

KENYA

6827

682-1

FOREIGN

1921

2TH FEBRUARY

and previous Paper.

15140

SOUTHERN ABBYSSINIAN BOUNDARY

Trs copy of desp. from Adis Ababa enclosing memo. by Major Hawking suggesting that such territorial compensation required by Abyssinia should be at expense of Sudan rather than Kenya. Also fwds copy of tel. to Cairo that in view of this alternative it is not improbable Adis Ababa may defer observations on C.O. letter of 25th Jan. unless otherwise instructed.

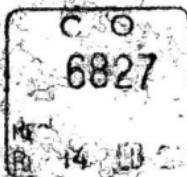
Mr. Battenley

I put up a map of Abyssinia
showing the country in Bechtler
Major Dodd has sent a copy of
~~of the new Caledon~~
his depth Narratives, and have
skipped nothing to the one except
? Wait 18

The point for Kenya is whether Major 15 " 26
Hartless' proposal might not facilitate
roads from Abyssinia, but as the area
has never been administered by the
Sudan State is probably best in this
matter? Wait at once. W.C.S. 15. 2. 24.

FOREIGN OFFICE
S.W.1.

12th February, 1921.



Sir:-

With reference to your letter No. 2831/20/21 of 26th January relative to the Southern boundary of Abyssinia, I am directed by Earl Curzon of Kedleston to transmit to you herewith copy of a despatch, No. 4 of January 6th, received from His Majesty's late Chargé d'Affaires at Addis Ababa enclosing a memorandum by His Majesty's Consul at Mafra in which the suggestion is made that in any negotiations with the Abyssinian Government such territorial compensation as they may require should be offered to them at the expense of the Sudan rather than of the Sennar Colony.

2. I am also to transmit herewith copy of a telegram asking His Majesty's High Commissioner for his observations on this proposal, and to observe that in view of the alternative scheme now submitted it is not conceivable that His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa may defer submitting his observations on the scheme outlined in your letter under reference unless he is otherwise instructed.

I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient,
humble Servant,

P. Sperling

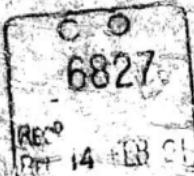
The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

RECEIVED LIBRARY

ADVISORY BOARD

January 6th, 1930.

COPY.



105

My Lord:

With reference to the proposal for a reorganization and redefinition of the southern frontier of Abyssinia, I beg the honor to submit herewith to Your Excellency information which has been written by Major General J. H. Birrell on this subject.

I am inclined to prefer Major Birrell's proposal which a solution for the redefinition of the frontier which would be the most acceptable to the Abyssinian Government.

As I have shown in my despatch Nos. 108 and 152 to you with the greatest reluctance that the Abyssinian Government accepted to recognize the frontier and to issue orders that the boundary as laid down by Birrell should be respected, thereby giving away, as they put it, much country which a large number of Abyssinians had come to regard as Abyssinian territory.

From the records of the Ministry of Justice, Georgia at the last meeting of the Government over the Magd question, reported in my despatch No. 208 of December 8th., it is obvious that he at least and probably other members of the

Government

The Right Honourable,

The Hon. Sir J. G. Lister, K.C., C.C.S., I.C.S., C.I.E.

Sir.

Sir.

Sir.

His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.

for Foreign Affairs,

overnment hope one day to recover the territory lost to
the Soudan.

I venture to think, therefore, if the Sudan authorities view the suggestion with favour that we may more likely to obtain with less difficulty a satisfactory rectification on the Iona frontier by offering compensation at the expense of the Sudan.

The Abyssinian Government agreed in principle to a re-delimitation and they continue to assert that the present frontier line is only of a temporary nature until it has been properly demarcated by both Abyssinian and British Commissioners in concert.

It is on this argument that I venture to think that we should proceed with our negotiations for a rectification. But before entering seriously into these negotiations we should be prepared with definite proposals and decide what we require and what we are prepared to concede.

I have not lost sight of the fact that His Majesty's Government are of the opinion that any cession of territory by the Abyssinian Government should be regarded as compensation to His Majesty's Government for the numerous intrusions that have been made by marauding Abyssinians into British territory.

I venture to suggest however that the adoption of this attitude in its full sense might be deferred until negotiations are well advanced and it was found necessary to do so, as I fear, were we to tell the Abyssinian Government now that we intended to regard any cession of territory as compensation, they would oppose our desire for a rectification by every means in their power.

~~I am enclosing copies of this Agreement with Major
General [redacted] of the Canadian Forces, General and
Brigadier [redacted]~~

~~Brigadier [redacted]~~

I have the honor to do
with the highest regards.

Very truly,

Yours sincerely & most obediently

~~John H. Dodds.~~

Signed.

J.H. Dodds.

BRITISH LIBERATION.

ADIS ABABA

December 3rd, 1950.

MEMORANDUM.

Possible adjustments of frontier between the Government of
The Sudan and Kenya Colony and Ethiopia.

1. SUMMARY OF THE PRESENT SITUATION.

From the north a working and apparently satisfactory boundary appears to exist from Eritrea to the junction of the Liber and Akobo rivers.

From this point southward to Lake Rudolf and thence eastward to Moyale Post British Administration does not approach nearer than 150 miles and is often at a much greater distance.

From Moyale area eastward the border is regularly patrolled and appears satisfactory.

It is highly undesirable that we should make any adjustment of frontier under which we hand over to Abyssinia tribes or clans to whom we have promised protection. It is therefore clear that, should either the Sudan or Kenya Colony wish to adjust their present administered frontiers any compensation offered should be in the area which we have never previously administered, i.e. between Akobo Post and Moyale.

2. ADJUSTMENTS REQUIRED.

* * * BY THE SUDAN.

No information is available as to whether the Sudan Government desire to adjust any part of their northern frontier with Abyssinia or the southern of the southern

or whether any other concessions are desired from the Abyssinian Government.

'B'. In Kenya Colony.

Adjustment here is clearly needed and has been the subject of much controversy and correspondence for a number of years.

An ideal, conceived by Captain Hodson, the British Consul for Southern Abyssinia, would be that the whole of the Boran Country be transferred to Kenya at the expense of considerable compensation to Abyssinia immediately west or east of Lake Andolf or both. This scheme has been submitted to the Foreign Office but no reply has yet been received.

On the other hand a workable and fairly satisfactory frontier for Kenya Colony has been worked out by Mr. Kittermaster whose unique experience in that area over a long period gives his scheme great weight. This scheme is given in detail in Colonial Office letter No. 2135/Vis/1, 22nd/1920 dated 1.VI.20 to the Foreign Office.

This idea was to compensate the Abyssinians by ceding to them a stretch of country east of Lake Andolf.

The defect of this scheme is that the country east of Lake Andolf is well known to be arid desert both by ourselves and the Abyssinians and for the most part is uninhabited.

The idea of compensating Abyssinia North West of the Lake Andolf does not seem to have been mooted.

This would only be possible should the Soudan not agree to use the country for adjustments of their own frontier or concessions further north.

No scheme has so far been properly worked out without full

Under Secretary of State
Colonial Office
1905
Report on the country available to be used as compensation,
this is contained in the following paragraph.

ADMINISTERED AYYSHIN TERRITORY.

Though the ~~unadministered~~ British Territory is large comprising a large part of the upper River and Basalt basins, the ~~non-settled~~ areas are comparatively small. They consist of:-

(A). The Dodinga plateau and part of southern Tepeca the administration of which the Sudan Government are about to undertake and which therefore need not be considered.

(B). The area commonly known as the 'Boma Plateau'. The British area of the Boma Plateau consists of about 2000 square miles, roughly 50 miles from north to south and 40 miles from east to west, said to average 5000 feet above the sea.

It is the extreme south-west corner of the great Abyssinian plateau.

From the reports of travellers it would appear to show the same characteristics as the rest of the Abyssinian plateau and to have been rich in cattle, barley, wheat and native cultivation.

For many years now this country has been ruled by ~~and administered by~~ Abyssinian Governors as part of Abyssinia and no action has been taken by the British Government.

Now however, owing to continued Abyssinian raids from this plateau to the west and south west, the British Government has taken action and, on the appointment of a British Consul at Magi, propose to compel the Abyssinians to respect the frontier line as laid down by treaty.

MAY 1920

The Abyssinian Government have expressed their willingness to consider the appointment of a joint Boundary Commission.

It is on this account that I consider that we should be ready with such proposals as the Sudan and Kenya Governments may wish to put forward, for the adjustment of their frontiers. ~~Similarly~~ ¹⁹²⁰ no such opportunity will occur again once the Boundary Commission has completed its work.

In setting any part of the Kordofan plateau in view of adjustments in favour of themselves or Kenya Colony, the Sudan lose the highest and probably the healthiest 20 square miles of their territory. On the other hand, the Kordofan plateau, from the Sudan point of view, is quite isolated by a belt of waterless desert and, beyond having certain possibilities as a health resort in the far future, is of no immediate value to them.

It must however be remembered that it is desirable that the Sudan Government must at some future time establish a frontier post in this area, and we believe for it on the plateau together with wells, grazing grounds and a cultivatable area must be reserved.

Should we fail to do this we should again find ourselves in the impossible position in which we are at present — being almost our slaves on the edge of the Abyssinian highlands — with insufficient water, and cultivatable land on which to maintain even a garrison.

Even by retaining a considerable and valuable area we should still have a large area for possible hydromining for which it should be possible to really valuable concessions elsewhere with an apparent loss to ourselves.

in 750A.203.

THE BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Higher telegram to Lord Milner (Cairo.)

Foreign Office, February 11th 1921. 3.45 p.m.

May, 1930. (11.)

Miss Alaska despatch No. 4 (of January 21st.)
adjustment of Abyssinian frontier.)

Please furnish your observations as soon as possible on Hastings' proposals.