



Source 4

Memo from the Acting Governor General of Sudan on the effects of sanctions on trade with Italy, October 1936

(Catalogue ref: T 160/678)

13,494
6,755
271

4a

Italy
Eritrea
It. Soma
Libya

4b

hostility
rigorous e
mushroom
realized
ies of fo
e Sudan e

4c

Questions

1. What impact did Italian preparations for war have upon Sudan's trade with Italy and its empire in 1935? Why?
2. What impact did the League of Nations sanctions have on trade with Italy and its empire in 1936?



HEROES & VILLAINS

Mussolini & Abyssinia > Victory for Italy?

Source 4a

1. The League of Nations (Sanctions) Ordinance 1935, based on the Order in Council of October 25th, was published in the Sudan Government Gazette on 15th November 1935. A copy of the Ordinance is attached to this memorandum.

2. The general effect of the Ordinance on importers and exporters dealing in Italian trade may be seen in the following tables :-

Imports.

From	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936 6 months
	£E.	£E.	£E.	£E.	£E.	£E.
Italy	73,494	34,980	36,275	33,888	36,177	3,565
Eritrea	6,755	2,419	3,994	1,707	1,761	913
It. Somaliland	271	11	-	2	18	-
Libya (and Tripoli)	-	-	-	-	-	75
TOTAL	80,520	37,410	40,269	35,597	37,956	4,553



HEROES & VILLAINS

Mussolini & Abyssinia > Victory for Italy?

Source 4b

Exports.							
To	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936 6 months	
	£E.	£E.	£E.	£E.	£E.	£E.	
Italy	63,377	91,082	56,942	107,289	221,896	18,003	
Eritrea	4,286	1,001	1,522	2,564	216,098	90,800	
It. Somaliland	-	-	281	1,147	-	6,015	
Libya (and Tripoli)	721	804	959	1,209	2,246	-	
TOTAL	68,384	92,887	59,704	112,209	440,240	114,818	

Re-exports.							
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936 6 months	
	£E.	£E.	£E.	£E.	£E.	£E.	
Italy	325	9,758	58	1,914	1,654	1,097	
Eritrea	6,851	7,469	4,519	1,981	147,484	72,292	
It. Somaliland	-	80	162	102	-	-	
Libya (and Tripoli)	-	193	-	-	-	16	
TOTAL	7,176	17,500	4,739	3,997	149,138	73,405	



HEROES & VILLAINS

Mussolini & Abyssinia > Victory for Italy?

Source 4c

(c) The prohibition of credit to Italy was responsible for the marked reduction in exports, of which the main items in the past have been ginned cotton, gum, dom nuts and sesame. Exporters however have had no difficulty in finding substitute markets elsewhere and the loss of the Italian market has not caused any undue hardship. It is of interest to note that, presumably in anticipation of sanctions, there was in the first eleven months of 1935 a marked increase in the Italian demand for gum and cotton.

(d) The prospect of hostilities early in 1935 gave rise to a vigorous export trade with Eritrea which grew with mushroom-like rapidity as the Italian authorities realized the value of easily accessible supplies of foodstuffs and transport animals in the Sudan and the advantages of the Sudan route for the import of wheat flour, cotton piece goods, motor cars and coffee. With the exception of transport animals whose export was prohibited under the Ordinance this trade has been well maintained.