

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

C0533/386

ORDER NO. ⇒207
CAMERA NO. ⇒19
OPERATOR. ⇒
REDUCTION. ⇒12
EMULSION NO. ⇒331021
DATE. ⇒8/4/72

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PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

1929

Kenya

No. 15573

SUBJECT

CO. 533/386

Anglo-Italian Jubaland
Boundary Commission

Previous

15018/28

Subsequent

16391/30

See 60332/29

exclude

Requests approval may be given for Capt. E.H.M. Clifford, late of the Anglo-Italian Subalpine Boundary Commission to send the enclosed article for publication in "The Military Engineer".

See copy of 1507928 as state was
relating to the R. & S.

If the FO take no objection to
the words of the last para, the Co
has not.

? reply as objection to
publication

J.H. Allen 9/1/29

T.P. Bennett

ALLD

11.2.29

Allen

~~DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE~~

To D.M.O. & I (No 1 unid)

No reply has yet been received
to No. 32 on 1507928. ? remind pt

Allenford

11.2.29

Capt. Clifford has sent the drafts of
2 of the maps back for alteration &
will have also to send back the
remaining two.

With luck something might
happen by the end of the year!

B.u. 1.6.29

(Bennett)

No reply yet received
to No 34 on 15/18/28.

Alfordan
16.4.29

Remind ^{of} it ^{is} sitting in
Hotel 12 May
B. Eastwood
17.4.29
alone

Nothing yet received

Alfordan
18.5.29

To Gen Conf (2) - Cons - A/2 15 MAY 1929

B. in accordance with Mr Eastwood's
minutes of 15/2

Alfordan

May of Capt Clifford (M.S.W.)
he says the W.O. have been making of these
maps since they were returned to Italy with
corrections at the end of 1928. And since
when he was in Florence in 1927 he found
the still showing the maps of the Franco-Italian
boundary which was demarcated soon after
the war, he fears there is little hope for
the maps for a long time to come.

There seems nothing to be done

18.5.29

Copy kept
60332/29

It was to be anticipated that Colonel
Kings' recommendations would be somewhat
difficult to carry out in practice.

As regards the upkeep of the boundary
posts pillars and the "cut" through the
scrub, it would undoubtedly have
been of advantage to have inserted in the
Agreement ^{a provision} ~~although~~ on the lines of ^{the} ~~the~~
the Anglo-German boundary agreement
of 1907, though even that did not
cover financial provision for the permanent
upkeep of the boundary marks.

Attached as 4.A

X²A.

Excluded of March
to 15/5 from the
English text of the
Agreement
in 1929 of Gen.
W.O. under
attached with
reference to Commission
of June 1929.

I see from minutes on 3 that
the Agreement has not yet been ratified
& we may perhaps ask F.O. to suggest
to the Italian Govt that when they are
ready to ratify, both Govts should undertake
on behalf of the C.A. administrations
concerned to share responsibility for
the upkeep.

As regards development of trade
& ~~the~~ establishment of frontier posts,
obviously no one can force trade into
a particular channel, nor would it
be worth while to construct a road into

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The blue is order to induce traders,
licit & illicit to pass by ^{any} ports
which might be set up. But the Govt.
should be encouraged to establish a
post at El Wak, as mentioned at
the end of para 4.

As regards article 9. of the Treaty,
I do not think too much effort need
be made to secure the strict observance of
this. This particular provision had
its origin, as understood the matter,
in allegations made by the Italians
during the protracted negotiations
leading up to the ^{Treaty} ~~negotiations~~, that
we were enticing away the
inhabitants of the area to be ceded,
so as to make it an unprofitable
acquisition for Italy.
~~unprofitable for them~~. The idea was
that each Govt. would return
strays across the frontier; but
no one can seriously want to
do this - at least on our side -
since the Somali is essentially
a nomad and is continually
crossing the recurring frontiers in
search of pasturage. So long as
the Kenya Govt. complies, as stated,

(It was put in to
please the Italians)

And See § 158 of Col
King's Report.

repatriation of natives of Oldé-Gimba,
that is all we need care about.

As regards para 6. it is not unusual
to find that the Italian method of
pushing its interests is to create intrigue on
the other side of the frontier - I think this statement
will be borne out by Somali land interference.
The only effective & practicable countermeasure
will be the establishment of British
posts, beginning at El Wak.

Para 7. as regards spelling of place
names, needs no special comment,
(though I should have thought not of the
place names in that corner of the world
were not ~~Swahili~~ Swahili)

Generally speaking, it is not possible
to expect the Kenya Govt. to embark
on the great expense involved in a
close watching of this frontier. The
Italians take their new colony seriously,
but the Nairobi Govt. is preoccupied
with interests much nearer home, and
so long as it keeps a general eye on this
unsatisfactory frontier (which was fixed
upon it by I.T.C. in place of a perfectly
good river frontier) that is the most we

Proceed as in drafts hereafter

Wheeler
16.8.29.

This is one of several on
subjects which kindly agreed
to minute.

as proposed -

as per minutes
20/9/29

Seen. In amt per
Egan 2/10/29

As already may
be in view with me
the above are?

I have added a few words to
para: 3 of the draft enclosed. These
concern points that I put on
as a responsibility of present
negotiation, & - time may come
when the Italian authorities will
have had enough of that they
will come at present.

C.C.S. 20.8.29

To Gov. Conf. cons. 28.8.29
(No. 4 amend)

To F.O. (4/copies H + S) 29 AUG 1929
(31 on 15/18/28. Answer)

To D.M.C. & I 22 SEP 1929

Copies
60332/24

8. FOREIGN OFFICE. 9 SEPTEMBER 1929.
P.S. copy despatch to H.M. Representative at
Rome, asking that the Italian Govt. be approached
on the lines suggested.

Copy to Gov. LF. 16.8.29

To Gov. Conf. copy 8 - of
17 SEP 1929

10. War Office. (3.p.B.)..... 18th Sept. 29.
Requests that the R.G.S.II System of spelling place-
names in E.A. be considered by all E.A. Governments.

Copies
60332/24
Hund

Mr. Allen

Copy in last despatch to Gov. for comment,
reference para 7 of No. 4

And copy despatch, without enclosure, to
D.M.C. & I

(The latter has not Mr. Seale's suggestions
expressed in his minute of 16.8.29 - see
para 7 of No. 4)

Com. Cliffe
25.8.29

See minute on 60332/29 forwarded
where action will be taken.

Copies of despatch to Gov. on
last paper when finally
settled sent to be
attached to this file
all
18.10.29
at once

11. E.H.M. CLIFFORD TO MR. PARKINSON. 21 SEPTEMBER 29.
Fwd. two copies of the "Military Engineer"
in wh. appeared his article on the Jubaland
Boundary Commission.

Attached for record - see Mr. Parkinson's minute
attached to No. 11.

10. FOREIGN OFFICE. 23 OCTOBER, 1929.
Trs. copy despatch from H.M. Ambassador, Rome,
transmitting copies of Notes Verbales with
Italian Govt. regarding the responsibility for
the maintenance of the boundary between Jubaland
and Kenya.

Mr. P. ...
6/12
Copy of ...
necessary measures ...
with the Govt. of ...

Copy of ...
To ...
at Chiffa
25.10.29
at once

To Gov. Conf - W/Comwell to 12 28 OCT 1929
DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE
To F.O. (w/c 13) 13/1A 31 OCT 1929

Brought up ... minutes of ...
as to maps.

At Chiffa
25.10.29

Mr. Allen
Have spoken again to Captain
Clifford ...
of the possibility of getting ...
to ...
said that the ...
only about these things to be
concerned as the whole but it would
do no good.

What ...
at Chiffa
at once

15 To Gov. conf 23 NOV 1929 6

16. Gov. Grigg. Conf'd 146. 14th. Nov. 29.
States as to the clearing of the boundary
track and repairing of pillars etc

Mr. ...
The ...
The ...
clearing ...
the ...
of ...
is ...
? ...
the ...
Italian ...
clearing ...
the ...
is ...
the ...

be that done. will have 7
at 10. J.

all P
31/1/30

17 To Dir of Military Operations & Intell. ^{at 10.4} D. J. W. 16.
F.O. _{1A} } 7/1/30

As regards reminding the Italians in regard to the coloured maps, (see minutes under Nos. 2 and 14), I have spoken to Capt. Clifford who now thinks we might well do so in a gentle manner. He says that the remaining two maps referred to in Mr. Eastwood's minute of the 15th of February, 1929, under No. 2 of X.15573/29, were returned to Florence last March. Therefore, write to the F.O. with reference to the enclosures to No. 31, saying that it is understood that the proofs of the four maps were received in the Geographical Section, General Staff War Office, and were returned after correction to Florence, the last two maps being returned in March 1929. Suggest that if Mr. Henderson sees no objection steps might be taken to ascertain from the Italian Government how the matter now stands.

London

1/2/30 at 10

10/11

19 To F.O. (31 on 15018/28 Annual) 10 FEB 1930

20 To J.M.O. 1. (w/c 19) 3/24 FEB 1930

DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE

10

21/

Foreign Office. 31st. Feb. 30.

Trs a copy of a despatch sent to H.M. Ambassador at Rome, on the subject of the compilation of coloured maps.

Ret
(Graham)
B/3/30

Eastwood

In view of 21 in action
no necessary visit in latter months

7-11-30
not
but 6.11.30

(Graham)
B/3/30
LW

22.

War Office 10th. April 30.

Trs a copy of correspondence which has been received by the Geographical Section.

This course covers
very little to us but
it seems to be quite
a good joke. It
probably originates
is due to the reminder
of 20 Feb (rule 21 to 24).
In view of it I think
we might be u. 1st Aug
& instead of 1st June.

(Graham)
25.4.30
LW

23.

Foreign Office. 29th. April 30.

Trs a copy of a despatch rec'd from H.M. Ambassador at Rome, regarding the compilation of coloured maps.

B. u. 1st Aug. as arranged
(Graham)
1.5.30
LW

Rome 29

B. u. via Mr Eastwood's
minutes above p

W. Neadham
17.5.30.

Left Clifton 5 away 4 September
to bring up 4 Oct? [I understand
that he has had the maps for the
Italian for comets]

(Graham)
LW

24.

H.M.M. Moore for Gov. 128 Confd. 6th. Sept. 30.

states as soon as some measure of agreement has been reached a formal draft Agreement will be submitted - requests two further copies of the Agreement of 17th. December, 1927.

1. The completion of the
coloured maps is actually making
progress. B. u. in 3 months
to acquire progress.
2. As to no. 24, para 2, there
are no further spare copies of
the agreement. We have one

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

copy had & h.o. have a copy
which they could let us see.

kept were only sent on
copy & clearly by wire
sent 1 copy for ~~use~~

the boundary as well as
1 copy for H.O.

I should be inclined
to send them our copy;
further copies will
rather be available when
the maps are finally
completed.

If necessary we should
have ~~kept~~ a copy made of the
actual agreement without
the appendices. That is
nearly all we want.

J. Eastwood

7 10 30.

I send on as it is proposed
to send on as it is proposed
to send out to Kenya the only copy of this
Agreement we possess. As, however, we can
always consult the War Office copy, and other
copies ~~will~~ shortly become available, and

so far as I am aware, we should not have suffered
any inconvenience and are not likely to suffer any
if we are without a copy? proceed as Mr. Eastwood
proposes. ^{is not para 1 or then as it para 2}
^{either would be in para 211}
(It scarcely seems worth while to have a
copy of the Agreement made now, but if we really
find it is inconvenient being without one we could
always borrow the War Office Agreement, and make a
copy of the English portion).

War Office

8/10/30

As proposed - but also
send to FO for info of copy
of (22) of (14) copy
of (15) & (24) ^{copy} to send
for info of FO letter (22)

W. P. 20.30
closed

5 for Gen. Inf. (The Agreement) - 14 OCT 1930
(see memo)

26 - F.O. (w/c 24-25) 18/1A } 15 OCT 1930
27 - D.M. 9:1. (w/c 13, 24+25) D/S-J

C. O.

10
25

Mr. Eastwood.

15573/29/Kenya

Mr.

Mr.

Mr. Bottomley.

Sir J. Shuckburgh.

Sir G. Grindle.

Permt. U.S. of S.

Parly. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

C. O.
R 10 OCT
D 14

DOWNING STREET,

1st October 1930.

DRAFT.

KENYA

CONFIDENTIAL (3)

O. A. G.

~~Agreement~~

Blue volume below marked "to be kept with 10001/27/Kenya"

Copy, with copy of 24 to F.O. L.F. for information.

Copy, with copy of 13 and 24 to D.M.C.I. for inf. L.F. Ref. F.O. letter 12.

copy to F.O. B.M.A. } 15 OCT 1930
D. Procl. 2/15

Sir

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Sir Edward Grigg's Confidential despatch No. 128 of the 8th September, regarding the measure to be taken for the maintenance of the boundary between Kenya and Italian Somaliland.

2. In para. 2 of Sir Edward Grigg's despatch he asked that two further copies of the Jubaland Boundary Agreement should be forwarded. There is a great scarcity of copies of this Agreement, and I regret that it is not possible to obtain more than ~~two~~ further copy. *copy. The*



GOVERNMENT HOUSE

NAIROBI,

KENYA

SEPTEMBER, 1930.

KENYA.

No. 25

CONFIDENTIAL.

RECEIVED
29 SEP 1930
CC

My Lord,

With reference to Your Lordship's Confidential despatch of the 28th October, 1929, regarding the maintenance of the boundary between Kenya and Italian Somaliland, I have the honour to state that preliminary negotiations have taken place between the Government Officers concerned on both sides of the boundary. As soon as some measure of agreement has been reached a formal Draft Agreement will be submitted to the Government of Italian Somaliland and myself by our respective subordinates for consideration.

2. In the meantime it would be appreciated if Your Lordship could supply me with two further copies of the Agreement which formed the enclosure to your predecessor's despatch No. 38 of the 16th January, 1928.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient,
humble servant,

Gen. Luker

for GOVERNOR.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD PASSFIELD, P.C.,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
DOWNING STREET,
LONDON, S.W.1.

(No. 25)
F.O. 10/11/30
D.M.O. 2/15/30
15 OCT 1930
Hand - Lang (15) - 14 OCT 1930



KENYA.

NO. 24

CONFIDENTIAL.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE

NAIROBI

KENYA

SEPTEMBER, 1930.

RECEIVED
29 SEP 1930
CC

My Lord,

With reference to Your Lordship's Confidential despatch of the 28th October, 1929, regarding the maintenance of the boundary between Kenya and Italian Somaliland, I have the honour to state that preliminary negotiations have taken place between the Government Officers concerned on both sides of the boundary. As soon as some measure of agreement has been reached a formal Draft Agreement will be submitted to the Governor of Italian Somaliland and myself by our respective subordinates for consideration.

2. In the meantime it would be appreciated if Your Lordship could supply me with two further copies of the Agreement which formed the enclosure to your predecessor's despatch No. 38 of the 16th January, 1928.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient,
humble servant,

W. G. ...

for GOVERNOR.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD PASSFIELD, P.C.,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
DOWLING STREET,
LONDON, S.W.1.

(No. 2)
F.O. 10/11A }
D.M.O. 2/5 }
15 OCT 1930
14 OCT 1930
Knowlton (S)

23¹²

In any further communication on this subject, please quote
No. *77242/84/6*
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 the Colonies and, by direction of the Secretary of State,
transmits herewith copy of the under-mentioned paper.

Foreign Office,
29th April, 1930.

RECEIVED
30 APR 1930
RESPONSES

Reference to previous *Correspondence*
(No. 19) *Colonial Office letter, no. 15573/29*
of 10th February, 1930
Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
<i>H.M. Ambassador</i> <i>at Rome</i> <i>no. 282 of 18th April</i>	<i>Delimitation of Jubaland</i> <i>boundary.</i>

Similar letter sent to

In any further communication on this subject, please quote
No. 17342/8466
and address—not to any person by name, but to—
"The Under-Secretary of State," Foreign Office, London, S.W. 1

23¹²

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

Foreign Office,
29th April, 1930.

RECEIVED
2 APR 1930
CORRESPONDENCE

Reference to previous Colonial Office letter no. 15543/29
(No. 19) of 10th February, 1930
Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
H.M. Ambassador at Rome no. 282 of 18th Apr	Delimitation of Jubaland boundary.

Similar letter sent to

(84/4/30)

HIS Majesty's Representative at Rome presents his compliments to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and has the honour to transmit herewith copy of the under-mentioned paper.

British Embassy.

Rome, 18th April, 1930.

Reference to previous despatch :

From Foreign Office: Despatch No. 214 (J 489/84/88)
dated 20th February, 1930.

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
<p>Note Verbale from Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Rome.</p>	<p>Compilation of coloured maps in connection with the delimitation of the</p>
<p>11th April, 1930.</p>	<p>Jubaland Boundary.</p>

14

Translation.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

No. 21221/58

NOTE VERBALE.

In reply to Note Verbale No. 69 (24/2/50) of February 28th last, the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs have the honour to inform His Britannic Majesty's Embassy that the Military Geographical Institute of Florence having been requested to state what stage the compilation of the coloured maps of the Italian Somaliland-Kenya frontier had now reached, it has just reported that owing to the hygroscopic (igresceopiche) alterations undergone by the original which was pasted on canvas and also on account of the various corrections later made to it at the request of the British Delegation considerable variations were obtained on the proof maps in the position of all the basic points (capiscaldi) and of all the topographical particulars.

In order to bring the maps up to the required standard of precision, the above-mentioned Institute is attempting to redraw the geographical grid (reticolato) on paper stretched on zinc and to insert in it the topographical particulars taken from faint impressions (calchi pallidi) from the actual original; a labour requiring a period of some months for all four maps.



The War Office,
Whitehall,
S.W. 1.

22

M. I. 4/E/75.

RECEIVED
17 APR 1930
COL. OFFICE

15th April, 1930.

The Director of Military Operations and Intelligence presents his compliments to the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies and, with reference to his note No. 15573/29 of 24th February, 1930, regarding the coloured maps in connection with the delimitation of the Jubaland Boundary, begs to forward for his information, a copy of correspondence which has been received by the Geographical Section of the General Staff.

20) *[Handwritten notes]*

[Handwritten signature]

C.O. 538 / 386
PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE LONDON

INSTITUTE OF MILITARY GEOGRAPHY.

16
16
92257
OFFICE
Florence, 30th March, 1930.

Refer to File of 24th March, 1930.

No. 480 (Office of Distribution of Work).

SUBJECT: Maps of the frontier between Somaliland and Kenya Colony.

270 GEOGRAPHICAL SECTION - GENERAL STAFF -

THE WAR OFFICE -

WHITEHALL, S.W.1.

This office, with a view to accelerating the work of correcting the coloured maps referring to the delimitation of the frontier between Somaliland and Kenya Colony, has found it desirable to recall Lt. Col. Napoleone, who was head of the Italian Mission and directed the successive drawing of the original maps in Florence.

The above mentioned Head Office, taking into consideration the conditions of the work in hand, has sent the attached statement of which there is only one copy.

The Office has already taken measures in order that this new work may be completed within the appointed time-limit.

Director, General of Division.

(Sgd.) Nicola Fuschelli.

Florence, 28th March, 1908. VIII^o.

Subject : Maps of the Frontier of Farther Guba (Jubaland).

The undersigned has the honor to inform the Directorate that, owing to the typographic changes introduced in the original map of the Frontier of Farther Guba (Jubaland) mounted on linen, and owing to the continual modifications required by the British Mission ever after the original map had been signed, the proofs show considerable changes in the positions of all chief towns and all topographical features on the map under consideration.

In order that the map should be as accurate as possible it will be necessary to replot the map on a zinc plate, and to insert in this plate the topographical data obtained from the faded outlines of the present original.

This work will require three months to complete and four sheets.

Lt. Col. F. Aniello Napolitano,
Farmer head of the Italian Mission.

P. C. C.

The Secretary.

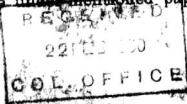
(Lt. Col. V. Castellani.)

In any further communication on this subject, please quote
No. *489/81/66*
and address it 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*
the Colonies and, by direction of the Secretary of State,
transmits herewith *copy* of the *under-mentioned* paper.

Foreign Office.

21st February, 1930



Reference to previous correspondence:

Colonial Office letter
(No. 49) — no. *15543/20* of *10th February, 1930*
Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.

Subject.

To

A.M. Ambassador
at Rome
no. 214 of 20th Feb.

Compilation of coloured maps
in connexion with the
delimitation of the Jubaland
Boundary

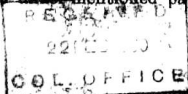
Similar letter sent to

In any further communication on the subject, please quote
No. *4841/82/66*
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*
the Colonies and, by direction of the Secretary of State,
transmits herewith *copy* of the under-mentioned paper.

Foreign Office.

21st February, 1930.



Reference to previous correspondence:

Colonial Office letter
(No. 49) — No. *15543/20* of 10th February, 1930
Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.

Subject.

To
A.M. Ambassador
at Rome
no. 214 of 20th Feb.

Compilation of coloured maps
in connexion with the
delimitation of the Juba and
Boundary

Similar letter sent to

No. 214.

(J 489/24/26)



FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

29th February, 1926.

Sir,

With reference to your despatch No. 222 (22/10/26) of 18th November 1926 relative to the compilation of coloured maps in connexion with the delimitation of the Jubaland Boundary, I transmit to Your Excellency, herewith, a copy of a letter from the Colonial Office.

2. Provided you see no objection, I shall be glad if you will approach the Italian Government on the lines suggested in paragraph 2 of that letter.

I am, with great faith and respect,

S.

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

(For the Secretary of State)

(SIGNED) JOHN SIMON

His Excellency
The Right Honourable
SIR H.W. GARDNER, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O.,
etc., etc., etc.
Rome.



Ms. 114.

(J 400/24/20)

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

20th February, 1920.

Sir,

With reference to your despatch No. 222 (22/10/20) of 19th November 1920 relative to the compilation of coloured maps in connexion with the delimitation of the Jubaland Boundary, I transmit to Your Excellency, herewith, a copy of a letter from the Colonial Office.

2. Provided you see no objection, I shall be glad if you will approach the Italian Government on the lines suggested in paragraph 2 of that letter.

I am, with great truth and respect,

Sir,

Your Excellency's obedient Servant,

(For the Secretary of State)

W. JOHNSON

His Excellency
The Right Honourable
SIR H. W. GARDNER, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.,
etc., etc., etc.,
Rome.

Mr. Cuffe

Mr. Allen

Mr.

Mr. D. D. D.

Sir E. ...

Sir ...

Sir G. ...

Sir C. ...

Sir S. ...

Mr. Ormsby-Gore.

Lord ...

Mr. Amery.

DRAFT.

No. 31 on
X15018/28.

UNDEP. SECRETARY OF STATE
FOREIGN OFFICE.

Cycle no. 19. In. 20/2/30

10 FEB 1930

Sir,

I am etc. to refer to your letter No. J. 3220/103/26 of the 24th November 1928, in which you enclosed a copy of a despatch from H.M. Representative

at Rome regarding the compilation of coloured maps in connection with the delimitation of the Jubaland Boundary

E. Lord Passfield understands that

the proofs of the four maps in question were received in the Geographical Section

General Staff, War Office, and were

returned after correction to the

Military Geographical Institute at

Florence, the last two maps being

returned in March, 1929

~~as there is nothing further desirable that this matter should be taken forward. This~~
disposed of at as early date as

possible, I am to suggest, that Mr.

Secretary Henderson sees no objection,

Copy sent to ...

C.O. 533 386

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PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

KENYA

No. 11470



16
21
GOVERNMENT HOUSE
NAIROBI,
KENYA.

November, 1929.

CONFIDENTIAL.

RECEIVED
16 NOV 1929
CCL OFFICE

My Lord,

(No 5/18)

With reference to Your Lordship's Confidential despatch dated the 28th August, 1929, on the subject of the recommendations contained in Part VI of the Report of the Senior British Member of the Jubaland Boundary Commission, I have the honour to state that with regard to the question of clearing the boundary track and repairing the pillars the Regio Commissario of Jubaland and the District Commissioner Telemugger, have come to an agreement as to co-operation in making a motor track along the line of part of the frontier, and it is possible that such a track could be continued in a Northerly direction to the point where the British, Italian and Abyssinian boundaries meet.

In this connection I have to inform Your Lordship that I have received a telegram from the Governor General of Italian Somaliland stating that he has given instructions to his Officer at Kismayu to undertake all necessary clearing and reconditioning of boundary pillars and other marks on the Kenya - Somaliland boundary and

copy D. G. Mors 2/1/30
copy F. O.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD PASSFIELD, P.C.,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
DOWNING STREET,
LONDON, S.W.1

C.O. 533 / 386
PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

have given similar instructions at his request to the Senior Commissioner of the Northern Frontier Province.

2. It is not known whether the Italian Somaliland Government has taken any steps to replace the earth mounds by cairns or cement, or by masonry beacons; it has in fact been reported by the District Commissioner at Moyale that all the cement pillars between El Wak and Mandera have been intentionally destroyed, and that the identification numbers are missing, although it is not known who are responsible. Enquiries on this point are being made.

3. It is not considered feasible to establish a post at El Wak under the present conditions, owing to difficulties of staff and the impossibility of adequate supervision, but it will be possible to review the position should the district headquarters now at Moyale be transferred to some more central spot. The Senior Commissioner, Northern Frontier Province, is now examining the position and I will report further when a decision has been arrived at.

4. Confidential reports as to the conditions along the boundary will be furnished at intervals of not more than twelve months and submitted for Your Lordship's information.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble
servant,

Edward King

NYA.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Downing Street,
25 November, 1929.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to paragraph 6 of my confidential despatch of the 28th August regarding the recommendations as to the spelling of place names in paragraph 144 of the Report of the Senior British Member of the Jubaland Boundary Commission.

2. It will be seen from my miscellaneous despatch of the 13th November that I consider it very desirable that the system known as "H.C.S. II" should be followed in East Africa, and I hope that you will feel no difficulty in adopting that system.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,
humble servant,

(Signed) PASSFIELD.

15

CONFIDENTIAL.

Downing Street,
25 November, 1929.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to paragraph 6 of my confidential despatch of the 28th August regarding the recommendations as to the spelling of place names in paragraph 144 of the Report of the Senior British Member of the Jubaland Boundary Commission.

2. It will be seen from my miscellaneous despatch of the 13th November that I consider it very desirable that the system known as "R.G.S. II" should be followed in East Africa, and I hope that you will feel no difficulty in adopting that system.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,
humble servant,

(Signed) PASSFIELD.

In any further communication on this subject, please quote

No. *2001/212/66*

and address—*not to any person by name, but to—*

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

24
12

LC.

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

Foreign Office,

23rd October, 1929.

RECEIVED
24 OCT 1929
COL. OFFICE

Reference to previous correspondence:

Foreign Office letter no. 2059/212/66 } no. 8
of 9th September, 1929

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
<i>H.M. Ambassador at Rome no. 694 of 16th Oct.</i>	<i>Maintenance of boundary between Gabalana and Kenya</i>

Similar letter sent to

*Director of Military Operations
and Intelligence*

14-28628 12/28 (2)

Copies will be sent to Camp - 28.X.29.

In any further communication on this subject, please quote

No. *2401/212/66*

and address—*not to any person by name*, but to—

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

20.

24
12

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

Foreign Office,

23rd October, 1929.

RECEIVED
24 OCT 1929
COL. OFFICE

Reference to previous correspondence:

Foreign Office letter no. 2457/312/66 } *no. 8*
of 9th September, 1929.

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.

Subject.

J.M. Ambassador
at Rome
no 694 of 16th Oct.

Maintenance of boundary
between Jubaland and Kenya

Copy sent to Genl Comd - 28.X.29.

Similar letter sent to

14-18628 12/28 (2)

Director of Military Operations
and Intelligence

No. 694
(451/4/29)

BRITISH EMBASSY,

ROME.

16th October, 1929.

Sir,

enc. to Mr. E.
With reference to your despatch
No. 1004 (S 2429/212/05) of the 5th ultimo,
I have the honour to transmit to you herewith
a copy of a Note Verbale which was addressed
to the Italian Government regarding the
responsibility for the maintenance of the
boundary between Jubaland and Kama, together
with a translation of a Note Verbale in reply
which I have to-day received from the Ministry
of Foreign Affairs on the subject.

I have the honour to be, with the
highest respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) R. GRAHAM.

The Right Honourable

Arthur Henderson, M.P.,

etc., etc., etc.

Translation.

26

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

No. 231845/237

NOTE VERBALE.

In reply to Note Verbale No. 361 (451/2/29) of the 18th ultimo, the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs have the honour to inform His Britannic Majesty's Embassy that the Royal Government willingly agrees to the request made of them by the British Government, both as regards the recognition and joint undertaking by the Colonial Governments of Kenya and Italian Somaliland of equal provision for the work and relative expenses for the upkeep of the marking of the frontier between Jubaland and Kenya, and also as regards the explicit mention which is to be made of such obligation in the documents to be exchanged between the British and Italian Governments on the occasion of the ratification of the agreement regarding this frontier.

The Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs have the honour to inform His Britannic Majesty's Embassy that, in regard to the first point, the Governor of Italian Somaliland has already received instructions to take the necessary measures in concert with the Governor of Kenya.

Rome, 18th October, 1929 - Year VII.

No. 261
(451/2/29)

NOTE VERBALE.

His Britannic Majesty's Embassy present their compliments to the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and with reference to the Ministry's Note Verbale No. 22254/224 of November 18th 1956, and its previous correspondence regarding the delimitation of the desert between Jubaland and Kenya, have the honour to inform the Ministry that the Acting Governor of Kenya has reported that the avenue cut by the Boundary Commission through the bush along the boundary is in some places overgrown, particularly where it enters the uninhabited area from the Naboni forest to the West, and that certain of the boundary pillars have been destroyed by elephants.

2. His Britannic Majesty's Government are of the opinion that the responsibility for the maintenance of the boundary and for the cost involved might be shared by the Governments of Kenya and Italian Somaliland, and His Britannic Majesty's Embassy are accordingly instructed to enquire whether the Royal Italian Government would be prepared to agree that in the documents which will eventually be exchanged in ratification of the agreement regarding the decisions of the Boundary Commission, His Britannic Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Italian Government should...

-2-

should recognise this joint obligation on behalf of their respective Colonial Administrations. In the meantime the British Ministry of Government suggest that the two Colonial Administrations should concert arrangements for the maintenance at their joint expense of the cleared avenues along the boundary and the beacons and cairns which were erected by the Boundary Commission.

British Embassy,

ROME.

15th September, 1962.

Please reply to
Officer in charge

GEOGRAPHICAL SECTION,
GENERAL STAFF,
THE WAR OFFICE,
WHITEHALL, S.W. 1.
21st September, 1929.

RECEIVED
10 OCT 1929
COL. OFFICE

Dear Mr. Parkinson,

I promised to deliver to you a couple of copies of the number of the Military Engineer in which my article on the Jubaland Boundary appeared. Here they are.

I wonder if I may bother you or one of your subordinates - on another subject. I am rather intrigued with frontier problems and the history of Southern Abyssinia and Northern Kenya. Can you point me to any reliable literature? I would like to get hold of a copy of the Jubaland and Northern Frontier District Handbook, but I don't know if it is still supposed to be confidential nor if or how I could catch a copy. That, too, only goes as far as the sack of Serenli in 1917.

Many apologies for being a nuisance on a matter of purely private interest.

Yours sincerely,

Tom Clifford

*Has been
copy of Jubaland
sent for
this info
will
10/9/29*

A.C.C. Parkinson Esq.,
Colonial Office,
Downing Street,
SW.1.

Please reply to —
Officer in charge.

GEOGRAPHICAL SECTION.

GENERAL STAFF.

THE WAR OFFICE,

WHITEHALL S.W. 1.

21st September, 1929.

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Many apologies for being a nuisance on a matter of purely private interest.

Yours sincerely,

Edmund Clifford

Handled -

Copy of Jubaland
sent for
this info
if he
will
10/9/29

A.C.C. Parkinson Esq.,
Colonial Office,
Downing Street,
SW. 1.

COPIES RECORD OFFICE

The Jubaland Boundary Commission

E. H. M. CLIFFORD

Former Assistant Commissioner, Jubaland Boundary Commission
Captain, Royal Engineers, O. B. E., M. C.

ONE of the outcomes of the Great War was a series of readjustments of Italian frontiers in Africa, all of them to the territorial advantage of that power. The largest of these was deemed, after very protracted discussions, by an Anglo-Italian Treaty signed in London on July 15, 1924, by which Jubaland, the most north-easterly province of the British Colony and Protectorate of Kenya, was ceded to Italy, who thereby gained entire

makes possible the development of the valuable cotton and sisal areas which lie within reach of the river.

The act of cession took place at Kismayu, port and capital of Jubaland, on June 29, 1925, and an Anglo-Italian Commission at once started work settling political problems on the spot. Boundary demarcation was begun in the middle of December, 1925, and was finally completed in early February, 1927.

Topography of the Country

On the map, this boundary is one of those artificial series of straight lines that suggest lack of geographical and ethnographical information. As a matter of fact it does not fall under that category. But it has this disadvantage, that, as the topography of the country offers no natural lines, no obstacle is provided to raids or migration by the nomad tribes who inhabit that region, and peace on the frontier can therefore be maintained only by effective police and administrative measures.

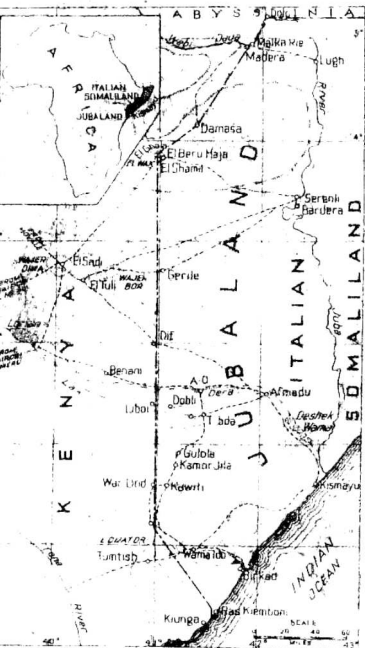
The whole country is covered with scrub, on the average from 8 to 12 feet high. North of the Lak Dera it is thorn bush with flat-topped mimosa trees scattered through it, increasingly dense towards the north. There is a belt of open spaces along the Lak Dera and another wide one running from Wama lili towards the Tana River. Between the latter and the coast is a strip of dense sappy vegetation that perhaps deserves the name of forest, known as the bada, a Somali word meaning "sea", which some years ago played an important part in the production of rubber in East Africa.

From the coast the ground rises very gradually, reaching 300 meters altitude at about 2 degrees north. At 2 degrees, 30 minutes north is the southern escarpment of a plateau, the greater part of which is known as Dirhara; its highest points reach only to about 800 meters. On the north of this plateau, the ground falls away fairly easily to the Webi Dana, at about 300 meters altitude. This river is the southern boundary of Abyssinia in this region.

The Water Problem

The great problem of the country is water. The average annual rainfall is about 7½ inches, divided between two seasons, but there is the most complete uncertainty about it. Not only that, but rain is extraordinarily local in its incidence, so that, though one water-hole may be filled to overflowing, another, only a mile away, may not receive a single drop.

The River Juba is permanent, but is navigable only at some seasons, dependent on the weather in the mountains of Abyssinia. The Webi Dana dries up completely, but water can always be got by digging and the torrent beds of the Dirhara, in the north, often hold water for some time after the rains. The water-courses that cross the lower-lying country seldom carry water.



The District Covered

control of the River Juba from its exit from Abyssinia to the Indian Ocean. So long as this river formed an international boundary, no irrigation schemes of any magnitude could be undertaken along its course, but the cession of Jubaland to Italy

32
① ~~CP~~ Please copy Nos. 1 and 4.

CP in MFE Seel's note below XEA 27/9
② Chq. (General)
I agree with Mr. Allen. It does
Mr. Dawson.

③ Mr. reporter copy of 10 "General"

copy put on the file also copy of

copy to 2 @ para 6 of No 5. ✓

copy to 3 @ para 7 of No 4.

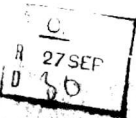
④ para 14 of the Report of
the Commission (in separate
bundle below)

X & A

send to Mr. Dawson

JS

26/9/25



Ch.



M.I.4/E/75.

The War Office,
Whitehall,
S.W. 1.

33
10

18th September, 1929.

RECEIVED
20 SEP 1929
OFFICE

7602

The Director of Operations and Intelligence presents his compliments to the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies and begs to thank him for his letter No. 15573/29 dated 2nd September, 1929, enclosing copies of correspondence with the Governor of Kenya on the subject of the Jubaland Boundary Commission.

With reference to the adoption of a standardised system of spelling of place-names in East Africa, Major-General J.R.E. Charles wishes to invite Sir Samuel Wilson's attention to the advantages of the R.G.S. II System referred to in the Report of the Jubaland Boundary Commission. It is one that has been worked out with great care and is of world-wide application, being in particular well suited to most Oriental and African languages; it has moreover been adopted by the Imperial Government.

Major-General Charles wishes to point out the fallacy of adopting a system based on Swahili for a vast stretch of country containing many different tribes, many of whom are entirely unrelated to the Swahili, and he believes that it will be found that the R.G.S. II System is capable of meeting all these languages better than a purely Swahili system.

Major-General Charles therefore hopes that Sir Samuel Wilson will be prepared to bring these points to the attention of the East African Governments with a view to a reconsideration of the decisions indicated in paragraph 7 of the letter of 18th July, 1929, from the Acting Governor of Kenya.



M.I.4/E/75.

33
10
The War Office,
Whitehall,
S.W. 1.

18th September, 1929.

RECEIVED
20 SEP 1929

WAR OFFICE

7602
The Director of Operations and Intelligence presents his compliments to the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies and begs to thank him for his letter No. 15673/29 dated 2nd September, 1929, enclosing copies of correspondence with the Governor of Kenya on the subject of the Jubaland Boundary Commission.

With reference to the adoption of a standardised system of spelling of place-names in East Africa, Major-General J.R.L. Charles wishes to invite Sir Samuel Wilson's attention to the advantages of the R.G.S. II System referred to in the Report of the Jubaland Boundary Commission. It is one that has been worked out with great care and is of world-wide application, being in particular well suited to most Oriental and African languages; it has moreover been adopted by the Imperial Government.

Major-General Charles wishes to point out the fallacy of adopting a system based on Swahili for a vast stretch of country containing many different tribes, many of whom are entirely unrelated to the Swahili, and he believes that it will be found that the R.G.S. II System is capable of meeting all these languages better than a purely Swahili system.

Major-General Charles therefore hopes that Sir Samuel Wilson will be prepared to bring these points to the attention of the East African Governments with a view to a reconsideration of the decisions indicated in paragraph 7 of the letter of 16th July, 1929, from the Acting Governor of Kenya.

In any further communication on this subject, please quote

No. *2459/312/66*

and address *not to any person by name, but to*

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

RECORDED

10 SEP 1929

OFFICE

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

Foreign Office,

9th September 1929.

Reference to previous correspondence:

Colonial Office letter no. 15543/29 No 6 of 28th August, 1929

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.

Subject.

Mr. Representative at Rome no 1064 of 5th Sept

Jubaland Boundary

Similar letter sent to

Director of Military Operations and Intelligence

Copy Sec. Com. A. 17 SL 1070 4

8

2/2/1929

No. 1064.

(J 2452/312/66)

POINTU OFFICE S.W.I.

21st September, 1929.

Sir,

With reference to Sir A. Graham's despatch No. 82 (26/10/28) of 20th November 1928 relative to the Jubaland Boundary Commission, I transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter from the Colonial Office, regarding a suggestion made by the Acting Governor of Kenya concerning the responsibility for the maintenance of the boundary and for the cost involved.

2. Provided you see no objection I shall be glad if you will approach the Italian Government on the lines suggested by the Colonial Office in the second paragraph of their letter.

I am, with great truth,

SIR

Your obedient servant,

(In the absence of the Secretary of State)

SIR JOHN MURRAY

M. Palmiret Esq., C.O.S.,

etc., etc., etc.,

Rome.

C.O. 533 / 386

RECORDED
INDEXED
1929
SEP 24

Mr. Seel 16.6.29
Mr. *Parsons 20/8/29*

Mr.

Mr. Bottomley *20.8/29*

Sir E. Harding

Sir J. Shackburgh,

Sir G. Gringle.

Sir C. Davis.

Sir S. Wilson

Mr. ~~Christie~~ Gore

Lord ~~Levitt~~

Mr. Amery

Copy

C. D.
R 20 JG
1024

Downing Street,

28 August, 1929.

Sir,

DRAFT.

*No 31
a. X. 15578/19*

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE,

FOREIGN OFFICE.

With reference to your letter No. J. 2312/102/66 of the 24th November, 1928, and previous correspondence, ^{relating to} ~~concerning~~ the Jubaland Boundary Commission, I am etc. to transmit to you the accompanying copies of Confidential correspondence with the Government of Kenya, regarding certain recommendations contained in the Report submitted by the Senior British Member of the Commission. A copy of Mr. Amery's Confidential despatch of the 16th May, 1928, to which the Acting

~~Fr. Acting Govr. Kenya Conf.~~
16 July 1929
~~To Govr. Conf. 28.8.29~~
(dit. h/with) ✓

2 dfts.

Governor

Governor refers in the despatch now enclosed,
was transmitted to you with the letter
from this Department No. 15018/18 of the
1st May, 1948.

26

1. Mr. Secretary Henderson will
advise that the Acting Governor of
Kenya, in reporting that the avenue
cut through the bush along the boundary,
to the Commission, is in some places
overgrown, and that certain of the
boundary pillars have been destroyed.
The Acting Governor expressed the view that
the responsibility ^{the} for the maintenance of
the boundary and for the cost ~~thereof~~
involved, should be shared by the
Governments of Kenya and Italian Somaliland.
Lord Rossfield ^{concurs in this opinion,} ~~expressed~~ ~~his~~ view, and he
would suggest that if Mr. Henderson sees
no objection the Italian Government might
be asked to agree that in the documents which
will eventually be exchanged in ratification
of the Agreement recording the decisions
of

Governor refers in the despatch now enclosed,
was transmitted to you with the letter
from this Department No. 15018/18 of the
31st May, 1948.

20

2. Mr. Secretary Henderson will
observe that the Acting Governor of
Kenya, in reporting that the avenue
cut through the bush along the boundary
by the Commission is in some places
overgrown, and that certain of the
boundary pillars have been destroyed
by elephants, expresses the view that
the responsibility for ^{the} maintenance of
the boundary and for the cost ~~thereof~~
involved, should be shared by the
Governments of Kenya and Italian Somaliland.
Lord Passfield ^{concur in this opinion,} ~~expressed~~ this view, and he
would suggest that, if Mr. Henderson sees
no objection, the Italian Government might
be asked to agree that in the documents which
will eventually be exchanged in ratification
of the Agreement recording the decisions

of

of the Boundary Commission (which, as Mr. Henderson is aware, is at present awaiting the completion of the requisite maps), His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Italian Government should recognise this joint obligation on behalf of their respective Colonial Administrations, and that, in the meantime, the two Colonial Administrations should concert arrangements for the maintenance of the clearing ^(at their joint expense) ~~of~~ ^{cleared} ~~the~~ ^{erected} ~~beacons~~ ^{rejected} along the boundary and the beacons and cairns which were ^{erected} ~~rejected~~ by the Boundary Commission.

3. Copies of ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{with the Govt of Kenya} ~~the~~ ^{Secretary of State's reply} ~~are~~ ^{being} ~~communicated~~ ^{to} the Director of Military Operations and Intelligence, War Office, for his information.

Mr. Peel 16.8.29
 Mr. Parkinson 20.8.29
 Mr.
 Mr. Bottomley 20.8.29
 Sir E. Harding
 Sir J. Shuckburgh
 Sir G. Grenville
 Sir C. Davis
 Sir S. Wilson
 Mr. Ormsby-Gore
 Lord Lovat
 Mr. Amery

Ans 16
And as to para by the...

Downing Street,

28 August, 1929.

Sir,

I have etc. to acknowledge the receipt of Sir Jacob Barthe's despatch No. 85 (Confidential) of the 16th July, forwarding comments upon the recommendations contained in Part VI of the Report of the Senior British Member of the Jubaland Boundary Commission.

I note that inspection of the boundary line has been carried out by District Officers of the Kenya Administration when opportunity afforded, and that more frequent inspections will be possible in future.

DRAFT.

KENYA

Conf.

Govr. Grigg.

Copy to F.O. 2
Copy to D.D. 60 9 44

10/20
10/20 (with mail) and

Copy with copy No. 4 to D.M.O. & I. inf. ref. No. 8.

Copy also referred for Mr. F.O.

C.O. 533 386

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, 1929
 BE REPRODUCED IN ANY FORM
 WITHOUT PERMISSION OF THE
 PUBLIC RECORDS OFFICE, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

of the cleared
 terrace along
 the boundary
 of the beens
 which
 were erected
 by the Boundary
 Commission.

should concert arrangements for the
 maintenance of the ~~point~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~boundary~~. I will
 communicate with you further
 inform you in due course of the
 on this matter in the course
 result of this action.

3. I take the opportunity to
 refer to Article 14 of the above-
 mentioned Agreement, in which the
 Italian Government undertake to
 replace certain earth gabions along
 the boundary by cement or masonry
 beacons or by cairns. I assume
 that the Italian Colonial Govt. has
 duly performed, or is performing, this
 obligation; that, if not, you will
 notify me in the event of your
 desiring that the matter should be
 brought to the notice of the
 authorities in Rome.

4. As regards the question
 of migrations across the frontier,
 I note that the Government of Kenya
 has always complied with representa-

tions made by the Italian Govt. as to the repatriation of natives who have left Italian territory. It is important that this practice should be carefully observed in order that the Italian Government may have no grounds for complaint under Article 2 of the

Treaty; but as regards the question of migration from enemy territory into

Italian territory I am disposed to agree with you that it is desirable to be as liberal as possible, provided that you view with disapproval any such migration in the present circumstances.

no objection is taken to the migration of natives who have left Italian territory, for instance.

The matter will require further consideration should the Italian authorities raise objection to the migration from British territory.

I note that you are in favour of the present justification for the establishment of permanent police posts along the frontier.

Heard's request to the British Govt. for the establishment of permanent police posts along the frontier.

The required routes in this area, and the proposed routes to the

desirability of taking some step to establish British influence ^{in this region} and to counteract the activities of the Chiefs mentioned in paragraph 6 of your despatch, ^{under which} I attach importance ^{you seem to attach} to the establishment of a post at that centre, and I hope that every endeavour will be made to accomplish this as soon as possible.

6. I note that the recommendations as to the spelling of place names in paragraph 144 of Colonel King's report are under consideration, and I have no doubt that you appreciate the desirability of securing the uniform system in this matter.

7. I shall be glad to learn whether, in accordance with the suggestion made in paragraph 8 of my predecessor's despatch (Confidential) (1) of the 16th May, 1928, you propose to call for confidential reports

No 20 or 15018/24

reports at intervals of not more than
seven months as to the situation along the
new boundary. If so I assume that,
in accordance with my predecessor's
request, I shall receive copies of *such*
reports if they are furnished.

I have, etc.,

reports at intervals of not more than

twelve

12 months as to the situation along the

new boundary. If so I assume that,

in accordance with my predecessor's

request, I shall receive copies of *such*

reports as they are furnished.

I have, etc.,

Extract of paras 4 & 5 from
English text of draft Agreement

(in L.A. 113/2/1/08 Gar)

41
4 A

§ 4 The following marks, which do not actually mark the boundary as described above, shall be removed as soon as possible:-

- a) The boundary marks erected by Sir Arthur Hardinge
- b) The stone pillar near Kilebo, west of the line described in § 1, No. 4;
- c) The cross-shaped heaps of stones near the Lumi, Usseri (Useri) and Kikangelia (Kikangeya) Lager, points which are situated one English mile east of the stone boundary crosses mentioned in § 1, Nos. 12, 13 and 14.
- d) The stone pillars on the Mohuru peninsula;
- e) The stone pillar on the Ruobu peninsula.

Both Governments will, when occasion permits, cause the boundary pillars to be replaced and supplemented by permanent boundary marks as far as it is necessary.

On the erection of the latter and on the removal of the marks described under a) to e), both Governments shall be represented and share equally the expenses incurred.

§ 5. All boundary pillars are under the joint protection of the German and British Governments.

Should it be subsequently necessary to renew a boundary pillar, each Government must send a representative for this purpose.

Should it be subsequently necessary to mark the boundary more exactly by further pillars, each Government shall send a representative for the construction of the intermediate pillars; the position of these intermediate pillars shall be regulated by

the

Extract of paras. 4 & 5 from
English text of draft Agreement

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11 A

in No. 11372/1908 G.A.P.

§ 4 The following marks, which do not actually mark the boundary as described above, shall be removed as soon as possible:-

- a) The boundary marks erected by Sir Arthur Harding
- b) The stone pillar near Kilebo, west of the line described in § 1, No. 4;
- c) The cross-shaped heaps of stones near the Luml, Usseri (Useri) and Kimangelia (Kimangeya) Lager, points which are situated one English mile east of the stone boundary crosses mentioned in § 1, Nos. 12, 13 and 14;
- d) The stone pillars on the Mochuru peninsula;
- e) The stone pillar on the Rishou peninsula.

Both Governments will, with a view to the occasion permits, cause the boundary pillars to be replaced and supplemented by permanent boundary marks as far as it is necessary.

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3.

would be possible to control them effectively.

There is a lack of definite information as to the illicit export of ivory or rhino horn, but there can be no doubt that the "Traders", who take part in it, are far too astute to be caught by a few police operating on a frontier several hundred miles in length. It may however be possible to establish a post at El Wak, not only to control the movement of trade goods, but also to counteract to some extent the influence of the post of Italian 'Banda', whose numbers have recently been increased.

5. The problem of illegal migration is not easy to solve. I am advised that the Italian Government have been inclined to ignore Article 9 of the Treaty but we have on our part tacitly acquiesced in the movement of our natives across the frontier.

The Italian Government makes representations in the event of migrations from their territory into this Province and we have always assisted them in returning the natives concerned. In the case of the Habr Suliman we did not attempt to stop and probably could not have stopped them moving into Italian Territory, where they are said to have been warmly welcomed, and there would appear to be no particular reason for approaching the Italian Authorities on the question of their return.

The few Abdullah remaining in Italian Territory have apparently evinced little desire to change their present habitat.

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The Italian Government make representations in the event of migration from their territory into this Province and we have always assisted them in returning the natives concerned. In the absence of such requests we did not attempt to stop any movement, could not have stopped them moving into Italian Territory, where they are said to have been warmly welcomed, and there would appear to be no particular reason for approaching the Italian Authorities on the question of their return.

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A Tribal boundary in this area is an ideal that cannot be realised and movements of tribes or sections of tribes from one territory to the other must be anticipated. As long as the natives who take part in these migrations understand they cannot play off one Government against the other, and are liable for taxation and obedience of the laws of whichever territory they are in for the time being, I am of opinion that movements should be allowed within the limits of reason.

6. Of the three chiefs mentioned in paragraph 155 of the Report the activities of Ex Sultan Hassan Othman and Chief Ababalla are known. The former is living at Wama Idu, just across the frontier and is paid by the Italians. At present his following amounts merely to four villages of his own section; the Hassan Adan.

He is anxious to increase his following of Abdulla in Italian Territory, and is reported to be making capital out of the proposal to tax the Somalis, and to be inviting British Abdulla to join him should that taxation be imposed.

Chief Ababalla is a source of trouble at El Wa where the political situation has been unsatisfactory for some time past. In July, 1928, five paid Headmen of that area refused to attend a 'baraza' held by Sir Edward Grigg, and in December that year a number of British subjects moved across the border.

It is believed that this disaffection is partly due to the action of Italian 'Banda' (or irregular Police) who spread Anti-British propaganda.

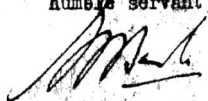
7. The recommendations contained in paragraph 144 of the Report are under consideration, and I am advised that the most satisfactory system of spelling to adopt is that adopted at the Dar-es-Salaam Conference on the Standardization of Swahili held in 1925 as amended by a further conference held at Mombasa in June 1928, by representatives of Kenya, Zanzibar and the Uganda Protectorate, whose amendments have been accepted by the Government of the Tanganyika Territory.

8. Generally speaking the control of the frontier will be rendered less difficult as communications are opened up by the mechanical transport now provided, but the situation can never be regarded as entirely satisfactory until the Italian Government assumes a share of responsibility. It is possible that representations as to the joint financial provision required to maintain the cut boundary and the beacons may have the desired effect.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient,
humble servant,



ACTING GOVERNOR.

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

Foreign Office 12th October 1938

Reference to previous correspondence

Colonial Office letter

No.15012/12 of 6th October 1938

Description of Enclosure

Name and Date	Subject
To H.M.Charge d'Affaires at Rome No.1236 of 11th Oct.	Ratification of the Anglo- Italian agreement recording decision of Jubaland Boundary Commission.

COPY.

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FOREIGN OFFICE,

S. W. I.

11th October, 1928.

No.1206.

(J.2858/108/66).

Sir,

With reference to Foreign Office despatch No. 672 of May 28th, relative to the work of the Jubaland Boundary Commission, I transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter from the Colonial Office regarding the decision in the formal ratification of the Agreement between His Majesty's Government in Great Britain and the Italian Government, recording the decision of that Commission.

2. I shall be glad if you will approach the Italian Government as suggested in the second paragraph of the Colonial Office letter, and enquire when the coloured map to be annexed to the agreement is expected to be available.

I am, etc.,

(For Lord Cushendun)

(Sgd.) JOHN MURRAY.

C. J. F. R. WINGFIELD, ESQ., G.M.G.,

etc., etc., etc.,

R O M E.

One of the outcomes of the Great War was a series of readjustments of Italian frontiers in Africa, all of them to the territorial advantage of that Power. The largest of these was defined, after very protracted discussions, by an Anglo-Italian Treaty signed in London on 18th July, 1924, by which Jubaland, the most north-easterly province of the British Colony and Protectorate of Kenya, was ceded to Italy, who thereby gained entire control of the River Juba from its exit from Abyssinia to the Indian Ocean. So long as this river formed an international boundary, no irrigation schemes of any magnitude could be undertaken along its course; but the cession of Jubaland to Italy makes possible the development of the valuable cotton and sisal areas within reach of the river.

The act of cession took place at Kisumu, port and capital of Jubaland, on 20th June, 1925, and an Anglo-Italian Commission at once started work settling certain political problems on the spot. Boundary demarcation was begun in the middle of December 1925 and was finally completed in early February 1927.

On the map, this boundary is one of those artificial series of straight lines that suggest lack of geographical and ethnographical information. As a matter of fact it does not fall under that category. But it has this disadvantage that, as the topography of the country offers no natural lines, no obstacle is provided to raids or migration by the nomad tribes who inhabit that region, and peace on the frontier can therefore only be maintained by effective police and administrative measures.

The whole country is covered with scrub, on the average from 6 to 12 feet high. North of the Lak Dera it is thorn bush with flat-topped mimosa trees scattered through it, increasingly dense towards the north. There is a belt of open spaces along the Lak Dera and another wide one running

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from Wana Idu towards the Tana River. Between the latter and the coast is a strip of dense sappy vegetation that perhaps deserves the name of forest, known as the "bada", a Somali word meaning "sea", which some years ago played an important part in the production of rubber in East Africa.

From the coast the ground rises very gradually, reaching 300 metres altitude at about 2° N. At 2°30' N. is the southern escarpment of a plateau, the greater part of which is known as Dirhara; its highest points only reach to about 800 metres. On the north of this plateau the ground falls away fairly easily to the webi Dama, at about 300 metres altitude. This river is the southern boundary of Abyssinia in this region.

The great problem of the country is water. The average annual rainfall is about 7½ inches, divided between two seasons, but there is the most complete uncertainty about it. Not only that, but rain is extraordinarily local in its incidence, so that, though one water hole may be filled to overflowing, another only a mile away may not receive a single drop of water.

The River Juba is permanent, but is only navigable at seasons dependent on the weather in the mountains of Abyssinia. The Webi Dama dries up completely, but water can always be got by digging, and the torrent beds of the Dirhara in the north often hold water for some time after the rains. The water-courses that cross the lower-lying country seldom carry water.

Apart from the plateau of Dirhara, there is no rock in the country except for limestone outcrops at Wajer Dima and Wajer Ber and for the dead coral of the coast-line. These two outcrops are riddled with wells, many of which have become unserviceable from the accumulated filth washed into them in the course of centuries. The water is hard and in most cases highly mineralised and unpalatable. These wells were

undoubtedly made by man. To the south-west of Dishara is another limestone outcrop, forming the important area of El Wak. This too is a mass of wells, many of them out of action for the same reason; these are not straight shafts, but natural fissures in the rock developed. In some of them, quite a gallery has to be followed to get to the water, which here too is very hard and mineralised. There are a number of wells along the coast and on the coastal islands, but they are nearly all salt.

At Afmadu and A-a, just out of the bed of the Lak Dera there are deep pits, which perhaps never quite dry up. But they have to be used carefully, and ample time given for recovery.

In the main, however, one is dependent on the water-holes. Many are artificial, probably about the same age as the wells already mentioned, the rest being natural depressions varying in size up to quite respectable expanses of water when full.

The inhabitants are nomads, mainly Somalis, proud and very intelligent. They own a tremendous quantity of stock - camels, cattle, goats and fat-tailed sheep. Camels are the exception, however, south of about 1° N., owing to a variety of "tabanus" fly which appears in enormous quantities with the rains and whose sting is generally fatal to camels.

There is a Somali saying to the effect that "First Allah made Somaliland; then he made the Somali and put him in Somaliland. - Then Allah laughed". If this cynicism can be applied to Somaliland, which the Somalis themselves regard as a Garden of Eden compared to Jubaland, it is only possible to conclude that Jubaland must have been made late on Saturday night.

The British section of the Commission consisted, after the end of 1925, of a Senior and an Assistant

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game - giraffe, in particular, always follow a beaten path if possible - and it would thereby be rendered permanent. Further, the artificiality of this long straight lane would immediately attract the attention of any native crossing it. In addition, cemented masonry pillars - where no stone was available, they were of cement with a core of any material at hand - were built at the terminal points of each "leg" of the boundary and at about every 30 Km. along each "leg". Subsidiary cairns or small cement pillars were added at about every 10 Km., and also where tracks crossed the boundary, and where the latter traversed open ground.

At the date of the cessation, the universal method of transport was by baggage camel. The only motorable roads were from Kismayu to Afmadu, and from Nairobi round Mt. Kenya to Wajer Dima and on north-westwards to Moyale on the Abyssinian frontier, with a branch to Sankuri on the Tana River, and another leading from Wajer Dima for some 20 miles towards Afmadu, in addition several of the broader caravan routes were motorable. After the cessation, a good deal of work was devoted to this problem. Wajer Dima is now connected through to Afmadu and Kismayu, and also to Kadera on the Jebi Daga in the extreme north-east of British territory; from Sankuri a road runs to the coast near Lamu, with a branch to the frontier opposite Wama Idu, and part of the boundary "lane" has been developed into a motor road, thereby becoming still more permanently marked.

This is believed to be the first international boundary to be demarcated in this way, and the method has proved sufficiently successful to be applied since in other circumstances.

It was originally hoped that triangulation would be possible in the hills of Northern Jubaland; but the hills

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was clear ground ending in a low ridge for sufficient distance from the Ras to enable a satisfactory alignment to be marked out. It was then a case of plunging through the thorn bush to the top of the ridge which forms the sky-line from the coast and working along it until apparently on the alignment - a tiring game of trial and error under such conditions. A line was then cleared over the ridge, and the exact alignment obtained by theodolite and thrown forward down the far slope. A sub-ridge some distance on provided another suitable place for locating the alignment by the same method, beyond the terminal point in question. It was thus possible to cut back towards the terminal on the correct alignment, by sighting on the marks visible on the first hill.

The alignment of the boundary was maintained by theodolite. When it was necessary to pick up from a back bearing, the instrument was swung 180° , never transmitted, to avoid errors due to collimation. The line was measured throughout, the British Section, with steel tapes, the Italian Section tachometers; and this provided a strong local control for the traverse, which covered a strip of country extending 4 kilometres each side of the boundary, with considerable extensions in certain areas. The two most important extensions were in the Lek Dere basin and the sama Idu - Birka^o zone. The former was virtually unknown and the latter, though known, was only very indifferently mapped. The British Section throughout employed the compass "bound traverse" method which is so largely used in the British possessions in West Africa, the distances being obtained by pedometer later or by pacing checked by time.

Each section of the Commission assumed complete responsibility for demarcation and survey for definite portions of the boundary; the total length of which was 681 kilometres.

The British Section used an 8-inch transit theodolite

for its astronomical work. Time observations were made by the method of star altitudes on the prime vertical; latitude was obtained by the circum-meridian method; and azimuth by star altitudes on the prime vertical. In each case great care was taken to select stars in pairs at the same altitude on opposite sides of the zenith. To reduce further the effects of refraction, time and latitude stars were chosen at altitudes round about 60°, and even as high as 85°. In azimuth work, a defect in our theodolite forced us to observe stars lower than 25°, preferably between 18° and 22°.

Our equipment included a wireless receiving set which was designed and made up at very short notice. By this means we were able to receive the rhythmic time signals of Paris Observatory transmitted on long wave-lengths by Bordeaux (LY). All the more powerful European, African and Asiatic stations could be got, but Bordeaux was the most convenient. An American station, probably Annapolis, was heard from time to time, but only faintly.

The Italian Section used entirely different methods and obtained standard meridian time from the signals transmitted from Mogadiscio. The agreement between the fixations obtained by the two sections of the Commission is consequently of all the greater interest, particularly as regards longitude. There were 11 main astronomical stations, 7 of which were fixed by the two sections in co-operation. The greatest difference between the British and Italian longitude values was 211 feet, the least 5 feet, and the average 54 ft.

This boundary passed through a country that contains a remarkable variety of birds and other game, which added no little interest to our life and afforded a good range of diet.

It would be pleasant to think that all future boundary commissions would work in an atmosphere of good-fellowship/

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END

fellowship as complete as ours was. That element of international suspicion or jealousy which has so frequently marred similar operations was entirely absent, and several enduring Anglo-Italian friendships have resulted.

1929

Kenya

No. 15576

SUBJECT C0533/386

1. Closer Settlement Scheme
2. Land Grants for retiring officers

Previous

15013/28

15198/28

Subsequent

16114/30

See 15834/29 (Amendment)

See file B (Amendment for grants)