

15

KENYA  
71815

17815  
Recd: 11-MAR-21

FOREIGN

1921

16TH MARCH

ITALY

OUTSTANDING QUESTIONS

Trs copies of despps to Rome and Cairo respecting Conventions regarding Jubaland and Tripoli Boundaries and Egyptian Mixed COURTS.

Previous Paper.

10759

Si. Sr. Read.

You might have seen  
my minute on 9087 & diff. let. on  
10759 that we had heard  
the Govt. that Jubaland was  
back on the waiting list

Nothing further necessary I think  
? Put by W.C.S.

11 3 21

at once  
to J.R.  
11/3/21

W.C.S.

Next subsequent Paper.

10766

that reference to the ~~same~~ intention of the Italian Government to the Egyptian Mixed Courts Convention reported in Sir G. Buchanan's telegram No. 46 of the 12th ultimo, a secretary of the Italian Embassy in London advised of Mr. Lindsay on the 3rd instant whether His Majesty's Government were not prepared to sign what is described as the Colonial Conventions relating to the boundaries of Jubaland and of Tripoli.

2. Mr. Lindsay asked by way of reply whether the Italian Government were ready to sign the Egyptian Mixed Courts Convention and was informed that the Italian Embassy only knew that they were shortly to receive instructions on this subject. It was pointed out by Mr. Lindsay that the Egyptian Government had been on the eve of sending representatives to Rome with a view to elucidating the technical difficulties which might be causing the Italian Government to hesitate before signing this Convention, when the Italian Government intimated their concurrence in its terms and informed His Majesty's Ambassador at Rome that the necessity for the despatch of Egyptian experts to Rome no longer existed. Any further discussions on the subject would in the circumstances be useless until instructions were received by the Italian Embassy.

3. As Your Lordship is aware, the Egyptian Mixed Courts Convention and the frontiers of Jubaland and Tripoli are only three of the several questions, a simultaneous solution of which is an ~~aim~~ aim to secure from the Italian Government. It has  
always,

Ed. Maxwell  
Viscount Alcock, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,  
1914

It has been understood that the opinion is that the  
policy which claims under the fact of ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~war~~  
is only to be operative as part of a general settlement of the  
outstanding questions in regard to Greece and Turkey.  
Therefore, the prospects of such a general settlement have  
been more apparent in the light of the outcome of the present  
Inter-Allied Conference or otherwise, I propose to adopt a  
waiting attitude.

I am, with great warmth and regard,

My dear,

Your most obedient,

Herbert Hoover,

(For the Secretary of State).

(Signed) LANSELOT MERRITT

which the claims under the Post of London shall only become operative as part of a general settlement of outstanding questions in regard to Greece and Turkey. Until, therefore, the prospects of such a general settlement have become more apparent in the light of the outcome of the present Inter-Allied Conference or otherwise, I propose to adopt a waiting attitude.

I am, with great truth and respect,

Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient,

Humble Servant,

(For the Secretary of State).

(Signed) LAMBART OF LEIGHTON

1921  
11819  
REC'D  
11 FEB 21

A 1368/464/1

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

THE Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his  
compliments to *The Under-Secretary of State  
Colonial Office* and by direction of the Secretary of State  
transmits herewith copy *cc* of the under-mentioned paper

Foreign Office  
10<sup>th</sup> March 1921

Reference to previous correspondence  
Foreign Office Letter A 843/464/1  
of 11<sup>th</sup> February

Description of Enclosure

Name and Rank

Subject

<p><i>From</i> Major Roddy (with photo) Despatch No 1 of 21st June 21</p>	<p><i>Political situation in Abyssinia</i></p>
---	--

Similar letter sent to War Office

A-10000  
10000

January 21st. 1921.

My Lord:-

I have the honour to inform Your Lordship that the political situation in this country has been exceptionally quiet during the last month. Since the retirement of His Highness once again to the Danakil country general interest in the affairs of the north has diminished.

Ras Seyoum has asked for the instructions and wishes of the Central Government and has been told that as a loyal subject he must act as his loyalty prompts him. This is obviously a hint that he should come to the capital but the Central Government are disinclined, for fear of a refusal, to give him definite orders to do so.

General interest is now centred on the preparations for the feast of Pasker, fixed for about the 28th. of this month. It is proposed to hold a religious festival on a large scale in memory of King Menelik. A large number of priests from all parts of the country have been ordered to come into the capital to assist, but Governors of Provinces are not to come in and have been ordered to arrange local celebrations.

As is usual in this country when a feast approaches wild and speculative rumours of political intrigues and upheavals

His Right Honourable,

General Curzon of Kedleston, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.I.E.

cc.

cc.

cc.

His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State

for Foreign Affairs.

My French colleagues, Mr. Dodds, are advised the matter  
to be met with as far as necessary, in the event of local  
disturbances by French soldiers, to safeguard American  
life and property.

I am addressing copies of this despatch to  
Colonel, Montreal, Montreal, New, in red ink.

I have the honor to be,

With the highest respect,

Yours,

Your Englishman's most obedient

humble servant,

Signed J.H. Dodds.

0  
0  
0



In any further communication  
the subject please quote

No. *41372/1372/1*

address—  
and to give, given by name.

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

C O  
13375  
REC<sup>d</sup>  
REC 19 MAR 21

-177

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

Foreign Office,

*17 March, 1921.*

*Reference to previous correspondence.*

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.

Subject

*From Royal Border Commission on  
(Oceania) - Survey of Progress  
Report to 24  
of 26 February 1921*

*Secretary*



13375

REC<sup>d</sup>  
RECEIVED LEGATION,

ADIS ABABA.

January 21st, 1921.

375/1375/11.

25.

My Lord:-

I have the honour to transmit herewith for Your Lordship's information a memorandum on the coinage of this country prepared by the Governor of the Bank of Abyssinia.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

(Signed) J. D. Dodds.

The Right Honourable,

The Earl Curzon of Kedleston, G.C.B., G.C.I.H., G.C.S.P.,  
etc., etc., etc.,

His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State

for Foreign Affairs,

Foreign Office,

London.

Wolfe et Bernard.

1913

renseignements demandés par le...  
général de... de... et...  
Crédit Lyonnais, rue... de...  
Paris VII Arrt.

- 1. Le change du dollar est...  
a atteint 16.250 par livre sterling d'un côté et 4.10  
de l'autre. Le change du dollar avec le franc est  
avec le franc de 100 francs par 100 francs étant  
100 francs...  
Les pièces d'or...  
2. Le dollar est...  
3. Le franc est...  
4. Le dollar est...  
5. Le franc est...  
6. Le dollar est...  
7. Le franc est...  
8. Le dollar est...  
9. Le franc est...  
10. Le dollar est...  
11. Le franc est...  
12. Le dollar est...  
13. Le franc est...  
14. Le dollar est...  
15. Le franc est...

1/2 thaler	300,000 pièces)	
1/4 thaler	400,000 pièces)	Argent.
1/6 thaler	500,000 pièces)	
1/20 thaler	500,000 pièces)	

Les pièces de 1/6 n'ont pas été mises en circulation générale.

A la même époque ont été frappées 500,000 pièces en cuivre dont 100,000 pièces, comptés par thaler. Ces pièces ne sont plus en circulation maintenant.

En 1899, 500,000 pièces de thaler portant le lion avec la queue levée, ont été frappées à Paris, et non pas en Italie.

Le thaler de 1899 possède le même poids que celui de 1897/1898. Il est un peu moindre dans sa circonférence mais proportionnellement plus épais que l'autre.

Toutes ces pièces, en argent et en cuivre, portant sur le face l'effigie de l'Empereur Ménélik II.

Les revers des pièces en cuivre porte les mots en Abyssin: "ጊዮርጊስ ኃይለ ሥላሴ" (Giorgis Haile Selassie).

Pour les raisons politiques et surtout psychologiques, l'émission de 1899 n'a pas été favorisée par les

habitués qui continuent à préférer l'émission de 1897/98. La campagne les paysans n'acceptent ni

l'un ni l'autre, et préfère le thaler de 1898. Ils recherchent cependant les pièces de 1/20.

Les pièces de 1/20 ont été frappées

à la monnaie d'Émilie à cause des pièces de 1/2 thaler, de 1/4 thaler (prova) et de 1/20 thaler. Ces

pièces ne sont pas revendues. La frappe d'argent

des pièces de 1/6 a été suspendue pendant une courte période.

Après l'émission de thaler et les monnaies d'Émilie

Further documents  
please refer to  
845/1635/60  
Secretary of State,  
London, S.W.

15346  
REC  
30 MAY 20

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his  
compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for  
the Colonies and, in direction of the Secretary of State,  
transmits herewith copy of the accompanying paper.

Foreign Office

20 March, 1921

Reference to previous correspondence:

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.

Subject.

From Major De'edo  
Adi. Akaba, No. 2  
21 January

Recommendations as to  
proposed exploration of  
Lake Rudolf.

Similar letter sent to

410  
000 1/21

ADIS ABABA.

January 21st, 1920

Mr. M.  
OFFY.

My Lords:

I have the honour to acknowledge Major Attil's communication of August 30th. last, enclosed in Your Lordship's despatch No. 184 (ADISE/5123/20) of September 8th. 1920.

With regard to the attitude which the Abyssinian Government are likely to take towards the project, I fear that the inherent suspicion felt by all Abyssinians of activity of any description on their frontiers will prove an obstacle to the proposed expedition. The opening up of a waterway leading from their country into British Territory would be regarded in the same way as a proposal to build a canal -- as the first step towards invasion by this route.

It is difficult to say how far above what necessarily be expected, but it is not necessary to consider it impossible. It would be desirable to diminish any objection to the request made to expedite, that part of the project which is in British Territory, including all sections of the river and. As Major Attil points out, the examination of the whole of Lake Rudolf has its advantages, from an administrative point of view, to the Governments of Kenya Colony and

Uganda

The Right Honourable,  
The Earl Curzon of Kedleston, K.G.

Spain, and judging by our experience with the Lake  
Tana survey, it would be far easier to begin by asking  
the Italian Government for permission to explore Lake Anakof  
in Abyssinia, and to follow this up, if it were found  
necessary, with a further demand to survey the waters  
of the Omo.

There are two reasons, however, which, in my  
opinion, make it premature even to attempt to obtain  
permission for a survey of these waters.

In the first place, the re-delimitation of the  
western and south western frontiers of Abyssinia  
has been proposed to the Abyssinian Government, and it  
may be said that it is more or less under consideration.  
It would seem, therefore, that any enterprise connected  
with the opening up or even survey of Abyssinian territory  
in these regions should be postponed until the frontier  
has been finally and amicably agreed upon and defined.  
The entry of a mission such as that proposed by Major  
Athill; prior to actual re-delimitation, even were  
it concerned only with the geographical aspect, would  
certainly convey to the minds of the Abyssinians  
the certainty that His Majesty's Government were spring  
out the land, with a view to obtaining the best of the  
bargain.

It is therefore to suggest, therefore, that it would be  
most unwise to jeopardize any chances of arriving at a  
final re-delimitation of the frontiers by any premature  
expeditions in their vicinity.

In the second place, the Mandi provinces, which  
would be tapped by the opening up of the River Omo, has  
been reduced to such a wretched state, as Major Athill

himself

himself states, that the flow of trade down the Omo into British territory, for the present at any rate, would be almost negligible. It is to be hoped that with the arrival of Major Huxley and Major Hawkins, this state of sterility in the Magi province will be improved, but for the moment I feel sure that all Major Hawkins' activities must be centered on helping the Governor of Magi to get his neglected province into order and to keep the peace on his frontiers. Were it proposed that Major Hawkins, even after two years, should engage himself in a survey of a river which flows from the province in which he is Consul into British territory, public opinion in Abyssinia would be up in arms at once, and the retention of a Consul at Magi might even become difficult. The two British Consuls in Southern and South Western Abyssinia remain only under sufferance of the local inhabitants, who openly and consistently say that they are there merely "to dig out the land"; were one of them to become a member of a mission which had as its object the exploration of an Abyssinian river, the difficulty of his position would certainly not be diminished.

In conclusion therefore, much as I appreciate the geographical value of the survey, (for I consider the commercial aspect as purely problematical), I submit that the work of the expedition should be confined to the nature of Lower Nubia, and that the survey of the river Omo should not be contemplated at present; that the whole expedition should be kept in abeyance until the re-organization of the Empire of Abyssinia, Kenya Colony and the Sudan is finally settled; and that Major Hawkins, in view of his present position as Consul at Magi, and

having