

1925

119

E. AFRICA  
SOMALILAND

C.O.  
55782  
14 DEC 25

SECRET OFFICE. CONF  
Urgent

DATE  
11th December 1925.

RELATION: -

DEMARICATION OF FRONTIERS OF ABYSSINIA.

288

8 of 8

Fwd copy of despatch from Addis Ababa reporting that Ras Tafari has again mentioned this subject. Fwd also record of conversation between Ras Tafari and Mr Ramsay MacDonald last year. Request S. of S's obsone on reply proposed, but consider it improbable that Abyssinian Govt will give guarantee

8 of 8

8 of 8

1. Stat

Previous Paper

9.0. 1925  
6 JAN 1926  
41  
6472 Ugu  
(40112)

copy + copy to Sir  
9.0. TIME 1925  
Reminds to Sir about comm.  
For answer in form of 26 on 26/12/25  
Copy to (2005) 7/26 (3/24 on 25/12/25) J. M. L.

Subsequent Paper

1367/ab Somali  
(1923 Raid - French Demarcation)  
J. M. L.

MINUTES

Mr. B. B. B. B.  
Mr. Green  
Mr. St. S. S.

Mr. Allen & Co have collaborated

in typed minute within

Gen 7/12/25  
Kenya would have copy for the  
R. A. part of the work and would  
have long so. as I do not see  
any particular urgency, I should  
much prefer to bring Kenya into the  
by despatch.

Jan 1926 C.S. 47/12  
W. C. S. - 17.12.25  
J. M. L.  
17.12.25 P.T.O

Reply to F.O. accordingly and  
then write Kenya.

18.12.75.

J.H.G.  
abonce

now send copy FO letter and our  
reply to Uganda and Somaliland conf  
L.F.F. (Mr. Brittonley agrees)

abonce

J.M.G.

29.12.75

Remind Kenya L.F.

C.H. 14/4/76

abonce

23  
14474/74  
In September 1924, as a result of an  
interview which Ras Tafari had with Mr. Ramsay  
Macdonald the Foreign Office proposed that the  
delimitation of the Sudan-Abyssinia and the Kenya-Aby-  
ssinia boundaries should be taken up.

Correspondence with the Governments of Kenya  
and Uganda followed; and, as a result of this and  
of further correspondence with Foreign Office, the  
view arrived at was:-

A. SUDAN-ABYSSINIA. In spite of the fact that  
the Governments of Kenya and Uganda were in favour of  
the proposal, the Foreign Office, in deference to the  
views of His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa,  
considered that it was unlikely to lead to tangible  
results and that it should be dropped.

B. KENYA ABYSSINIA. In view of the lack of  
agreement in principle between the British and  
Abyssinian Governments as to where the boundary should  
be and the fact that the British are now in occupation  
of posts in what the Abyssinian Government regard  
as Abyssinian territory, the Kenya Government considered  
it undesirable, at any rate at present, to arrange  
for the delimitation of the boundary. The Foreign  
Office accordingly agreed that the matter should drop.

The Foreign Office now suggest that, as  
Ras Tafari has recurred to the question and implies  
that the next move in the matter rests with the  
British Government, he should be informed that His  
Majesty's Government are willing to co-operate in  
the delimitation of the Kenya-Abyssinia and Sudan-  
Abyssinia boundaries and also the Somaliland-  
Abyssinia boundaries provided (a) that the Abyssinian  
Commissioner will be ready as soon as the British  
Commissioner arrives and (b) that the Abyssinian

Commissioner

Commissioner has full powers to settle the boundaries without reference to Addis Ababa.

N.B. The Somaliland-Abyssinia boundary as not into some part of this correspondence. This boundary was fixed by the Jernell Road Treaty of 1897; but has never been marked out, and in 1915 the Somaliland Government were anxious for the delimitation to be carried out. In recent days, however, it has fallen into disuse and the need for this being recognized it is felt that our attitude should be such as to prevent any further delay.

58940/13  
Somaliland

70  
5865/25  
Somaliland

The first boundary line which the Foreign Office has proposed to take appears in contrast with the proposals of 1915. The first two boundaries, at the point at which it is extremely probable that the British will be able to reach them. They have also been generally accepted by the Government of Kenya being a full power to dispose of Kenya's difficulties in the case of their boundary questions of which it is probable that settlement before delimitation can be made. They feel that although the delimitation of the boundaries were proceeded with, it should be possible for the British Commissioner to persuade the Italian Commissioner to accept the Martini-Kitter-Plan, which is what the Government of Kenya want to secure.

On this last point doubt may well be felt; but, as the whole thing appears to be "eyewash" and unlikely to lead to anything practical, we can reasonably agree to what Foreign Office propose and explain the position to the three Governments, without even consulting Kenya as to their boundary.

In writing to the British Commissioner as well to make clear our attitude as to the Somaliland-Abyssinia boundary as

RECEIVED  
5 MAR 1926  
COL. OFFICE

FOREIGN OFFICE.

S. W. 1.

4th March, 1926.

Sir,

*40*

With reference to your letter No. 55782/25 of  
the 23rd December last, I am directed by Secretary  
Sir Austen Chamberlain to enquire whether any reply  
has yet been received from the Government of Kenya  
to the despatch addressed to them on the 23rd December  
last on the subject of the Abyssinia-Kenya boundary.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

*John Murray*

*unsd.*

Secretary of State,  
Colonial Office.

*Mr. Jeffries*  
*X R*

*Say - hardly time for  
reply yet but you will  
be reminded if reply is  
not received in a  
reasonable time*

*Examined  
in light  
of memo  
dated 1/10/25*

*8/3/26 atance*

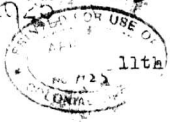
CONFIDENTIAL.

C.O.  
55782

FOREIGN OFFICE.

S.W.1. 291

11th December, 1925.



In any further communication in this office please refer to No. J 8852 and address not to be given by mail. sent to The Under Secretary of State, Foreign Office, London, S.W.1.

URGENT

Sir,

With reference to the letter from your Department of the 29th October regarding the demarcation of the frontiers of Abyssinia, I am directed by Secretary Sir Austen Chamberlain to request you to lay before Mr. Secretary Amery the accompanying copy of a despatch from His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa reporting that Ras Tafari has once more reverted verbally to this subject.

2. A record of the conversation in which this subject was discussed between Ras Tafari and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald last year is enclosed herein for convenience of reference. It was as a result of this conversation that the question of delimiting the frontiers was taken up with the Sudan Government and subsequently, through your department, with the Governments of Kenya and Uganda.

3. Subject to any observations which Mr. Amery may desire to make, Sir Austen Chamberlain proposes to inform Mr. Bentinck that, as Mr. Ramsay MacDonald stated to Ras Tafari last year, His Majesty's Government are ready to proceed with the demarcation of the undelimited parts of the Sudan-Abyssinia, Kenya-Abyssinia, and British Somaliland-Abyssinia frontiers. But before appointing a boundary.....

The Under Secretary of State,  
Colonial Office.

46478  
Ugn  
on 11/12/25  
24 Dec  
copy to Secretary

X. No. 46478/25

9p.6 75/1999.12 2/29 (2001) mcs

292

a Boundary Commissioner or incurring the expense of collecting technical staff and equipment, His Majesty's Government must receive satisfactory guarantees that:-

(a) The Abyssinian Commissioner and his staff will be ready and equipped to accompany his British colleague the moment the latter arrives; and

(b) the Abyssinian Commissioner, owing to the lack of facilities for communication in Abyssinia, will have full powers to accept, on his own responsibility and without reference to Addis Ababa, adjustments and modifications of the Treaty frontiers necessitated by tribal or geographical considerations which can only be appreciated on the spot.

4. As it is improbable that the Abyssinian Government will be prepared at this stage to give these guarantees, although they are not merely reasonable but essential conditions in the light of past experience, it is unlikely that an early delimitation of the frontiers will become necessary. It is proposed to leave it to Mr. Bentinck's discretion whether to make a communication in writing in the above sense without waiting for a written note from the Abyssinian Government.

I am, etc.

Sir,

Your obedient servant,  
JOHN MURRAY

*John Murray*

292

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(b) the Abyssinian Commissioner, owing to the lack of facilities for communication in Abyssinia, will have full powers to accept, on his own responsibility and without reference to Addis Ababa, adjustments and modifications of the Treaty frontiers necessitated by tribal or geographical considerations which can only be appreciated on the spot.

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I am, etc.,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,  
JOHN MURRAY

John Murray

2

*Enclosure No. 10*

Addis Ababa,

10th November, 1925.

112

Sir,

With reference to your despatch No. 231 of October 14th last, I have the honour to report that about a couple of months ago, when I was having tea with His Imperial Highness expressed the desire to arrange for the delimitation of the Anglo-Abyssinian frontiers. He had asked Mr. Giffill about this, but had never received any reply. On October 14th, when discussing the question of the desert raid, His Imperial Highness again raised the question of frontier delimitation. He had, he said, asked the latter via Mr. Kennedy McDonald when in London in 1924, and the latter had promised to examine it. He had since spoken to Mr. Giffill about the question, but he had never received any answer from His Majesty's Government. I explained him that when Major Wynne had been sent to delimit the southern frontier, the English representative, Mr. Giffill named Somers, had arrived three months late. I asked to which frontier he referred. He said to all. I observed that the work was a very large one, and would take a long time and be very expensive. I asked, if I was to urge this as an official request to my Government, but his answer was not very definite.

At a subsequent interview, he again reverted to the subject, and I suggested that he should send me an official note which I could forward to my Government. This is the....

The Rt. Hon.  
 Austen Chamberlain M.P.,  
 etc., etc., etc.



the Ras said he could not do as, having already asked His Majesty's Government to delimit the frontier, and having been told by Mr. MacDonald he would look into the matter, he was now awaiting a reply from His Majesty's Government. I expressed my willingness to forward an official reminder if he would send me something in writing which should have the authority of the Ethiopian Government. His Imperial Highness said he would consider this and the subject was dropped.

3. A few days ago Belata Heroui, who is said to enjoy the confidence of the Ras, and who is, with Dr. Martin, perhaps the only Abyssinian who knows anything about England and the English, told me how anxious he was for the best relations between England and Abyssinia. Good relations with England, he said, would be greatly to the advantage of his country. He went on to say that many people were envious of the friendly personal relations which existed between the Ras and myself. They were trying to destroy this by making mischief between us. If ever any differences should arise, he would always gladly lend his good offices, and explain my point of view to the Ras, or vice versa,

The question of the annoyance caused to us by raids over our frontiers was then raised and Belata Heroui asked why we did not arrange for frontier delimitations. He had been present when the Ras had approached Mr. MacDonald on the subject. I referred to the Schubert incident, the great expense, and finally I told him that I did not see how any Abyssinian could be found with sufficient authority to undertake such an important task. When Belata Heroui demurred to this, I instanced the comparatively simple

question...

question of the raid over the Somali-land frontier at Hengessa in 1923 which I had hoped might have been settled locally between His Majesty's Consul at Harrar and Dejazmatch Imaru, the Deputy Governor. Unfortunately Dejazmatch Imaru had not the authority to reach a settlement, and the matter had had to be referred to Addis Ababa. The only people in the country, I said, who would have the necessary authority to be able to undertake the task of frontier delimitation would be the Emperor himself together with Aitaurari Hapta Giorgis (Minister of War). Our conversation then came to an end. The possibility of the old Emperor or the Minister of War personally making this journey to the Somali border countries, with the Heir to the Throne, was obvious.

My impression is that the Emperor would like to see the frontier properly delimited, and to remove the cause of friction. He has, however, not the power to undertake the task, nor would he ever fully in the slightest degree delimit the line. His power is limited, and he has, nevertheless, seen the fact that the present regime in Abyssinia has lost the power in the country to agree to frontier delimitations acceptable to the British. And so, until delimitation has been undertaken, His Majesty's highest authorities will continue to complain, and will not cease to say that he has better well at the frontiers, otherwise he runs the risk of the worst life. He will then proceed to a grievance against the British.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,  
 (Signature)

ABYSSINIA

CONFIDENTIAL



July 16 1924

SECTION 1.

E 6165/687/11

No. 11

296

Record of Conversation between the Prime Minister and His Imperial Highness Tafari Makonnen at 9:30 A.M. on July 16, 1924, at No. 10, Downing Street.

IN addition to the Prime Minister and His Imperial Highness Tafari Makonnen, there were also present Messrs. Russell, Murray, Home and Zaphiro, the three Rases, Hailu, Seyyuu and Nado, who accompanied Ras Tafari, Elata Heroui and Gaura Silassie.

Ras Tafari opened the conversation by expressing the wish that the Abyssinian Government should obtain an outlet on the sea, and he hoped that the Prime Minister would be able to give him a definite and favourable reply.

The Prime Minister explained that he had not had an opportunity of considering this proposal before.

Ras Tafari did not press the proposal, and passed on to say that the Abyssinian Government had need of arms. They had constant trouble with Mahomedans and pagans in the country, and in the old days they used to buy rifles to protect themselves. It was now difficult for them to import arms, and he asked how, in these circumstances, they could protect their country. They had need of rifles, and, according to the treaty, they had a right to obtain them.

The Prime Minister said that, so far as the British Government itself was concerned, it had been decided that it should in no circumstances supply arms to foreign Governments. As regards the particular request of the Abyssinian Government to be allowed to purchase arms, a decision had recently been come to by His Majesty's Government to consult their allies—namely, the French and Italians—and if possible to reach an agreement with them which would allow the importation of the arms required.

Ras Tafari said that in 1899 the Abyssinian Government allowed the Sudan Government to establish a trading post on the River Baro, but there was no question of customs duties being collected. The Abyssinian Government did not wish the Sudan Government to be collecting dues which amounted to collecting taxes in Abyssinian territory, for in the various treaties with the Abyssinian Government there was nothing which gave the Sudan Government any right to collect such dues.

The Prime Minister said that this question was new to him, but he pointed out that the dues collected at Gambella were shared equally between the Sudan and the Abyssinian Governments and were collected impartially on goods crossing from the Sudan into Abyssinia and vice versa. According to his information trade was on the increase, which was the best indication that the dues imposed were not excessive, and he understood that the system worked well and very much to the advantage of the Abyssinian Government.

Ras Tafari then referred to frontier difficulties. He said that, according to the treaty with the British Government, the frontier was shown on the map by a red line, but the treaty provided that it should be delimited on the ground by a joint Anglo-Abyssinian commission and clearly marked by beacons. This had not yet been done along the whole frontier.

The Prime Minister agreed that the delimitation was desirable, and said that he would make no difficulty about it. He hoped, however, that when the British members of the commission arrived at the frontier the Abyssinian members would be there to meet them and would not fail to turn up as had happened on previous occasions. He also hoped that the Abyssinian commissioners would have authority to settle questions relating to the boundary on the spot.

Ras Tafari replied that minor questions could be settled on the spot, but that bigger issues would have to be referred to the Central Government at Addis Ababa. He then referred to Lake Tsana, and said that the reason for which the Abyssinian Government had failed to come to an agreement about the use of the lake was not a spirit of unfriendliness towards the British Government, but simply that public opinion was opposed to the construction of the dam and believed that it would not be in the interest of Abyssinia. The Abyssinian Government had to consider public opinion. In

6

the first British proposal it was said that certain churches on islands in the lake might be submerged, in which case compensation would be paid. Ras Tafari understood that the British Government were now prepared to promise that the churches would be undamaged and that the maximum level of the lake would not exceed that now reached in the rainy season.

The Prime Minister assented.

Ras Tafari then said that what was in their mind was that the Abyssinian Government itself should form an Abyssinian company which would construct the dam and would use the water for Abyssinian requirements, and any surplus would be sold by them to the Sudan Government.

The Prime Minister said that the British Government had had plenty of expensive experience of mistakes made in big engineering works and he had no desire that the Abyssinian Government should share such an unfortunate experience. He was not prepared to enter into any arrangement unless he was satisfied that the works had been properly designed and were going to be properly built, and he could not advise the Sudan Government to spend the large sums of money which would be necessary for the canalisation and preparation of the land until he had those assurances. He suggested that the Abyssinian Government should obtain the services of some thoroughly competent engineer, and he made the proposal that they should invite the Government of the United States to nominate such an engineer to report to them fully on the Teana scheme.

Ras Tafari in reply said that of course the Abyssinian Government could employ a competent engineer from America or from some other country, but that it was for them to select him, and that their whole idea was that they themselves were going to carry out the work and be entirely responsible for it.

The Prime Minister, in conclusion, said that rumours had reached him that the Abyssinian Government believed that the British desire to build a reservoir masked a wish to interfere with the independence of Abyssinia. The exact opposite was the case. Once the dam was in existence it would be an essential British interest to see that no foreign Power interfered with the independence of Abyssinia. He was glad to have had this opportunity of hearing the Abyssinian views, but he would ask them now to put them in writing so that they should remain on record in the Foreign Office archives and should be available for consideration, as the British Government would have counter-proposals to make.

5782/25

To 55782/1025

297

Reading 2/12/5  
B. J. Haring

- B. J. Haring
- Strashey
- Shuckburgh
- Grimble
- Davis
- Wilson
- Dembyshire
- of Chrennon
- Amery

*Amery*  
 4582/1025  
 26  
 to  
 4582/1025

*Ind J*  
 (Confidential)  
 Li

23<sup>rd</sup> Dec 1925

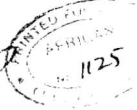
With reference to my <sup>Confidential</sup> ~~conf: Dep.~~ <sup>deputy</sup>  
 No 2 of 28<sup>th</sup> October & previous  
 correspondence  
 corresp. regarding the 1008025

delimitation of the frontiers of  
 Abyssinia, & have <sup>the honour</sup> ~~sent~~ <sup>transmitted</sup> to

to form a copy of a further  
 letter from the <sup>Foreign</sup> ~~Foreign~~ <sup>Office</sup> ~~Office~~ forwarding  
 a despatch from H. H. Kinnaird at  
 Addis Ababa  
 Addis Ababa which reports that  
 RAS TAFFARI <sup>received</sup>  
 Ras Tafari has again ~~urged~~  
 to his question

I have had no difficulty  
 in concurring in the action  
 which the <sup>Secretary of</sup> ~~Foreign~~ <sup>State</sup> ~~Office~~ <sup>for</sup> ~~Foreign~~ <sup>Affairs</sup>  
 proposes  
 refers to Tafari in his matter

No far as the <sup>Abyssinian</sup> ~~Abyssinian~~ <sup>Government</sup>  
 Sudan  
 Sudan & Abyssinia - Vampeland



**DRAFT**

inga Confidential  
 J. S. Egiff

Copy (with encl.) To: - 23 DEC 1925

see

all ends

No 46476/25  
 No 55782/25

Union Traders - G. G. 75/1929. 12. 2/24. (2003) MGS

progress are concerned  
 in the case of the Administration  
 (frankly) have  
 hours / I feel that  
 sense the terms of the  
 Acting Gov's Decree of 10th July 1951  
 and the terms of the  
 subsequent correspondence precluded  
 us from concurring before  
 I had ascertained your Government's  
 views.  
 I am with regard to  
 the letter from the <sup>secretary of</sup> office  
 that the <sup>state</sup> <sup>for</sup> <sup>affairs</sup>  
 does not anticipate  
 that the action which he  
 proposes to <sup>with</sup> <sup>regard</sup>  
 is <sup>at</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>idea</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>idea</sup>  
 to <sup>with</sup> <sup>in</sup> <sup>fact</sup>

35/72/25  
 Kenya

# No. 35/72/25

- E. ...
- Strachey
- J. Shackleton
- G. Grenville
- C. Davis
- S. Wilson
- Ormsby-Gore
- Earl of Clarendon
- A. Amery

DRAFT.

least the Administration  
 to undertake an early  
 deliberation of the <sup>proposed</sup> <sup>to</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>Administration</sup>  
 as that <sup>will</sup> <sup>be</sup>  
 likely to give the <sup>guarantees</sup>  
 for which it is <sup>proposed</sup>  
 to ask. Even if the  
 did so, it is <sup>tempted</sup>  
 that the <sup>proposed</sup> <sup>condition</sup>  
 that the <sup>Administration</sup>  
 Commissioner <sup>Chapman</sup> <sup>could</sup> <sup>have</sup> <sup>felt</sup>  
 power to accept on <sup>his</sup>  
 own responsibility and <sup>without</sup>

reference to Adis Ababa

adjustments and modifications

of the Treaty Articles

necessitated by tribal or

geographical considerations

which can only be appreciated

on the spot" ~~was~~ would

safeguard the position of

the Kaura <sup>Government</sup> ~~Government~~ in connection

with the Abyssinia - Kaura

main frontier. The difficulties of

the Kaura <sup>frontier</sup> ~~frontier~~ is in

view that the <sup>line</sup> ~~line~~ which

it <sup>is</sup> ~~is~~ <sup>is</sup> ~~is~~ necessary for

administrative reasons does

not correspond with that

officially accepted by me

4

E. J. Harding

Strachey.

J. Shuckburgh.

G. Grindle.

C. Duns.

S. Wilson.

Ormsby-Gore.

Clarendon.

Amery.

DRAFT.

Aboriginal <sup>Government</sup> ~~Government~~ and Air

it is thought would be

met by the proposed

proviso <sup>proviso</sup> ~~proviso~~ which places

tribal and geographical

consideration in the

forefront <sup>forefront</sup> ~~forefront~~ and lays down

that the frontier is to be

decided on the spot in

the light of them.

I shall be glad if

you will consider the

matter in the light of

the above remarks and

inform me <sup>your</sup> ~~me~~ <sup>me</sup> ~~me~~ <sup>me</sup> ~~me~~

3

5



Part would see objection  
in the Minister at Addis

above  
Abela being involved,  
as he is the one for 2.2.15

reference to the

position. Kenya boundary  
is concerned. It will be

course to see that

if active steps for the

delimitation of the frontier

could be taken it is not possible

that the Govt of Kenya would

be asked to bear the

Expenditure involved on the

British side.

if any etc  
3

(Signed) L. S. AMERY

(N.B. I imagine that  
we shall try to get the  
to take it, though  
might not succeed

No objection from the  
Gen

(L.S. Amery)

2/25  
55782/25  
23 Dec 1915

- Green 21/5
- J. Harding
- Strachey
- J. Shackburgh
- Grindle
- Davis
- Wilson
- Ormsby-Gore
- Clarendon
- Emery



copy to Secretary 24 MAR 1918

Alternative  
**DRAFT.**

U.S.G. 15  
2.0.

Kenya 23 Dec 1915  
55782  
Jt Secretary

55782/25

23 Dec 1915  
I am glad to acknowledge receipt  
of your urgent and confidential  
letter No. J. 3962/15 of the  
11th of December forwarding  
a copy of a despatch from the  
Minister at Addis Ababa  
regarding the demarcation  
of the frontiers  
of the frontier of Abyssinia.

I am to  
request you to inform Secretary  
of State.

Pi Ansten Chalmers  
that so far as the  
Abyssinia - Sudan  
Abyssinia - Sudan frontier

and the Abyssinia - Somaliland  
frontiers  
12. 2. 29. (2002) M43



frontier was concerned

is in agreement with

the action with D. A.

Chamberlain proposes to take

the Abyssinia - Somalia

boundary has not hitherto

been mentioned in this

correspondence, but I am to

refer in the next connection

to the letter from his

department dated the 30th

October 1919, which enclosed

copies of correspondence with the

Government of Somalia

with regard to the possibility

of delimiting it.

In the case of the

M.  
M.  
M.  
M.  
M. Strachey  
J. Shackleton  
G. Grindley  
C. Dyer  
S. Wilson  
A. Ormsby-Dere  
J. F. Clarendon  
H. Amery

DRAFT.

Boundary, however, is not

mentioned in this

correspondence, but I am to

refer in the next connection

to the letter from his

department dated the 30th

October 1919, which enclosed

Handwritten initials and date

copies of correspondence with the

Government of Somalia

with regard to the possibility

of delimiting it.

In the case of the

new proposal for the  
delimitation of the boundary  
and he has accordingly  
addressed to Mr E. <sup>Grigg</sup> ~~Grigg~~  
the details of which a  
copy is enclosed.

I am etc  
>  
>  
(Signed) W. BOTTOMLEY.

No 55782/25

4 ENO

Downing Street.

55782/26.

March, 1926.

Sir,

In reply to your letter No. J 3718/314/1 of the 4th of March I am directed by Mr. Secretary Amery to request you to inform Secretary Sir Austen Chamberlain that no reply has yet been received to the despatch which was sent to the Governor of Kenya on the 23rd of December regarding the demarcation of the frontiers of Abyssinia. If no reply is received in the near future, the Governor will be reminded.

I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

SECRETARY OF STATE.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

reference 9/13/26 4.6.  
10/13 25702  
25702  
Canned..

fs



11 March, 1926.

- Harding.
- hey.
- ackburgh.
- ulle.
- ains.
- lson.
- dy-Gore.
- arendon.

~~P2c~~ Sir,

In reply to your ltr. 4th.

RAFT.

J 3718/314/1 of the 4th. of March

S. of S.

in Office

I am etc. to request you

to inf. Secy. Sir Austen

Chamberlain that ~~it is~~

no reply has yet been received  
~~not considered that a~~

+

sufficient time has elapsed

Noted  
in accounts

~~for a reply to be expected~~

to the desk, which was

in the Sec. of Kenya on

the 11th Dec. 1961 regarding

the demarcation of the

frontiers of Abyssinia, but

that, if a reply is ~~not~~ recd.

in the near future,  
within a reasonable period,

the Government will be reminded.

I am etc.

(Signed) W. C. BOTTOMLEY.