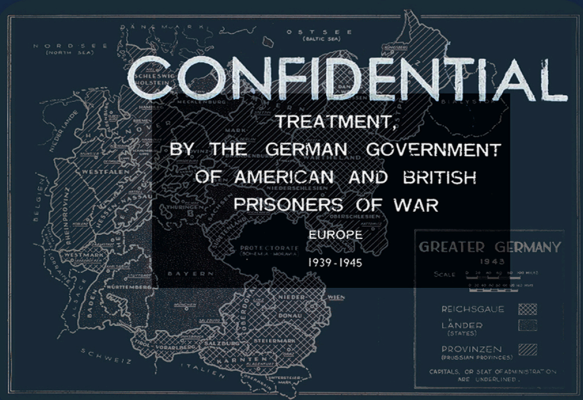




CONFIDENTIAL

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING UNITED NATIONS

PART 2—JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1948

AN 1490/6/45

No. 1

CONVERSATION WITH THE UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR

European Questions, and United Nations Organisation

Mr. Bevin to Lord Inverchapel (Washington)

(No. 507)

My Lord,
6th April, 1948
I asked the United States Ambassador to call this morning to discuss certain questions which there had not been time to deal with when I saw him on 3rd April.

Foreign Office,

2. We began by discussing when the

longer thought it possible to propose any solution of this question before the Italian elections. I suggested, however, that the whole question should be examined in greater detail at the tripartite talks which it had been agreed should be resumed in London on 20th April.

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Printed for the use of the Foreign Office

CONFIDENTIAL

(17676)

CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING

THE VATICAN

PART 1



CONFIDENTIAL

(5459.)

CORRESPONDENCE

WITH

BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES AND AGENTS ABROAD,

AND

REPORTS FROM NAVAL OFFICERS

AND THE

TREASURY,

RELATIVE TO THE

SLAVE TRADE.



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British Foreign Office Confidential Print

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They boast extensive documentation from across the globe, providing invaluable source material for students, educators, and researchers working within a range of scholarly disciplines, including history, politics, sociology, and international relations. Our fascinating digital holdings offer insights into global historical events and trends, typically through a British lens. They serve to broaden our understanding of history, and help us to make sense of contemporary social, cultural, economic, and political landscapes.

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Bodleian Libraries



Illustrated London News



National Library of Scotland



Bethlem Museum
of the Mind

British Foreign Office Confidential Print Collections

Currently, we have an exciting range of new and forthcoming primary source collections that are drawn from the British Foreign Office's Confidential Print series, housed at The National Archives (UK):

	<i>Germany, 1920–1969: British Foreign Office Confidential Print</i>	p. 4
	<i>International Organisations, 1923–1969: British Foreign Office Confidential Print</i>	p. 6
	<i>Italy, 1832–1969: British Foreign Office Confidential Print</i>	p. 8
	<i>South-East Asia, c. 1844–1975: British Foreign Office Confidential Print</i>	p. 10
	<i>Spain and Portugal, 1837–1974: British Foreign Office Confidential Print</i>	p. 12
	<i>The Slave Trade, c. 1830–1893: British Foreign Office Confidential Print</i>	p. 14

Amounting to over 189,000 images, these collections offer some of the most fascinating British Foreign Office material, which is of extremely high value to students, educators, and researchers situated within a range of academic fields. Significantly, these government files represent the reports and correspondence which the Foreign Office deemed most important to preserve for posterity. In many cases, the material is printed clearly and organised chronologically, often in volumes which feature detailed contents pages, making it easy to navigate.

As such, our Confidential Print collections offer great entry points into this rich and detailed content. Indeed, our skilled editorial team has tagged all of these resources comprehensively, making them all the more easier and enjoyable to explore!

Throughout this brochure, we supply succinct overviews of each collection, alongside image counts, sample imagery, and key quotes sourced from the documents themselves. We hope that you enjoy reading it and learning more about these fascinating resources!

SOURCES DRAWN FROM

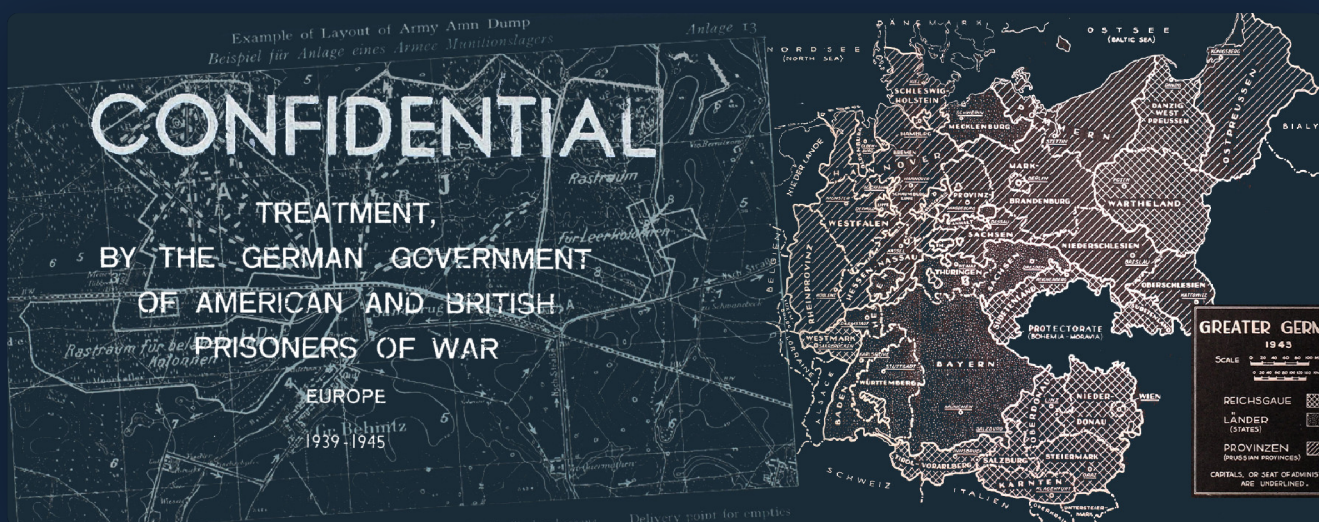
THE	
NATIONAL	
ARCHIVES	

The National Archives (UK)

Germany, 1920–1969:

British Foreign Office Confidential Print

Explore how British officials made sense of—and navigated—the dramatic changes which Germany experienced in this critical fifty-year period.



DATE RANGE

1920–1969

DOCUMENTS

95

IMAGES

56,717

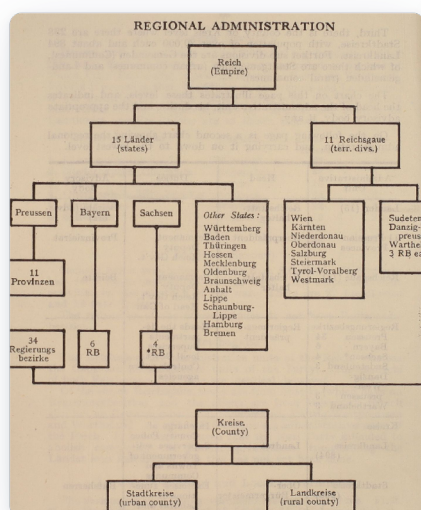
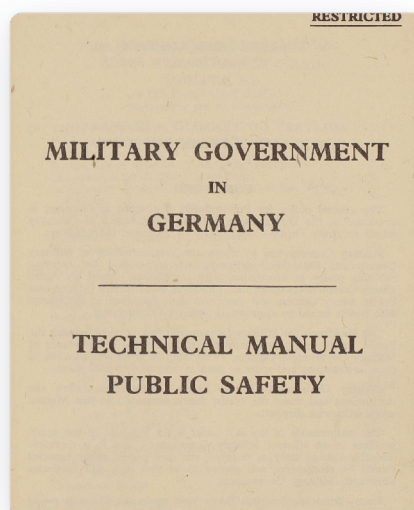
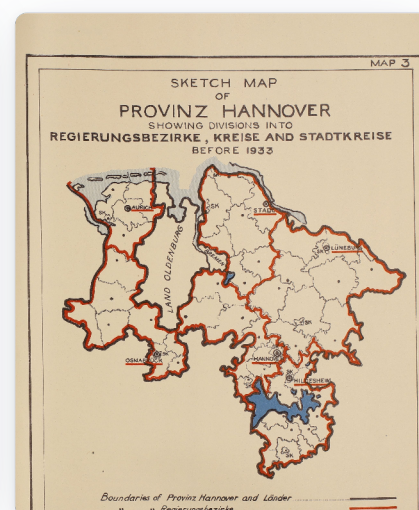
“It has been difficult within the compass of a relatively short report to do justice to the magnitude of the changes which have been wrought in the moral, political and social life of the nation.”

“Germany: Annual Report, 1933”, 11 January 1934, FO 425/515: Annual Reports, 1906–1934, image 1244.



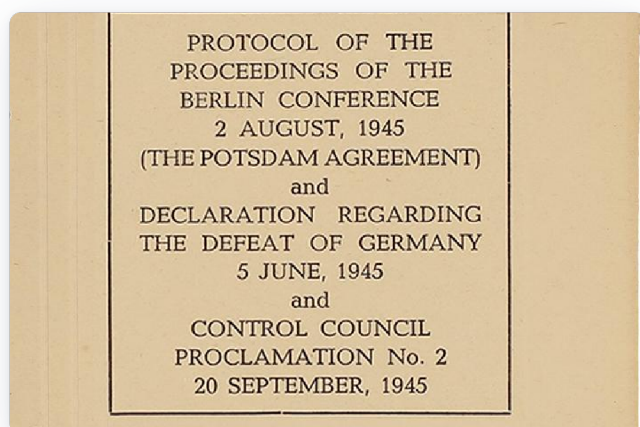
Germany, 1920–1969

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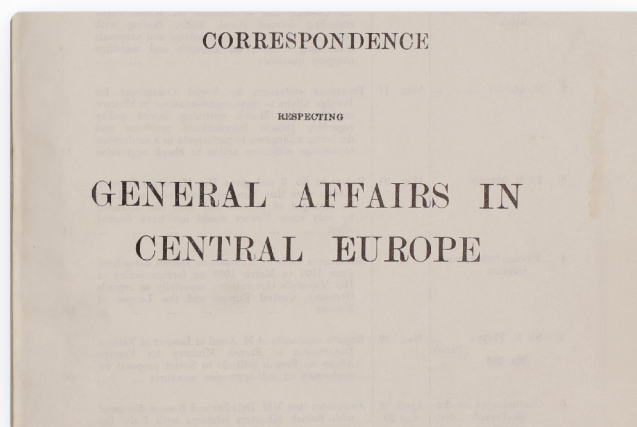


Comprising **over 56,000 images sourced from The National Archives (UK)**, this collection surveys Foreign Office material relating to Germany and its nearest neighbours. It contains a wide variety of documents, all of which were selected by the Foreign Office for inclusion in its Confidential Print series, on the basis of their significance. **The twentieth century was a time of great change and turmoil for Germany.** In just fifty years, it experienced post-war revolution, an experiment with liberal democracy, the rise of Hitler and the Nazi Party, the establishment of a brutal dictatorship, the horrors of war and genocide, occupation by foreign powers, and division into two ideologically-opposed states.

Throughout this period, Britain's fate was closely entwined with Germany's. The two countries shared a number of important similarities and, as two of the most powerful states in Europe, their relations could have serious implications for the continent and beyond. **During the two world wars, they were bitter adversaries, but, at other times, they enjoyed periods of peaceful and friendly co-operation.** The government files in this collection **reveal how well-informed British officials and diplomats perceived, interpreted, and responded to Germany throughout much of this critical period**, offering an unrivalled English-language insight into the frequent and significant changes which Germany experienced during that time.



Many documents in this collection relate directly to the Second World War, such as this handbook. It helped British officers understand the complexities of the Nazi state.



The collection includes files on Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland, particularly during the Nazi period, when these countries were absorbed into the German Empire.

International Organisations, 1923–1969:

British Foreign Office Confidential Print

Explore Britain's relationship with the League of Nations and the United Nations as those organisations sought to create a more peaceful world.



DATE RANGE

1923–1969

DOCUMENTS

41

IMAGES

10,549

“ To unite in order to live and prosper; that is the imperious necessity which henceforth confronts the nations of Europe.”

M. Briand, “Memorandum on the Organisation of a System of European Federal Union”, 1 May 1930, FO 411: Further Correspondence Respecting the League of Nations, Part XI, January to June 1930, image 140.



International Organisations, 1923–1969

Scan the QR code to learn more and to request a free trial

120
Z 9997/3/44
No 19
VOTING ON FURTHER UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTIONS
Sir A. Cadogan to Mr. Bevin. (Received 19th November)
(No. 3435) New York, 18th November, 1947.
(Telegraphic) Spain, Uruguay, Philippines, Ukraine, El Salvador and Poland spoke before vote was taken in plenary session of Assembly on 17th November. Resolution as set out in *rapporteur's* report (A.470) and in my telegram No. 3355 was voted on paragraph by paragraph as follows:—
Paragraph 1—Approved 37.5.11.
Paragraph 2—Rejected (as it failed to get the necessary two-thirds majority vote) 29.16.8.
Paragraph 3—Approved 36.5.12.

E 416/4/31
No 20
THE PALESTINE QUESTION AT THE SECOND ANNUAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY (SEPTEMBER–NOVEMBER 1947)
It seemed doubtful when the Assembly met whether a two-thirds majority could be obtained for the plan of partition recommended by the majority of the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine (UNSCOP). It was evident that the United States Government would be obliged to give at least general support to the plan, and its influence would be considerable. But Russo-American relations as revealed in the opening stages of the Assembly, were such as to offer little prospect of cooperation between the *Sole* and the United States in relation to Palestine. Thus the Arab Delegations, secured of practically solid support from the representatives of Asia, had good hopes of securing more than a third of the votes cast and so of blocking the plan. They were under no illusion as to the chances of their own counter proposal for a unitary Palestinian State with a permanent Arab

native means of enforcement as an integral part of any recommendation they might adopt.
3. In accordance with this decision, the Colonial Secretary made a statement on the 26th September, at the second meeting of the *ad hoc* Committee on the Palestinian question. The following is an extract from this statement:—
“His Majesty's Government are not themselves prepared to undertake the task of imposing a policy in Palestine by force of arms. Likewise, in considering any proposal to the effect that His Majesty's Government should participate with others in the enforcement of a settlement, they must take into account both the internal position of the settlement, and the extent to which force would be required to give effect to it. . . . In order that there may be no misinterpretation of the position, it is

ABBREVIATED REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE FUTURE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

WE have been instructed to consider the problems which will arise when it becomes necessary to effect the formal dissolution of the League of Nations, following the establishment of a new World Organisation on the basis of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals.

2. While it is clear that the establishment of the new Organisation will involve the disappearance of the League, this result would not be produced automatically. The League is still in existence and carrying on some of its functions: its Members are still bound by their obligations under the Covenant, including the obligation to contribute to the expenses of the League. If, therefore, the Members of the League who join the new Organisation are not to find themselves in the position of being members of two international organisations and bound by two sets of obligations, which will certainly not be identical and might well be inconsistent with each other, some formal step will be necessary to effect the dissolution of the League and the release of its Members from their obligations under the Covenant.

3. Provision must also be made for the transfer to the new Organisation of such of the League's functions as the former body may be prepared to take over. In such cases it will be highly desirable that the relevant archives and in some extent the existing personnel of the League should be transferred to the new Organisation. The League also possesses certain assets and liabilities which it may be desirable to transfer to the new Organisation to such extent as may be agreed.

4. As regards the purely political functions of the League which derive from the Covenant, no question of transfer arises. When the Covenant ceases to operate these functions will automatically terminate, and such corresponding functions as the new Organisation may perform will derive from its Charter, and be quite independent of the Covenant. This report accordingly deals only with what may be generally described as the non-political functions of the League, except in so far as certain functions of a political character conferred upon the League by treaties other than the Covenant are considered in Chapter III.

5. There are, however, two particular functions of the League which we feel it desirable to mention here. These are the functions connected with the mandatory system, which derive from Article 22 of the Covenant, and those connected with the protection of minorities, which derive from the series of treaties dealing with that subject. The question whether these functions should continue, and whether in that case they should be transferred to the new Organisation, depends upon the decisions which will ultimately have to be taken as to the future treatment of these two subjects. We have accordingly not attempted to deal with these particular functions in the Report, but we think it well to call attention to the existence of the question.

6. The International Labour Organisation, though originally connected with the League, is in a large sense a separate organisation, and it appears to be generally agreed that it will continue to exist in any case. In that event no question of the transfer of its functions will arise, and we have therefore not attempted to deal with the position of the International Labour Organisation in this Report, except in so far as it is connected with the League's functions.

Stalin declared, substantially, in 1939 that it was not Hitler who had attacked France and the United Kingdom but rather France and the United Kingdom which had attacked Hitler. Generalissimo Stalin's present view appears to be, unless I am mistaken, that it was not the North Koreans who attacked the Republic of Korea last June but rather the United States, together with some Korean allies, which attacked the authorities of North Korea. Nobody outside the Soviet Union—and even there there may have been a little discreet surprise—believed Generalissimo Stalin in 1939, and nobody outside the Soviet Union believes him now.
The fact is that Hitler and his Nazis set the world ablaze in 1939 and that the North Korean Communist warlords took the same incendiary action in 1950. But it is the same old story. When Hitler let loose the dogs of war, he did not expect himself to be bitten by those dogs—in other words,

he did not expect that the German people would suffer by reason of his abominable act. Nor did the North Korean Communist warlords believe that the horrors of war would descend upon their unfortunate country as a result of their disgraceful decision. And yet both Hitler and the North Koreans were wrong. Modern war is a horrible business, and in my own country we have a pretty fair conception of how horrible it is. But there is only one way to escape these horrors, and it is after all a very simple way. Governments in fact, however dictatorial, should not commit acts of aggression. If they do, a great many innocent people will suffer, as they are now suffering in Korea. But the responsibility for such suffering can only lie with the people who caused it, namely, the North Korean leaders. If they really want to stop it, they can do so to-morrow: simply by complying with the various resolutions of the Security Council.

(11)

Security Council: Extract from Verbatim Record of 501st Meeting, 12th September, 1950

Attitude of Soviet Representative

The President (Sir Gladwyn Jebb): I think there really are no more speakers now. However, before proceeding to the vote, I should like to say a few words on behalf of my delegation. The insults hurled by the representative of the Soviet Union against the forces and the Governments of the United Nations now engaged in embodying the principle that aggression does not pay.

I may well be resented, and they will be resented. But it is equally possible that they may be interpreted as evidence of the success which is attending the present efforts of the brave defenders of democracy in Korea, and it is in this light that I, personally, think that we would be well-advised to regard them.

UP 2113/12

INVASION OF SOUTHERN KOREA Use of United Nations Flag

(1)

Sir G. Jebb to Mr. Younger. (Received 5th July)

After the First World War, the victorious Allies sought to create an international system which would resolve disputes between states through diplomacy and thus avert another major conflict. This took the form of the League of Nations. Established in 1920, it failed to avert the outbreak of the Second World War. While this fate has been cited as evidence of its fundamental failings, the League did play a vital role in creating a language and framework for international relations which persists to this day. The League's successor, the United Nations (UN), shared many of its noble and ambitious goals, but has also faced widespread criticism. Britain played a key role in the establishment and leadership of both of these organisations.

The material is principally correspondence and reports, sent between British diplomats, envoys (particularly Britain's representatives and delegates at the League and the UN), and civil servants in the Foreign Office in London. It offers unrivalled insights into Britain's role in, and relationship to, the League and the UN. It also provides a wide-ranging summary of all manner of major world affairs in this period. This collection will be of value to those interested in international relations and key historical themes, such as diplomacy, empire, war, and peace. It will also appeal to students, educators, and researchers situated within the fields of political science, economics, and philosophy.

[C 10829/2072/18]

No. 18.

Memorandum respecting the Admission of Germany to the League of Nations.

THE question of the admission of Germany to the League was first raised in the autumn of 1920 owing to the fact that the question of the admission of new States to the League was upon the agenda of the assembly which met in November 1920. At this time the French Government made it plain that they were opposed to the entry of Germany until she had given real proof of the execution of her treaty obligations in accordance with article 1 of the Covenant of the League, which reads: "Any fully self-governing State . . . may become a member of the League if its admission is agreed to by two-thirds of the assembly, provided that it shall give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations and shall accept such regulations as may be prescribed by the League in regard to its military, naval and air forces and armaments."

2. The question came up again in July 1921, when Mr. Fisher had an interview with M. Millerand. M. Millerand then stated that before Germany could come into the League the stability of the Weimar Government must be assured and it must have given substantial proof that it was anxious to execute its treaty obligations.

3. The next occasion when the question was raised was at the end of April 1922, when it was thought well to ascertain the attitude of Germany towards admission to the League before the 1922 assembly met. The German objections were then put forward in an unofficial memorandum handed by Herr von Haniel, Under-Secretary of State, to Lord D'Abernon. They were:—

(1) The method of admission under article 1 of the covenant.

(2) Germany would not immediately have a permanent seat on the council.

(3) Germany would not immediately have a permanent seat on the council.

eyes of world opinion, and particularly of United States opinion.

2. The year opened with the Soviet boycott of the Security Council which was soon extended to all other United Nations bodies on which they were represented. There followed a sort of "twilight" period which lasted until the aggression in Korea on 25th June. The absence of the Soviet and satellite representatives during this time conferred certain positive and very tangible advantages. The Economic and Social Council was able to complete its work at its Spring and Summer sessions in a much shorter time and in a more harmonious and constructive atmosphere than ever before. This reflects the difference which has, of course, always existed between the political tasks of the United Nations and its economic and social work. In both fields the U.S.S.R. has been consistently obstructive and has contributed nothing to United Nations projects. But whereas the solution of any major political problem requires the co-operation or at least the acquiescence of the Soviet Union this is not true of economic and social matters. There is fortunately no veto in the Economic and Social Council and although Communist propaganda may

of decisive importance.

4. In spite of the fact that the day-to-day work of the United Nations was in many ways much easier during this "twilight" period there remained a feeling of deep disquiet. It was obvious that the Soviet boycott could not continue indefinitely and there were many who feared that it was merely the prelude to the formal secession of the Soviet *blow* from the United Nations. Although there was some irresponsible talk of throwing the Russians out there is no doubt that the large majority of member States were most anxious to avoid a step which would have meant the final abandonment of the concept of the United Nations as a world organisation.

5. It was in this atmosphere that the Secretary-General made his tour of the four main capitals in the spring of 1950 and presented his ten-point plan for resolving the deadlock. The British, American and French Governments were in full sympathy with his objective and were very ready to support any initiative which offered real prospects of success. This quality was not very apparent in M. Lie's plan. It was based on the assumption that an amicable solution would first be found for the

The sources in this collection evidence one of the key challenges facing the League during its early years: deciding whether Germany should be permitted to join.

The Korean War (1950–53) is among the few occasions where the UN mustered a multinational force to participate in a conflict. The sources document British attitudes to this.

BOA

Italy, 1832–1969:

British Foreign Office Confidential Print

Explore how British officials made sense of—and navigated—the dramatic changes which Italy experienced through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.



DATE RANGE

1832–1969

DOCUMENTS

44

IMAGES

16,650

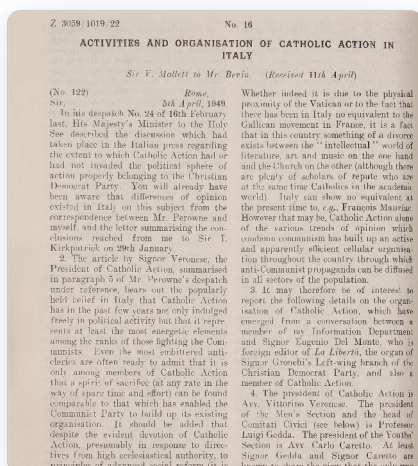
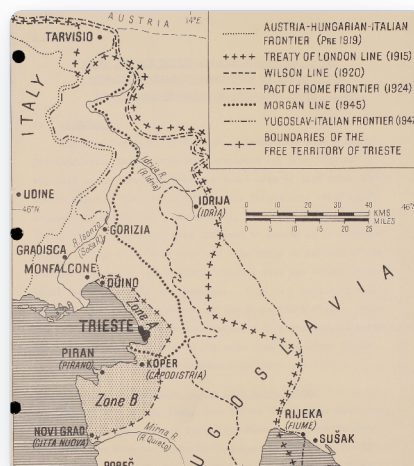
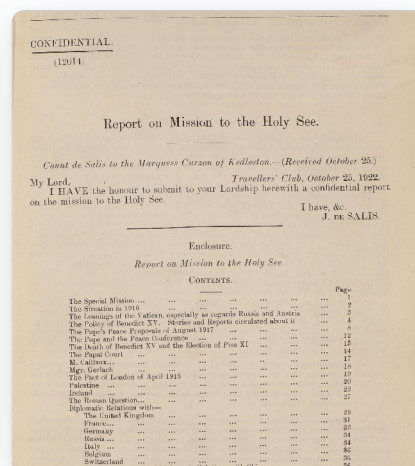
“ *Italy is being formed, but it is not yet complete.*”

Proclamation of the Prince Eugene de Carignan in Naples, January 1861, FO 482/19: Further Correspondence Relating to the Affairs of Italy, December 1860 to June 1861, image 76.



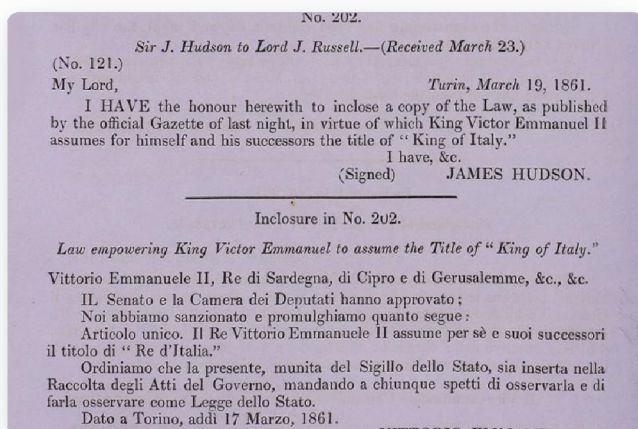
Italy, 1832–1969

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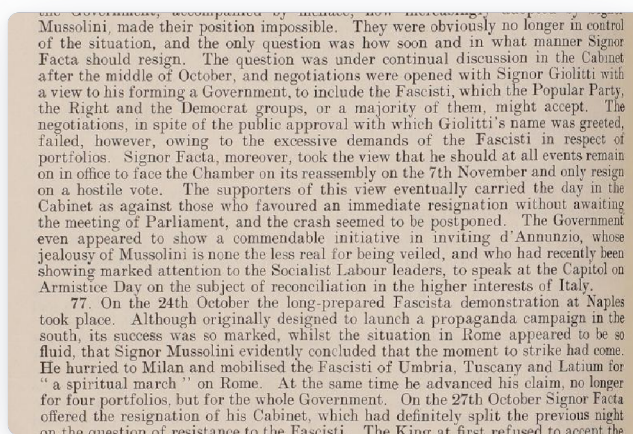


Few European countries have experienced as much upheaval and transformation in the last two centuries as Italy. **At the start of the period covered by this collection, Italy as a nation-state did not exist; instead, its constituent parts comprised independent kingdoms and principalities, parts of larger empires such as that of the Habsburgs, or areas ruled by the papacy.** The process of forging the modern Italian nation, known as the Risorgimento, is a fascinating case study of the major trends of nineteenth-century European politics. During the twentieth century, Italy fought in both world wars. In the period between, it fell under the sway of Benito Mussolini's Fascist Party. **Throughout this period, Britain's fate was often entangled with Italy's in complex ways—as allies, rivals, and outright enemies.**

This collection offers key insights into the numerous changes and reconfigurations which Italy experienced throughout this period. **Topics which are covered in particular depth are the revolutionary activity of 1848, the unification campaigns of the 1850s and 1860s (and Britain's role therein), the emergence of Italian fascism and the establishment of Mussolini's dictatorship, as well as the role of Italy in the two world wars.** Reports from British envoys to the Holy See also document **significant developments within the organisation and outlook of the Roman Catholic Church throughout this tumultuous era.** This collection will appeal to those interested in the history of Italy, modern political and religious thought, as well as war and diplomacy.



In March 1861, Victor Emmanuel II, King of Piedmont-Sardinia, became King of Italy. This development prompted a flurry of British diplomatic correspondence.



In October 1922, thousands of Fascists marched on Rome. The crisis ended when the king appointed Mussolini as prime minister. The British Embassy reported on these events.

South-East Asia, c. 1844–1975:

British Foreign Office Confidential Print

Explore the clash of nations and empires that shaped South-East Asia throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.



DATE RANGE

1844–1975

DOCUMENTS

282

IMAGES

45,826

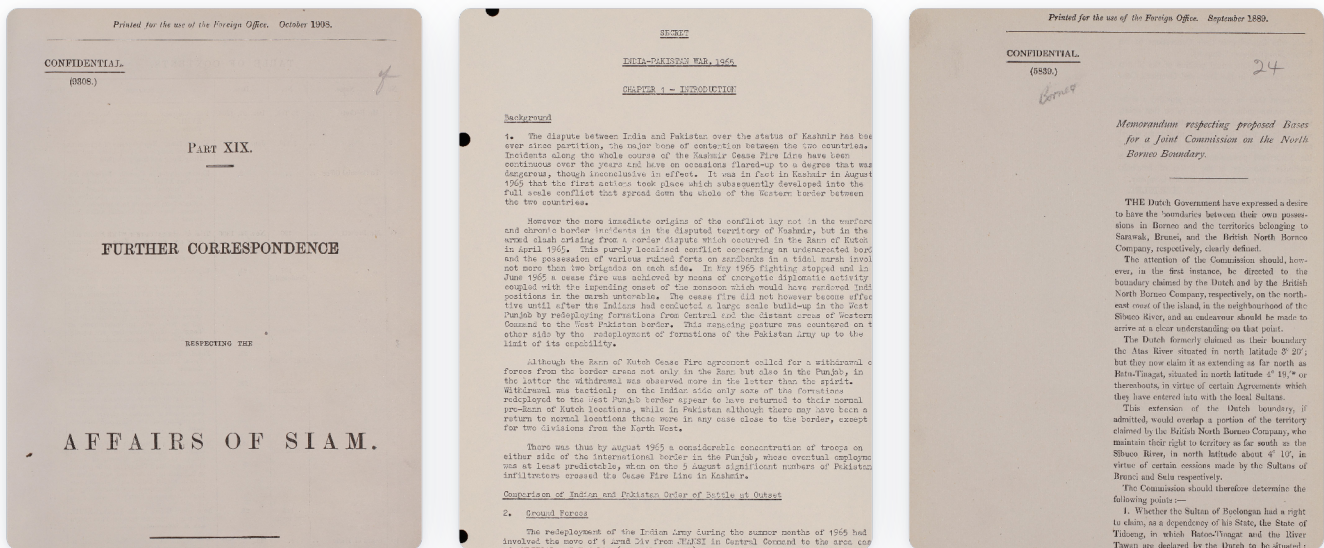
“ *The Communist resort to arms in Malaya and the developments in neighbouring countries have focussed world attention in South-East Asia.*”

“South-East Asia: Quarterly Economic Report July–September 1948”, FO 436/18: Correspondence Respecting South-East Asia and the Far East, (General): Part 1, 1949, image six.



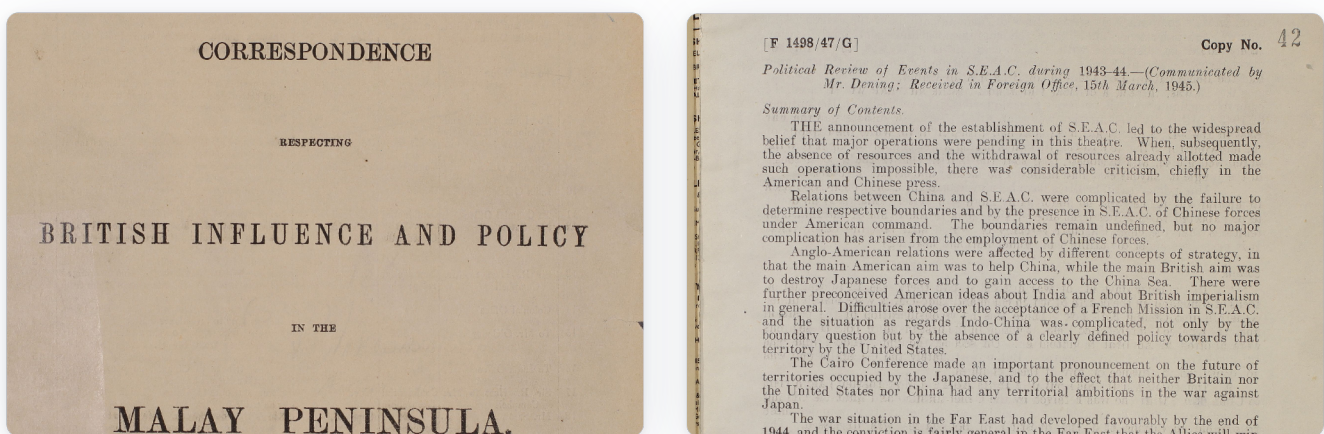
South-East Asia, c. 1844–1975

Scan the QR code to learn more and to request a free trial



The history of South-East Asia throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries is fascinating, complex, and entwined with Britain's own experiences during that period. According to the Foreign Office's own interpretation, the region known as South-East Asia extended from the Indian subcontinent, through present-day Thailand and Vietnam, and out to the island groupings of modern Malaysia, Indonesia, and the Philippines. During the period, competing empires vied for supremacy in this region alongside influential independent states, such as Siam.

Comprising over 45,000 images, the material is principally correspondence and reports, sent between British diplomats and envoys across the region, and civil servants in the Foreign Office in London. Naturally, documentation relating to the British empire features most prominently, but the collection also supplies key information on the French, Dutch, and American empires. The collection likewise spotlights local actors, such as political leaders and citizens. Its coverage of the often violent process of decolonisation—including the partition of India, the Malayan Emergency, and the Vietnam wars—is particularly strong. This collection will be of value to those interested in South-East Asia and the broader themes of empire, war, and diplomacy. It will also appeal to those situated within the fields of political science, economics, geography, and religious studies.



Many of the items in this collection are bound volumes in excellent condition. They offer significant insights into British foreign policy across South-East Asia.

The region formed a key theatre of the Second World War, as Japanese expansionism came up against European and American colonial forces.

Spain and Portugal, 1837–1974:

British Foreign Office Confidential Print

Explore how British officials understood—and navigated—the dramatic changes which Spain and Portugal experienced throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.



DATE RANGE

1837–1974

DOCUMENTS

84

IMAGES

27,604

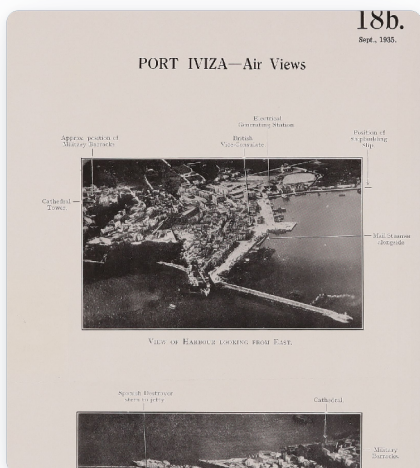
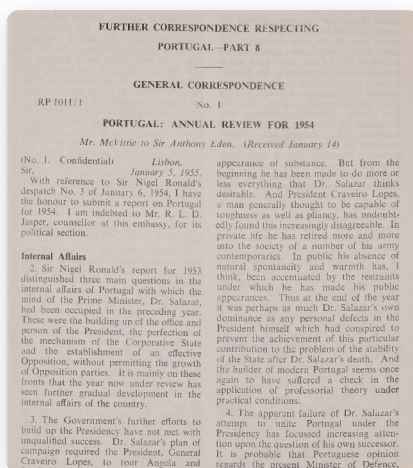
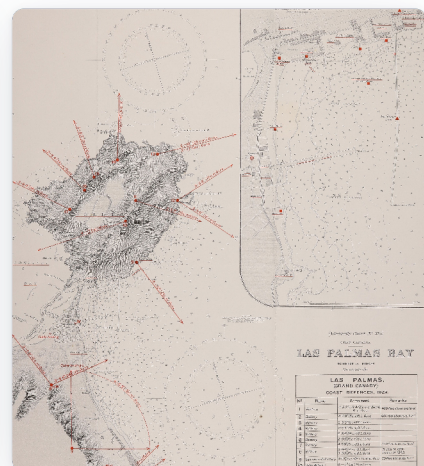
“ Our immediate interest is to keep the Germans out of the Peninsula, and our future interest to have a Spain that is not dominated by our enemies. Provided that these two points are firmly maintained, we can, I suggest, look dispassionately at the marches and counter-marches of the Spanish leaders.”

Sir S. Hoare to Mr. Eden, 22 February 1943, FO 498/40: Miscellaneous Papers, 1895–1973, image 508.



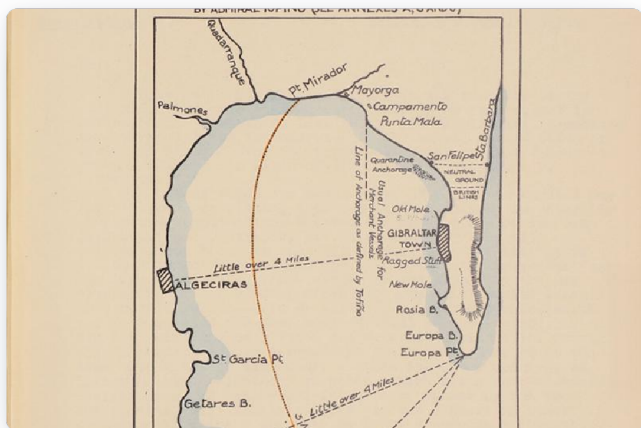
Spain and Portugal, 1837–1974

Scan the QR code to learn more and to request a free trial

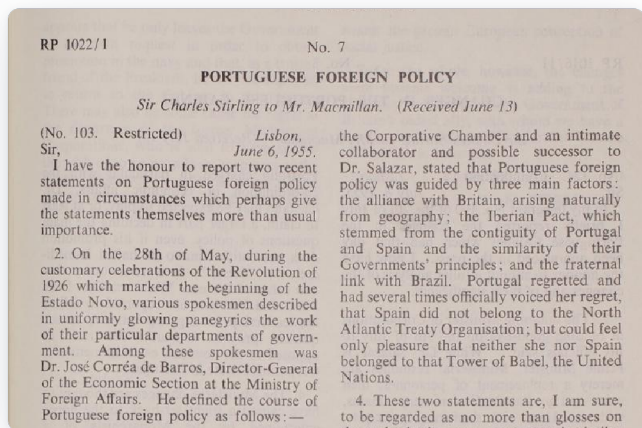


Britain's relationships with Spain and Portugal have been among its closest, and most complicated, ties to Europe for hundreds of years. **Imperial rivalry persisted into the nineteenth century and colours the earlier documents within this collection.** Yet there was also widespread economic co-operation and a spirit of friendship with roots in the Napoleonic Wars. During the first half of the twentieth century, Britain's interest in Spain hinged upon its volatile politics—the swings from extremes of right and left which characterised the interwar years, culminating in the Spanish Civil War and the rise of Francisco Franco as dictator. During this period, Portugal also became a right-wing dictatorship under António de Oliveira Salazar and his Estado Novo movement.

The material is principally correspondence and reports, sent between British diplomats and envoys in Spain and Portugal, and civil servants in the Foreign Office in London. **It illuminates the numerous changes and reconfigurations which the Iberian countries experienced during this period.** Topics which are covered in particular depth are the nineteenth-century imperial tensions experienced around territories such as Cuba and Gibraltar; the development of normalised economic and trade arrangements between Britain, Spain, and Portugal; Britain's controversial policy of non-intervention during the Spanish Civil War; and the management of complex relationships between Britain and the two right-wing regimes following the Second World War.



Gibraltar commands the straits separating the Mediterranean and the Atlantic. Held by Britain since 1713, it has long been a contentious issue in Anglo-Spanish relations.



In 1955, Portugal's Estado Novo regime described the Anglo-Portuguese Alliance, signed in 1373, as the "keystone" of their country's foreign policy.

The Slave Trade, c. 1830–1893:

British Foreign Office Confidential Print

Explore the role of foreign policy and diplomacy in British anti-slavery efforts.



DATE RANGE

1830–1893

DOCUMENTS

89

IMAGES

32,127

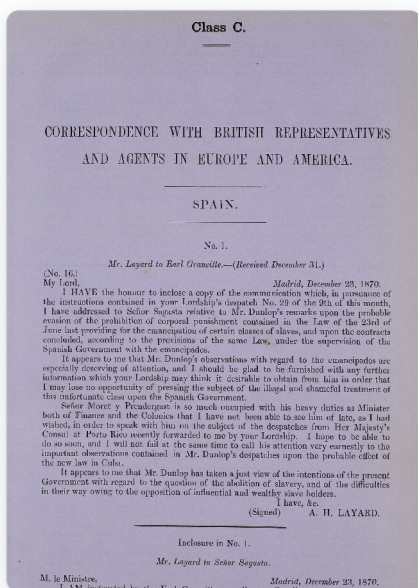
“ [T]his House has learnt with deep regret [. . .] that the Traffic in Slaves still continues to be carried on [. . .] to an extent almost as great as at any former period of its existence, and attended with circumstances of additional cruelty and horror.”

“Address of the House of Commons, To the King, on the Subject of Slave Trade”, 19 May 1835, FO 541/51: Various Papers on the Slave Trade, 1662 to 1861, image 39.



The Slave Trade, c. 1830–1893

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AFRICA (EAST COAST AND ARABIA.

49

Indulgence 2 in No. 45.

(No. 2).—Account of Bounties paid for captured Slaves, as undetermined, by command of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, between the 1st April and the 30th September, 1868.

Date of Payment.	To whom Bounty paid.	Name of captured Slave.	Name of Prize.	Particulars of the Slave's name, rank, or quality, and of the vessel in which he was received by the British Government.	Value of Slave received by British Government.	Amount paid.	#
April 5, 1868.	Newal Prins Account.	Capey.	McDonald.	..	24	..	150
July 10, ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 1 of 1868)	1	..	..
Aug. 1, 1868.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 2 of 1868)	1	..	..
Aug. 3, ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 2 of 1868)	1	..	2
							375

(Signed)

H. C. ROTHLEY.

Indulgence 3 in No. 45.

(No. 3).—Account of Bounties paid to the Commanders, Officers, and Crews of Her Majesty's ships at war, by command of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, between the 1st April and the 30th September, 1868.

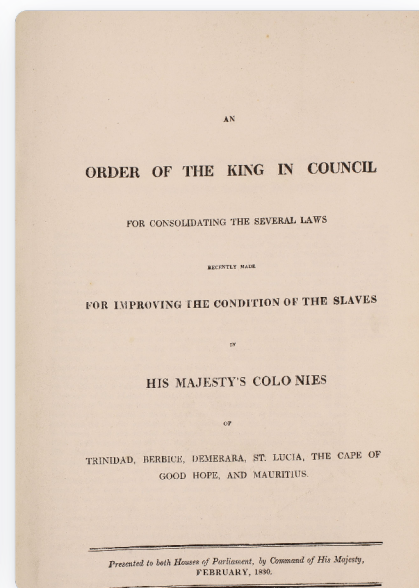
Date of Payment.	To whom Bounty paid.	Name of captured Slave.	Name of Prize.	Tonnage.	Rate of Bounty per Ton.	Amount paid.	#
April 5, 1868.	Newal Prins Account.	Capey.	McDonald.	57 1/2.	0 5 1/2.	2 10 1/2.	10
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	..	0 5 1/2.	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 1 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 2 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 3 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 4 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 5 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 6 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 7 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 8 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 9 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 10 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 11 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 12 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 13 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 14 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 15 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 16 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 17 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 18 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 19 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 20 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 21 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 22 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 23 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 24 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 25 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 26 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 27 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 28 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 29 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 30 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 31 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 32 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 33 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 34 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 35 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 36 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 37 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 38 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 39 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 40 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 41 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 42 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 43 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 44 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 45 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 46 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 47 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 48 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 49 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 50 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 51 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 52 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 53 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 54 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 55 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 56 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 57 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 58 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 59 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 60 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 61 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 62 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 63 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 64 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 65 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 66 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 67 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 68 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 69 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 70 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 71 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 72 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 73 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 74 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 75 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 76 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 77 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 78 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 79 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 80 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 81 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 82 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 83 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 84 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 85 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 86 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 87 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 88 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 89 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 90 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 91 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 92 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 93 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 94 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 95 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 96 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 97 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 98 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 99 of 1868)	..	..	..
.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	(No. 100 of 1868)	..	..	..

(Signed)

H. C. ROTHLEY.

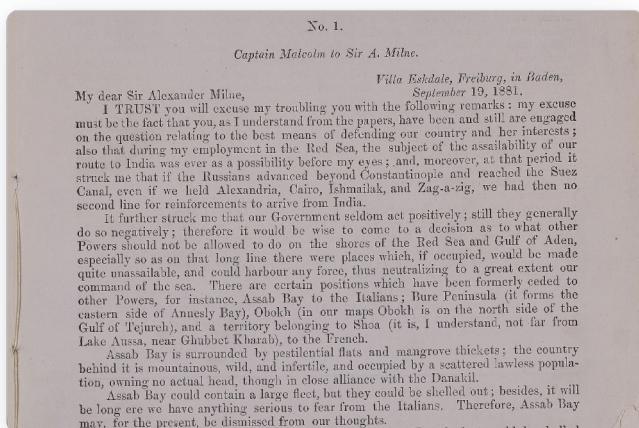
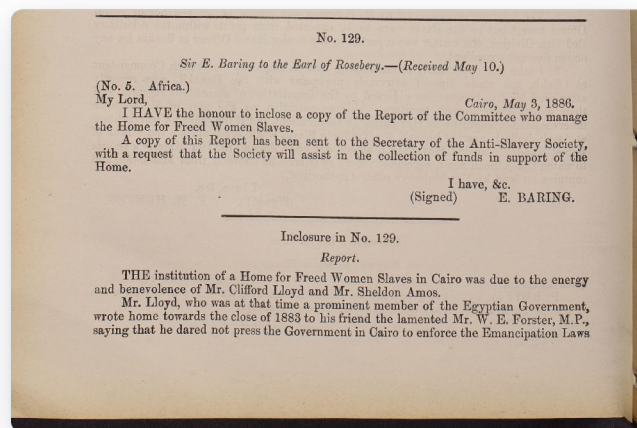
No. 42.

Mr. Gladley to Sir Villiers Lister. (Received October 28)



Britain's role in the history of slavery is long and complex. **After decades of abolitionist campaigning, the Act for the Abolition of the Slave Trade in 1807 ended Britain's involvement in the transatlantic trade in enslaved people.** It also marked the beginning of a new chapter of international anti-slavery diplomacy in the nineteenth century. This included the formation of a Royal Navy squadron to police the West African coast and to intercept ships of other nations still engaged in the slave trade. **There was also a concerted diplomatic endeavour to push other states and rulers—in Europe, Africa, the Middle East, and the Americas—towards abolition.**

Comprising over 32,000 images from Foreign Office files at The National Archives (UK), this collection includes diplomatic correspondence and reports sent between London and British officials, agents, and naval officers working across the world. It offers unrivalled insights into official attitudes towards slavery and the formation of policies relating to formerly enslaved people. Crucially, it highlights the confluence, and contradictions, of political strategy, military strength, and moral mission, in the high imperial era. **This collection will be of interest to historians of slavery, abolition, empire, and diplomacy.** It will also appeal to those situated within the fields of political science and economics.



The Red Sea slave trade was a long-running maritime network. Britain sought to suppress it, whilst also protecting its imperial interests and lucrative routes to India.

Philanthropic groups supported anti-slavery efforts. In Cairo, the Home for Freed Women Slaves provided care and support for women who had escaped slavery.

Our Curation Process and its Benefits

Our skilled team takes great care in curating our unique primary source collections. This process yields high-quality products, as well as substantial benefits for all involved: BOA, our archival partners, and, ultimately, our users. We'd like to take this opportunity to outline the key steps!

1.

Based on a proposal from a member of our content team (all of whom have a background in historical scholarship), we collaborate with staff at the relevant archives, libraries, and heritage institutions, as well as with external academics and heritage experts, to shape the collection.

2.

The next step is equally important: conservation of the physical documents. This ensures that they remain in excellent condition for use by other researchers. The documents are then digitised to the highest standards, with the digitisation costs borne by BOA.

3.

Each image undergoes Optical Character Recognition (OCR), meaning that you can search for words or phrases. Our collections also employ the [Universal Viewer \(UV\)](#). This offers the “deep zoom” feature, allowing users to examine details in an image without lowering the quality. Collections that contain handwritten script benefit from Handwritten Text Recognition (HTR) software, delivering a significant increase in search term accuracy.

4.

As well as preparing marketing materials, our editorial team likewise ensure that collections are tagged, making them easier to explore.

5.

Collections are then reviewed by editorial boards composed of scholars and heritage experts. They also contribute supplementary materials, such as contextual essays, which complement articles produced by members of our team, as well as our innovative source-based teaching packs.

6.

Finally, we should highlight that the digitised images that each institution has contributed are made available to them for free and in perpetuity. Our archival partners likewise receive royalties from any sales that we make.

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