in February, 1915) by 50 men of the 1st (Egyptian) Battalion, who were reinforced, in the following April, by 5 officers and 150 men of the 2nd Battalion.

No. 5 Battery of Artillery, under the late Captain I. D'E. Roberts, Royal Artillery, played a prominent part in the action of the 2nd and 3rd February, 1915, when the Turkish attack on the Suez Canal was beaten off. The Camel Maxim section also took part in these operations.

In the course of 1915, 2,230 Egyptian reservists were called up and handed over to the Officer Commanding the Canal defences for excavation and other works connected with the defence scheme. A number of Egyptian officers from pension and unemployed lists volunteered for service with these reservists and gave invaluable assistance in connection with their organisation and administration.

Colonel E. S. Herbert, the Commandant of the Cairo District (Egyptian Army), who was for several months serving with the British forces at Gallipoli, has done excellent work both as Senior Military Officer, Egyptian Army, and in connection with all assistance rendered by Egyptian troops in Egypt.

DARDANELLES.

In May, 1915, a Works battalion was formed for service at the Dardanelles. It consisted of six companies of 100 rank and file each, three companies being found by the Military Works Department and three by the Railway Battalion, Egyptian Army. It was commanded by Captain (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) M. R. Kennedy, C.M.G., D.S.O., late Royal Engineers, with the following officers:— Captain B. T. Wilson, Royal Engineers; Captain R. Micklem, Royal Engineers; Captain W. E. Day, Royal Engineers; Captain P. C. Lord, late Royal Engineers; (temporary Cap-

tain) C. A. Hickley; (temporary Lieutenant) H. Claxton; Captain W. S. Blunt, Royal Engineers; and Captain (temporary Major) M. E. Sowerby, Reserve of Officers.

The battalion returned to Cairo from Gallipoli on the 15th September, 1915, and was there disbanded. Its service and utility were acknowledged in a Special Army Order.

UGANDA.

At the request of the Governor of Uganda 1 and 1/2 companies, IXth Sudanese, were sent to Madial, Morongole and Kitgum to protect the northern frontiers of Uganda from raids by the Dodinga tribesmen. These troops left Mongalla on the 21st September, 1914, and a detachment consisting of two British officers (Captain D. A. Fairburn, the West Riding Regiment, and Captain H. F. C. Hobbs, the West Yorkshire Regiment), 2 Egyptian officers, 67 non-commissioned officers and men, co-operated with the Uganda troops in the operations against the Turkhana tribe on the shores of Lake Rudolf in April and May, 1915. At the conclusion of the Turkhana operations one company under Captain Hobbs was left as a garrison at Madial, Captain Fairburn and the remainder being withdrawn. The valuable service performed by this detachment has been cordially acknowledged by the Government of Uganda.

FRENCH CONGO.

On February 18th, 1916, Major R. F. White, the Essex Regiment, the Commandant at Tembura post (Bahr el Ghazal province), received a letter from the (French) Chef de Division de Mopoi, stating that he had been suddenly attacked by that chief and forced to retire on the Belgian post at Bangaro. On the 4th March, in reply to a further request for assistance, Major White, accompanied by Captain J. A. Clark, Royal Army Medical Corps, with a force of 80 men of the Equatorial Battalion and about 600 native levies, crossed the frontier and proceeded to Mopoi post, which he reached on March 16th. Major White's camp was attacked that night, and on the following day (March 17th), when the French and Belgian contingents were approaching the post, met and dispersed with heavy losses a party of the rebels. On March 18th combined operations were undertaken in the Zamba valley, where the enemy had taken refuge, and by the evening of March 19th numbers of the latter had surrendered.

A letter of thanks for the prompt and valuable co-operation given by Major White's detachment was received from His Excellency M. Merlin, the Governor-General of French Equatorial Africa.

(Signed)

REGINALD WINGATE, General.

Sirdar and Governor-General of the Sudan.

PART II.

For the period subsequent to the conclusion of the above report I do not think I can usefully add much to Your Excellency's diagnosis of native opinion and the attitude of the country generally. It will suffice to say that the results have fully justified the policy adopted by the Government at the outset, and as time went on it became apparent that the mass of opinion was solidifying in favour of