

1922

KENYA

CO
43863Rec
Regt 2 SEP 22FROM
FOREIGNDATE
31ST AUGUST 1922

FOR CIRCULATION :-

SUBJECT

JUBALAND.

MISSION TO ITALY

Mr.
Mr.
Mr.
Mr. Grindle //
Sir H. Lambert
Sir H. Read
Sir J. Masterman Smith
Mr. Wood
Mr. Chircop

Encloses copy of memo. received from Rome as to conversation with Signor Baccari from which it will be seen he now adopts theory area to be ceded has been purposely filled with difficult natives. Requests suitable memo. in order to be in a position to reply. Requests return of map.

Previous Paper

MINUTES

Sir G. Grindle.

See also 44437, 42538, and 43522.

I had a long talk about this with Colonel Salkeld yesterday afternoon. It is no use denying that the position is most unsatisfactory. The move to send back the "undesirables" has failed, and in view of the attitude taken up by the Italian Government it seems to me quite clear that we shall have to allow the Somalis who have been allowed to encroach at Wajir and the Lorian, to remain where they are. The Cattlemen have, I understand, been moved back, but the Camelmen must be allowed to stop. I don't wish to use hard words, but I do not think that the Kenya Government have been sufficiently frank with us, and it seems to me that the Italian Government have some grounds for their complaints that we are attempting to thrust "undesirables" on them. The Government will no doubt say that they would have attempted to move

Subsequent Paper

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extracting ourselves from our

present position is so delicate, that I would prefer that the question should wait for Mr. Bottomley's return if possible. I think that it will be sufficient to send an interim reply to Mr. Seymour telling him that despatches from the Governor have now been received and that we will shortly furnish the Foreign Office with a memorandum on the subject.

If I see Mr. Seymour I might give him some hint privately of what the position would really seem to be.

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Mrs. Wood 6 x 22
be most unfortunate
business. You may like
to speak to Mr. Sartorius
about it.

Luckily the negotiations
with the stations are
now ended. When they
are re-opened we shall be
able to give you way gracefully
about the location of the
stations.

But we ought to delay the

resulting movement of
undesirables into the area
which is to be handed over

to the Indians. Suggest

or propose to the Govt.

that no tribal should be

allowed to move into the

territory from the

Villages or the Mohamed

Zubair council people

from Wajir to see para

3 of 435862 without

difference to the V.G.O.?

11.2.4. 194

194.22

No longer

The Department to

spare after further discussion

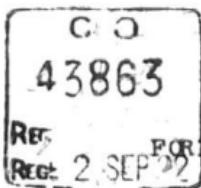
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left off by 22.10.4

the last & complete

only place left



FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

31st August, 1922.

Dear Batterbee,

We have received privately from our Chargé d'Affaires at Rome the enclosed memorandum recording a conversation which he has had with Bancari.

You will notice that Bancari has now adopted the theory that we have purposely filled with difficult natives the area which we propose to cede to the Italians. It seems desirable that the Embassy should be in a position to deny this, and we should be grateful if you could let us have a suitable memorandum on which they could base themselves if this accusation comes up in any future conversations.

Could you let me have back the enclosed map when you have done with it?

Yours sincerely,

M. Leyland

F. Batterbee Esq., C.M.G., O.V.O.,
Colonial Office.

Copy.

PA 435/148/60).

MEMORANDUM

The Director General of the Ministry of the Colonies in the course of conversation this morning mentioned to me his deep disappointment at the failure of the recent Anglo-Italian conversations in London, and went over the whole ground of the Jubaland negotiations. He expressed the opinion that Italy had been unfairly treated in the following matter. When it was decided, as the result of the Milner-Sicaloja negotiations in March 1920 that Italy was to secure the areas marked A and B in the enclosed map, the local British Authorities moved certain peaceful and harmless tribes from the area marked A into that marked C and transferred other turbulent and war-like tribes from C to A. The latter had protested to the Italian authorities, stating that it was due to them that this transfer had been effected and that they would fight to the last man in order to go back to C. It was now proposed that Italy should be responsible for these people not doing so, and moreover Baccari considered it most unfair that they should be responsible for a situation which had not been created by them, but at their expense.

I stated at once that, while I knew nothing about the matter, I could not believe that the British colonial authorities had deliberately moved tribes with a view to embarrassing the Italians. Commendatore Baccari stated that his Ministry had letters from native chiefs in the districts concerned, which corroborated his statements; he went on to say that at one time the Italians had asked for the area marked C on the enclosed map, but this had been categorically refused them. It was now therefore suggested

that they should be given the area marked C which would place all the tribes concerned in Italian possession and thus give them the complete responsibility for the tribes on both sides of the line between C and A. I replied that, while I had only just returned from leave of absence and was not sufficiently acquainted with the question, I understood that there were grave objections to the area marked C being ceded to Italy and that I felt that there was little hope of His Majesty's Government modifying their views in this respect. At any rate it was a question to be taken up when the negotiations were resumed in London.

Commendatore Bacardi then referred to the Cyrenaican frontier modifications and reiterated the arguments adduced in the Italian Ambassador's Note of July 7th. Commendatore Bacardi was not sure whether the Italian Government would negotiate with the Egyptian Government, as they feared that the latter might ask for serious concessions in return. I pointed out that, had the Italian Government accepted what was offered them two years ago in a friendly spirit, this situation would not have arisen. He was compelled to agree and said that he had only told me all this to keep me "au courant" as to what had passed and as to what the views of the Italian authorities on the subject were.

(Intd.) H.W.K.

British Embassy,
Rome, 25th August, 1922.

(A. 5-428/148/60)

MEMORANDUM

The Director General of the Ministry of the Colonies in the course of conversation this morning mentioned to me his deep disappointment at the failure of the recent Anglo-Italian conversations in London, and went over the whole ground of the Jubaland negotiations. He expressed the opinion that Italy had been unfairly treated in the following matter. When it was decided, as the result of the Milner-Scalzo negotiations in March 1920 that Italy was to secure the areas marked A and B in the enclosed map, the local British Authorities drove certain peaceful and harmless tribes from the area marked A into that marked C and transferred other semi-harmless and war-like tribes from C to A. The latter had protested to the Italian authorities, stating that it was due to them that this transfer had been effected, and that they would fight to the last man in order to go back to C. It was now proposed that Italy should be responsible for those people not doing so, and Comandatore Buccari considered it most unfair that they should be responsible for a situation which had not been created by them, but at their expense.

I stated at once that, while I knew nothing about the matter, I could not believe that the British colonial authorities had deliberately moved tribes with a view to embarrassing the Italians. Comandatore Buccari stated that his Ministry had letters from native chiefs in the districts concerned, which corroborated his statements. He went on to say that at one time the Italians had asked for the area marked D on the enclosed map, but this had been categorically refused them. It was now therefore suggested that they should be given the area

area marked C which would place all the tribes numbered in Italian possession and thus give them the complete responsibility for the tribes on both sides of the line between C and A. I replied that, while I had only just returned from leave of absence and was not sufficiently acquainted with the question, I understood that there were grave objections to the area marked C being ceded to Italy and that I felt that there was little hope of His Majesty's Government modifying their views in this respect. At any rate it was a question to be taken up when the negotiations were resumed in London.

Commendatore Baccari then referred to the Cyrenaican frontier modifications and reiterated the arguments adduced in the Italian Ambassador's Note of July 7th. Commendatore Baccari was not sure whether the Italian Government would negotiate with the Egyptian Government, as they feared that the latter might ask for serious concessions in return.

I pointed out that, had the Italian Government accepted what we offered them two years ago more promptly, this situation would not have arisen. He was compelled to agree and said that he had only told me all this to keep me "in ignorant" as to what had passed and as to what the views of the Italian authorities on the subject were.

(Intd) H.W.K.

BRITISH IMPERIAL,
ROME,
25th August, 1922.

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Downing Street.

19 October 1922

Sir,

With reference to Sir E.

DRAFT.

Northeys despatch No. 1083 of the 8th

(43522) August, and his Secret despatch of the

(43528) same date, I have, etc. to transmit to

you, for your consideration, the

enclosed copy of a Memorandum received

from H.M. Charge d'Affaires at Rome,

Mr.

Mr. Battersea 18 x 22
Mr. Bruce

Sir G. Grindall

Sir G. Wood

Sir J. Masteron Smith

Mr. Wood.

Mr. Churchill

Leave to sign

recording a conversation with Signor

Bassari on the subject of the proposed

cession of Jutland to Italy. I should

be glad to receive by an early mail

any observations that you may have to

offer on the contents of this Memo.

Should I find it necessary to ask for

your views by cable I will telegraph to

you to that effect.

2. In this connection I would

refer to my confidential despatch of the

(38265) 12th August, enclosing, among other

papers

closed in 43863

or copy to be made

record.

inclosure

papers, a copy of a letter to the Foreign

Office of the 19th July. Language similar

in tenor to that letter was held to Signor

Faccari during the recent negotiations with

Italy in this country. When the conversations

with Signor Faccari took place it was not

realised, as now appears from Sir E. Northeys

despatch, that the encroachments of some of

tribes were not of a purely temporary

character but on a considerably scale, and that

in fact they had been encroaching

for several years; and the question what should

be done in the meantime this head which

negotiations are resumed requires careful

consideration. I shall be glad to be favoured

with any observations that you may have

on this subject with regard to the

subject generally.

I have, etc.

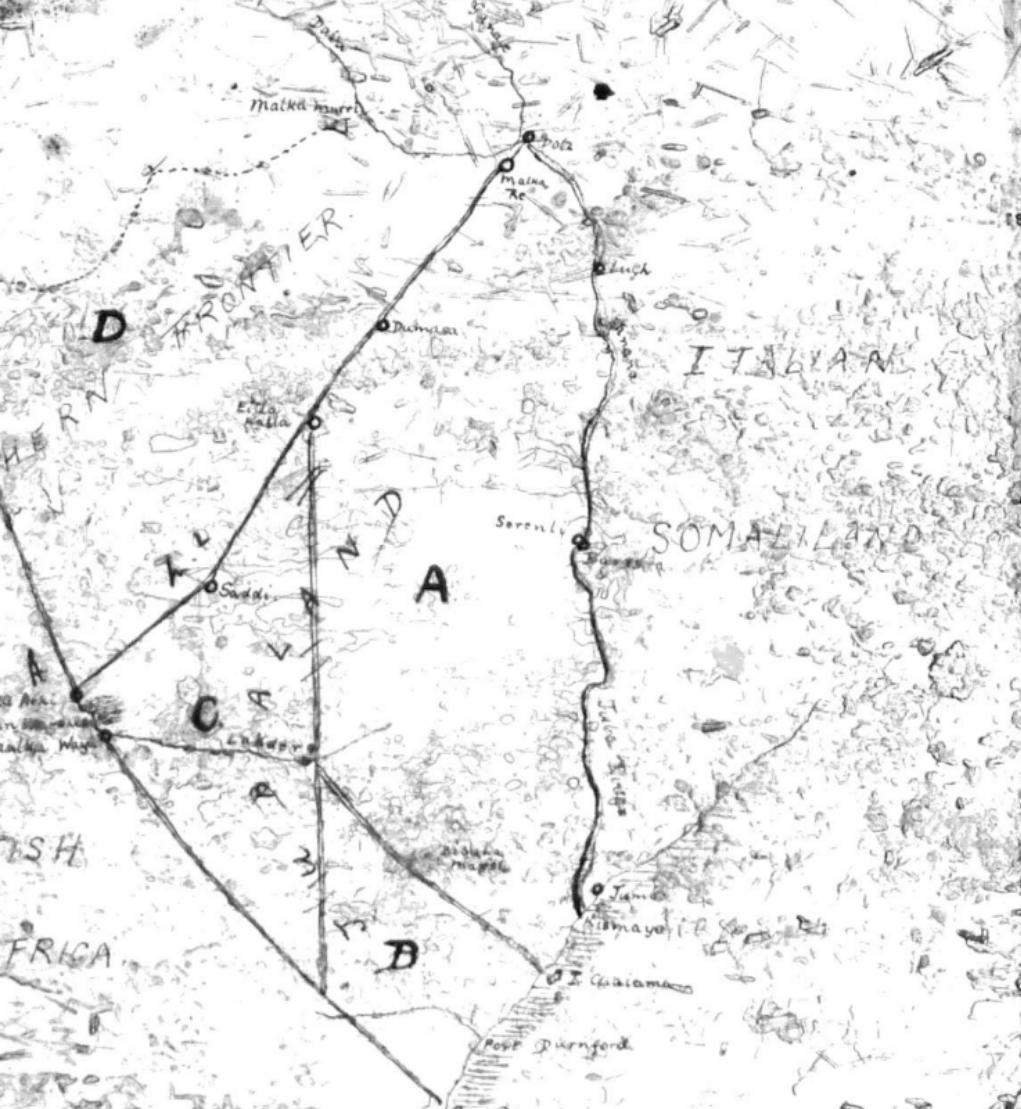
(S) Winston S. Churchill

S.G. / 43863 22 Kenya

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Provision of Jubaland

A BYSSINIA



A fitting 1919
Milner

A & B Scissoja Milner

March 1919

C Aggression and
Italians onto want

D Area refused Italy