1928

Kenya

CO 533/374

No. 15018

Part 1

SUBJECT

Work of the Anglo-Italian Jubaland Boundary Commission

Previous
X 1000 11/24

Subsequent
135 3/29 K
See X 1501/28 (Customs Union - U-J-T)
X 15134/28 (Maps relating to Jubaland)
X 15135/28 (Sudanese Personnel)
X 15401/28 (Boundaries O. in C.)

FILE C

1. Foreign Office —— 29 January 28

Concurs in proposal to intimate to the Col. King concurrence in decision which has been taken as recorded in the proceedings of the Commission. Copy of proceedings returned.

(See minute (2) : Crowe)

(See minute (3) : Crowe)

To King

To Dodd

Put by

K.T. Ashworth

9/Feb/28

1936 a

11/6/28

2 Foreign Office, 18th Jan 1928

Transmits copy despatch from H.M. Ambassador at Rome regarding concurrence in decisions reached by the Commission.

I ack. may the report of the Commission has been received from the Italian Representative

(1) Maj. L. Dodd has been communicated to DMO Gen Staff The Army Council have any observations on it (before steps are taken with a view to ratification. And promise further reply when we hear from WO

Bregardes §3. I doubt if any action is necessary beyond publication of the ratifying notes with them in the Treaty Gazette. That is a first step in looking up this matter, recirculate with queries as to a consequential question in connection with the Palestine-Syria Boundary Commission (1920/21).

2/11 attached

C.J. Crowe 28.

3 To 7.0 (No 2 and) 27 Jan 1928

War Office — 25 Jan 1928

DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE

returns copy of agreement and states Army Council had no observations to offer.

We can now reply further to the F.O. letter of the 16th January sending them a spare copy of the Agreement, and saying that the Army Council have no observations to offer, and that the Secretary of State approves the terms of the Agreement, and assumes that, provided the Foreign Office also concur, steps will now be taken for its confirmation by an exchange of notes expressed in the names of the Government of Italy and H.M.G. as proposed in the F.O. letter of 27th September (No.100 on X.10001/27).

But we have first of all to consider the reply to Sir R. Graham's enquiry in the enclosure to No.2, as to what steps are necessary in order to give legal effect to this Agreement in H.M's Dominions. I understand from Mr. Dixon that F.O. propose to reply to the similar letter addressed to them that they have no observations to offer. So far as the Secretary of State for the Colonies is concerned the only action which I can think of will be to amend the Kenya Boundaries Order-in-Council 1921, Section 2 (ii) of which includes the Juba River as part of the boundary of the Colony of Kenya.

(Copy attached)

It will be recalled (see minutes on 40561/25 Kenya) that it was realised when the Order-in-Council of 1926 was issued that a further amendment Order would be necessary when the Jubaland boundary had been settled. Presumably the preparation of an Order-in-Council must await the actual ratification of the present Agreement. I have looked through the papers about the Palestine-Syria Boundary Commission, but have not found that any other action was taken by H.M.G. in that case other than communicating a copy of the Agreement and the confirming notes to the Government of Palestine.

We might reply as regards paragraph 3 of Sir R. Graham's note of the 5th of January that on the confirmation of the Agreement steps will be taken for the necessary amendment of the Kenya Colony and Protectorate (Boundaries) Order-in-Council, 1921, and that copies of the Agreement will be a Colony and already been communicated to the Governor of Kenya in order that the latter, upon confirmation, be asked to Council if may be published in the "Official Gazette" of the Colony, and ~~that the local Government may be in a position~~ to take any administrative action necessary under Article 6 of the Agreement; and that apart from this, so far as the S. of S. is aware, no further action will be necessary by H.M.G. to give effect to the Agreement.

Perhaps it will be as well to let Mr. Dixon and ~~Mr. Beaumont~~ Sir J. Risley see before action is taken.

Recirculate to me.

Lt Col King — 2 Feb 28

Permission to read paper to R.G.S.

DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE

See also the further letter from Lt Col King asking for permission to read a paper to the R.G.S. I see no objection, but S of S will be glad to be furnished with a copy of the paper for perusal before permission is given. I will then consider whether it is necessary to consult F.O.

J.H.Miller 2-2-28 — J Reed 3-2-28

Attached. I would like a copy of C.O. reply to attached to their papers.

(See my minute on 50.647/28 Dated 5/2/28)

D. CarDixon

No doubt, except that I think that in matter of drafting the next Dis C will have to revise the Anglo-Italian Treaty Act of 1925. [illegible] not of course with regard to the immediate question of which is concerned with matters relating to the Kenya-Uganda boundary.

JSR 7/2/28

Dft corr^n

attnee RDN

7/2/28.

DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE

To King 14 FEB 1928

C/To F.O. (w/copy agreement) 2[illegible] } 14 FEB 1928

To F.O.

Capt. Clifford — 13 Feby. 28

I wdo report on work of Commission together with complete set of minutes of meetings and other relevant pp

Mr Adler

This report is extremely interesting, and should no doubt be seen by higher authority. But I do not think that any action is necessary on the particular questions it raises. If the frontier transgressions or other inquisitions of the Italian authorities become a serious

(a)

Circulated RDN

Regd 15734/28

Case comes

Separate file

(b)

Circulated RDN

Regd 15735/28.

nuisance to Kenya (as it appears they well may) we shall no doubt hear from Sir Edward Russ in the matter. I have flagged green in the annexed binder (I.) a minute by the invaluable Capt. Erskine which shows very well the state of affairs.

I think it would be as well - in case further cases should arise on this particular point - to have the set of papers headed "Transgressions of the Frontier" [illegible] the flagged memorandum) registered on a separate file (but not confused with the pp. about the Ethiopian raids!!!).

The same course might also be taken with the set of papers about the rights of the Sudanese pensioners (pp. Coptic)

The minutes of meetings of the Commission in the other binder are duplicates of what we already have. & can be kept with this paper.

To round off action up to date:

(1) Send to Gov. of Uganda No 169 on 21/2/27

Copies of No 2 enclosure No 6 on this file; also copies of No 3 the Report for his information (bearing with regard to para. 2 of No 6); that he will be informed in due course when the ~~report~~ Agreement has been confirmed; asking in the meantime for [his suggestions as] a draft of the amendment of [which] para 2 (c) of the Boundaries O.C. 1921.

(Copy answered).

(2) Copy of No 8 the Report & F.O. No 4 (enclosure) also copy of No 5 as suggested above.

(3) As the Commission has now broken up, I don't think we need formally ack. No 8; but see end of my minute of 11.12.27 on [illegible] we may be thought that some valedictory letter should be sent to C.O. (Mr King). re etc. as to [illegible] (See pp about the papers of June 1927)

Q.V. Peel
16-9-28

V.H. Miller
16/9/28

There would be precedent for such letter in the case of Iraq

Capt. Clifford told me about the car-jumping incident. I think we must do what we can to get the Trans-Jordan Frontier Police who are stationed on the Hejaz Railway out of the way. Action was expected and they would be entitled to [illegible] by a new station which was to be established by the Egyptian Govt on the Abdulla frontier, including the whole for Wamis Wadi.

I think the Governor had little to say about the tribal names on the maps (Nos 13-15) will be enough. I think Sir Herbert Samuel should have some sort of letter of appreciation if this is not discountenanced by any precedent.

X Copy & Report also No 8 to C.O. L.F. R. Vaisey
18.1.28

X Any [illegible] should be done would appear [illegible] action as proposed [illegible]
[illegible] 16.9.28

Capt Clifford — 16 Feb 28

Re report on work of Palestine Boundary Commission.

DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE

Recd after draft on 8 have gone

8M 22/2/28

To Gov No 150 (Refers 119 m x 10007/27) 24/2
w/copy 2 and enclosure
7 within
8 and Report 24/2
Memm from Commn 25.7.27 — 24 FEB 1928
Memm C.O. 9.6.27
Commissn H. 9.27

To C.O. (w/copy 8 + Report copy 10) and encl marked A — 24 FEB 1928

To W.O. (w/copy 8 + Report & encl) marked A — 27 FEB 1928

Middle East Division

Reference minutes overleaf, can you say please if, on the conclusion of the Palestine Cyprus Boundary Commission a letter of appreciation was ever sent to the Senior British Member of the Commission, or whether the point came up at all?

E. Peel
2-3-28

Mr Allen

I The flagged passage (4 0088/27) Iraq seems to afford ample precedent for a letter of appreciation to Col Kisch. I submit a draft of such a draft to W.O., after discussion with you, we agreed that W.O. should be asked to convey the expression of appreciation to Capt Clifford (there is no reason why a letter of thanks to Col Kisch direct should not be sent) The method proposed has the merit of drawing W.O. attention to Capt Clifford's notable services and has (some) the benefit of the technical wish particularly at Florence.

II As to the general — as opposed to political — report enclosed with No 7, perhaps this could again be recirculated, as it will be as well to go through it more at leisure. It will no doubt contain valuable guidance for any future Commissions.

III F.O. explained the other day that they would prefer to await the receipt of copies of the report with coloured maps before approaching the Italians as to confirmation. They

say that if they now compare the Agreement with the proposal [illegible] they will have to go through the same procedure with the coloured maps when ready. (These maps are being prepared at Florence). After speaking to Mr Wiseman I said that we had no objection to their course. But we should prefer to be sure that the new maps are not likely to be forthcoming.

R. Steel
9.3.28.

Mr Miller
9/3/28

Noted

Done
14/3/28

(The letter & Lad letter also bear on it the references & the separate registrations of particular portions of the enclosures)

R. A. Wiseman
10.3.28.

W.O. 10.3.28.

atonce

To King
To W.O. (w/copy above) } 14 MAR 1928

15 Foreign Office — 10 March 28

Two copies dealt to Mr Amb at Rome stating desirability of waiting for coloured maps.

See III of my minute of 9.3.28.

It is already noted that brought up in a month (in file 5258) the declassified version of the British Section (M.I.9) stated in their letter dated 10th March 1928 that advice has been received that the reproduction is well in hand.

I have now read through the Report of the Boundary Commission which is of much interest. I need only draw attention to

Para (1) Criticisms of the Kenya Govt
Desirability of medical staff for these expeditions
— see also p. 159.

(52) Mr Holmes' good work. We have already drawn attention to this.

(57) Delay on the part of the Italians.

(63) C.A. appear to have given satisfaction.

(64) C.O. think seems to have been merciful. Cross-admit the A.D.C. SANGURI who pushed his prospects of Labour's affinity as against new enforced labour.

(79) Mr Holmes.

Particularly to the important recommendations on page paras 150 — 158, which the Govt of Kenya must have.

Mr Watkins-Pitchford, W.O. has also seen a copy of this report. But we clearly will require further copies for Kenya. I wish should also go.

See Diary 9/4/28
& pencil
PH
9/4

[illegible] especially [illegible]
and [illegible] that the
report was so valuable as to be
worth printing in the event of the
Blyth-Tain border commission which
[illegible] being talked of internationally
Inquire up 1.14 (Tank) to hear since they
were sent duplicating the report. They
are not. Col Winterbotham had
promised to read through the report
& let me know by March 26 whether
he thinks it will be sufficiently valuable
to have it printed (& incurring that
any means of finding the money can
be found) as a special thing it could
not be printed in ordinary course of Imperial
Conference).

In any case we shall want
at least 12 [illegible] copies for
Hankey, & sending them out (confidentially) should
[illegible] special attention to §§ 150-158,
suggesting that it would be a very [illegible] thing
if Govt could arrange for a [illegible] at
the end of each year, on the special
points raised in these paras, paying
[illegible] to see such reports if it is
decided to call for them.

[illegible] until March 26, when
[illegible] Col Winterbotham again.

H Allen 15/3
8 Feb 28 draft

Spoke to Col Winterbotham (and with the
[illegible] to have her [illegible] at once.
(He had been away) Transcript 1.14 again
today. Major Cheetham promised to remind
Col Winterbotham (obviously if he had again been away)

S Peel
2/4/28

Memorandum

I am afraid
[illegible] see previous minutes I am afraid
[illegible] held up while waiting
for Col Winterbotham to produce her
views. [illegible] the views not yet
[illegible] I suggest that an official
letter as the draft herewith might be
substituted for further telephone approaches.

In the meantime, when the
draft has gone, we might send
the report up (C.I.D.) to [illegible] say, 50 copies.
I agree. It seems very doubtful on further
[illegible] consideration whether printing would be [illegible]

J Peel
12/4/28

F.E.A. might arrange for the
duplicating [illegible] Has gone D.S.O

16 Le 6 copies 21/5 20 APR 1928 17/4/28

17 War Office
Enquiries to reading of paper before
R.G.S. by Lt Col King.

I have read through this paper. I do not see anything to which exception need be taken, except that, at the end of para 2, the words "it is" repeatable that" did read rather like an aspersion on Signor de Vecchi, who took over from Signor Zoli (no doubt thoroughly justified)

I do not think we need trouble F.O. We might in separate minute 3 p.m. that there is no objection to (Lt. Col. King) reading the paper. Suggest he words I have mentioned above might be omitted (These papers are published in the Society's Journal and are quite Harmless)

Weeks
26.4.

(The paper is to be read on ...?)

It would be better that the R.G.S. as the body responsible for reading the paper should make the enquiries as to the advisability of reading it, and not the War Office.

Colonial Office
30 APR 1928

19 War Office 27th April 1928.
Trs. copy of notes on transport problems of the Commission, and stating that the Report will be of value to subsequent Boundary Commissions.

I submit a draft to the Governor of Kenya based on my minute of the 15th March. When this has come, I think this might be recirculated for enquiry of C.I.D. as the progress which has been made with the provisions of the agreements for the arrangement. (We are waiting for these before asking the Italian Government to ratify - see 18).

[signature]
10/5/28.

Draft.
11.5.28.

To Gov. Conf (2) - Reports 10 - Cons
16 MAY 28
(w/copy 9. & 25 Copies Reports)
(22 in sep. package)
also
Nos 16 & 19 (w/enclosure)

21 & 86 B.... (a copies nos 2 to 9, 16, 19, 21, 25 + copy typed) 21 MAY 1928

22 To hand to Mr Weeks, Colonial Office 29 MAY 1928

Mr Machray
Mr Fiddian (Geo)

Seen: the Chancellor
His Report will be borne in mind
in connection with
the proposed
Demarcation
Delimitation
Commission

[signature]

E.H.D.

Bt. vide Mr. Peel's memo'
on letter above No. 22.

CB. KER 11/7

Bring up (after post) on
Monday next.

Rhen
11/7/28.

B.U. vide above minute.

AWF
19.7

I may say M.I.4. today. C.S.
Winterbotham may get an opportunity
of speaking to Sir Vachelli who is over
there on a Conference. B.U. early in Aug.
if nothing else

EK

GPeel
20/7

B.U. as directed in above minute.

AWF
9.8

See new minutes
SSH 11.8

28/8

To be Col Winterbotham (80) Cons 14 Aug. 28.

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D.F. 8.9 Waiting for Col Winterbotham (80) 26 Aug
Minds copy from Vachelli's reply as to progress
of the maps.

Noted B.U. 5.9. Letter (Secs on 24)

H. C. Ashworth
24/9/28.
at once

Bill. vide note on No. 24.

6.9.28

25 To Col Winterbotham dd 27 Sept. 28.

DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE

Mr Peel

remind her of No 10.

Please

CB KER 28.9.28.

No. Consider when the Agreement
is ratified

SSH. 28/9 above

26 Col Winterbotham 28 Sept. 28

Agrees that I do be asked to remind the Italian Govt
regarding the production of coloured maps for the
Jubaland Boundary Agreement.

DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE

Now write to F.O. reference 7. saying
that as they are aware the formal
ratification of the Agreement regarding
the decision of the Commission is
awaiting the completion of the
reproduction in colour by the Italian
authorities of the map annexed to
it. I am to enquire when
made through H.M.'s Embassy at
Rome & when the map is
likely to be available

GPeel
29/9

AFH. LF.

DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE

6 OCT 1928

28 L. D. M. C. & S. (No copy sent) 18 OCT 1928

DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE

Foreign Office, 12 October 1928.

Sir,

I am directed by Secretary Sir Austen Chamberlain to transmit to you herewith, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of a despatch from His Majesty's Ambassador at Rome, enquiring whether the maps will be available.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) J. Paley

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

Lds Comrs of A. 24/10
ref d/d
J.V.M.Allen
30/10
attd

30 L. D. M. C. & S. (No copy 29) 26 NOV 1928

FOREIGN OFFICE. 24 NOVEMBER, 1928.

Transmits copy despatch from H.M. Ambassador at Rome regarding the printing of the final coloured maps.

? copy (where is one on file) to DNO & I & we might also ask Col Kirby s.o. to let us know when the maps reach him.

? remind Comptr of no 30 (Mem 2)

G Shortt

Seen. I think we might as well do this.

7.12.28

G Shortt

Seen that the Italian

have taken a year over this, & apparently strikes me as a piece of effrontery.

(My 30)

Copy to A.T.O.I. as proposed. C.P.

But instead of sending to Col Kirby until S.O. to Col Winterbotham says, ask the answer that, after examination of the G.S. G.S. ~~has no more than~~ the maps will be returned to the Florence & to Col Napolitano direct, but that we should be glad if they would let us know when this is done so that we can get in touch with progress.

G Shortt
7.12
J.V.M.Allen
Parties

Allen
16/1/29. Wint. to do

DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE

33 L. Col Winterbotham corr no. 14 DEC 1928

D.M.O. & I. (Copy sent on 31/12/28) 19/12/28

To Sec. Chief Cons. 15 DEC 1928

DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE

Capt. Clifford (D.N.O.) says 18/12/28.

M.I.4. have received 2 of the 4 maps from Florence, but they are so bad that further attempts will be necessary. Capt. Clifford will keep us informed of developments. GSD 19/12

1961 82 12 31

To any further communication on this subject, please quote
No. J 19/103/66
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.

RECEIVED
26 NOV 1928
COL. OFFICE

Foreign Office,
24th November, 1928.

Reference to previous correspondence:
Foreign Office letter no. J 2888/103/66 of 12th October, 1928

Description of Enclosure:

| Name and Date. | Subject. |
|---|---|
| H.M. Ambassador, at Rome, No. 829 of 19th Nov. | Jubaland Boundary Commission |

Similar letter sent to

14—19647 8/28 (c)

14 DEC 1928
Ans 29
28 AUG 1929
Ans 6 Dec 28
10 FEB 1930
Copies sent
Entered

No. 1

26/10/28

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* 19th November 1928.

*Reference to previous despatch.*

From Foreign Office: Despatch No. 1806 (J 6858/103/38) dated 11th October, 1928.

*Description of Enclosure.*

| Name and Date. | Subject. |
|---|---|
| Pro-Memoria from Ministry of Foreign Affairs. 16th November, 1928. | Jubaland Boundary Commission. |

Translation.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

14

No.209345/23a.

R O M E

With regard to the request made by His Britannic Majesty's Embassy relative to the coloured maps to replace the black ones - provisionally attached to the Agreement of Florence of December 17th, 1927 for the delimitation of the frontier between Trans-Juba and Kenya - the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs have the honour to state that the Royal Ministry of Colonies addressed a similar request to Lieutenant Colonel Aniello Napolitano, who was charged by the Anglo-Italian Commission to furnish the Military Geographical Institute of Florence with all the topographical details necessary for the compilation of the coloured maps.

2. The above mentioned officer, whilst assuring the Royal Ministry of Colonies that he had already, for his part, begun, and nearly finished the correction of the relative proof sheets, also stated that according to the agreements made at Florence, these sheets must be transmitted through the above mentioned Institute and prior to final printing, to the Head of the British Delegation, Colonel King, for the necessary examination by the London Geographical Section; and that only after correction by the latter had been made and communicated, can the Geographical Institute of Florence proceed with the final printing of the coloured maps.

3...

3. The above mentioned officer further stated that he undertakes to send the proof maps to Florence and also to London during the present month, or at the latest, during the first few days of December.

4. In bringing the above to the notice of His Britannic Majesty's Embassy the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs have the honour to express the hope that the examination and eventual corrections of the sheets soon to be sent to the Head of the British Delegation, will be made by the English competent authorities as soon as possible, in order to allow the Military Geographical Institute of Florence to proceed with the printing of the final coloured maps.

Rome, 16th November, 1928 - Year VII.

3. The above mentioned officer further stated, that he undertakes to send the proof maps to Florence and also to London during the present month, or at the latest, during the first few days of December.

4. In bringing the above to the notice of His Britannic Majesty's Embassy the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs have the honour to express the hope that the examination and eventual corrections of the sheets soon to be sent to the Head of the British Delegation, will be made by the English competent authorities as soon as possible, in order to allow the Military Geographical Institute of Florence to proceed with the printing of the final coloured maps.

Rome, 14th November, 1928 - Year VII.

Mr. Peel 25/5/28

Mr.

Mr.

Mr. Bottomley.

Mr. E. J. Harding.

Sir J. Shuckburgh.

Sir G. Grindle.

Sir C. Davis.

Sir S. Wilson.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore.

Lord Lovat.

Mr. Amery.

My Supplies.

**DRAFT.**

War Office

Capt. G. F. McCann

(M.I. 4.

War Office)

12

16

R/0005/127 Kenya

TODAY

28th May 1928.

Dear Captain McCann

As you are already aware, it is now decided that the work of the Colonial Boundary Commission in M.I.4, and the responsibility of writing to you in the matter will pass to us, I am concerned the Department according the decision of the Commission (reference War Office Official Letter 0165/28 M.I.4 & 25/Jan.)

(4)

was invited from Malby
with black maps. It was
understood that the maps
assomewhat possible
would be printed in colour
by the Istituto Geografico
Militare in Florence. By
arrangement with the Foreign
Office we are not taking any
steps for the ratification of the
Agreement until the coloured
maps are available, as if
so as to avoid having to ratify
the Agreement & the maps separately.
We should therefore be ~~much obliged~~
~~if you could let us know~~ very
glad to learn whether you have
any news of the coloured maps,
and if not, whether you have
any means of enquiring at
Florence as to progress
now
I am writing to M. Cambon
I understand the members of the

Mr.
Mr.
Mr.
Mr. Bodomley.
Mr. H. St Harding
Sir J. Blackburgh
Sir G. Grindle
Sir O. Davis
Sir C. Wilson
Mr. Ormsby-Gore
Lord Lovat
Mr. Amery

Commissioners are all present
to leave enjoying their
leave.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) J. Bell.

**DRAFT.**

Ref. 15019/28 Kenya.

Mr. Seel
Mr. Allen
Mr. Belmore
Mr. Bottomley
Mr. E. J. Harding
Sir J. Shuckburgh
Sir G. Grindle
Sir O. Davis
Sir S. Wilson
Mr. Ormsby-Gore
Lord Lovat
Mr. Amery

for consn.

**DRAFT.**

KENYA

Confidential (2)

Gov. Grigg

From Juba/Ind Commission 15th Feb (No.9)
To S.O. 20th April (No.16)
Fr. " 27th " (No.19)

12 copies of Report under separate cover (coming with Mr. Seel)

Downing Street,
16 May, 1928.

Sir,

With reference to my despatch No. 150 of the 4th February, I have etc., to transmit to you for your information the accompanying copies of correspondence, as noted in the margin, regarding the Report dated the 10th February, 1928, submitted by the Senior British Member of the Jubaland Boundary Commission upon the general work of the Commission.

Twenty-four copies of the report are being communicated to you under separate cover.

2. You will observe that the Army Council agree that provided that the methods of the Commission are not

not held to be of general application.

A report will be of value to [illegible] Boundary Commissions in [illegible] similar to that obtaining [illegible] Protectorate Border. If [illegible] practicable [illegible] from [illegible] other [illegible] will [illegible] [illegible] solutions [illegible] 158-159 in Part VI [illegible] would suggest [illegible] might arrange for a [illegible] report to be furnished at [illegible] intervals of not more than twelve months [illegible] the situation along the new boundary with special reference to [illegible] each [illegible] report; [illegible] I should be glad if [illegible] reports might be [illegible] for my information.

I should be glad to know what action is taken upon these new data by the Boundary Commission.

3.

not held to be of general application.

The Court will be of value to
Boundary Commissions in
subsequent
boundary similar to that obtaining
on the Rhodesian frontier. It
will no doubt also be desirable
[illegible]
[illegible]
your attention to the
the important court conditions
obtaining in paras.156-158 in Part VI
of the Report. I would suggest
that [illegible] arrange for a
brief annual report to be submitted
reporting at intervals of not more than twelve months
on the situation along the new boundary with special reference to
such
[illegible]
Report;

I should be glad if you could let me know what action is taken upon these recommendations in your communication

It might be desirable if
certain of these reports might be
published for general information.

3.

19

3. I would further also invite your attention to the recommendation in para. 144 of the Report as to the extension of the system of spelling place names in accordance with an approved ~~of~~ and system. I would also refer for your information in this connection to Article 15 of the Agreement ~~series of the reports of the Commission~~ regarding the decisions of the Commission on Geographical Names.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) L. S. AMERY

A copy of which was enclosed with my despatch No 58 of the 16th January 1928.

(6009/29)
No 19.

Tel. No.—Vic. 5400.

Any further communication on this subject should be addressed to—
The Under-Secretary of State,
The War Office,
London, S.W.1,
and the following number quoted:
0165/1811(M.I.4).

THE WAR OFFICE,
LONDON, S.W.1.
23rd April, 1928.

RECEIVED
1 MAY 1928
COL. OFFICE

Sir,

I am commanded by the Army Council to acknowledge receipt of your letter No.15018/28 dated 20th April, 1928, regarding the Report of the Jubaland Boundary Commission, and in reply to state that the technical matters therein discussed represent the considered opinion of a distinguished surveyor as to the best means of carrying out the work of that particular boundary. Provided that the methods adopted are not held to be of general application, the Report will for this reason be of value to subsequent Boundary Commissions.

2. In compliance with the request contained in paragraph 4 of your above mentioned letter, a copy of the notes on the transport problems of the Commission, compiled by Captain E.N.Erskine, M.C., is enclosed.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

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

# NOTES ON TRANSPORT

## FOR BOUNDARY OCCASIONS.

---

by Captain H.S. Erskine, R.E.

The first essential point in connection with transport is that a report on transport facilities should be called for from the country where the commission is to operate. This report should be available to the Senior Commissioner at least three months before the departure of the advance party.

The nature of the various forms of transport to be used should be communicated by the Senior Commissioner to his subordinates.

Such information will enable the members of the commission to visualise and provide for contingencies.

The Transport Officer should be an officer in the service of the country where the commission is to operate. He should be accorded for the whole period as Transport Officer and have disciplinary powers such as are granted to II Class Magistrates in Railway Construction camps.

As the transport staff is clothed in some simple uniform and disciplined, an officer from the local constabulary or military force with a knowledge of the vernacular should be selected.

On no account should the person in charge of the transport be of noncommissioned rank, as the transport staff will make this an excuse for interminable disputes.

Nor should the Transport Officer be also the Officer in Command of the Escort, although on first sight this may appear feasible.

In practice it does not work, as:

(a) The Escort Officer has other duties, such as the training of his men and inspection of the scattered escort,

(b)

(b) He is taking his orders from the O/C. of his unit, who is out of touch with the Commission.

(c) He may be a new arrival without experience of the country or language, possibly being the last joined subaltern.

(d) He is liable to be changed frequently, owing to the exigencies of the service.

The foregoing recommendations having been accepted as proved by experience, the operations in the field now come under consideration.

Working on the Transport Facility Reports received in advance, the Senior Commissioner provides for the purchase of stores as elsewhere recommended in the report, and has the stores packed in suitable cases or containers for the form of transport to be used. As the nature of the transport may change from time to time according to the terrain changes, stores should not be ordered for any one long period, but should arrive at intervals of three months suitably packed.

The advance party, preferably consisting of one officer and one or more Non-Commissioned Officers, should proceed to the port of disembarkation, and on arrival should meet the duly seconded Transport Officer who will commence duties from that moment.

The Transport Officer and the advance party, with possibly the inclusion of the Escort Officer, should deliberate, and a full report of their recommendations should be forwarded to the rest of the Commission. This will obviate many of the mistakes made by newcomers in a new country.

The

The transport facilities will usually include steamer, sailcraft, canoe, rail, motor, wagon, pack animals, and porterage, and for transhipment purposes most probably aeroplane.

Once off the main transport routes and where bases for operations will be made, motor-lorry transport should be employed even if it entails the widening of a bush track, as under present day conditions it will effect an enormous saving to the public purse.

Hence it is recommended that two light one-ton lorries with solid tyres should be brought out by the advance party and handed over to the Transport Officer on arrival. Native drivers and mechanics are available in all countries and are cheap and satisfactory, and have fewer wants and prejudices and better health than the ordinary white mechanic.

Transport should begin with these two lorries from the first day - disembarking stores and the usual inevitable running about on various occasions which is so costly.

The biggest overhead charge of any commission is the transport, and it should be handled from the outset in the most practical manner with a view to ultimate economy in public funds.

It is a fallacy to suppose that motor transport cannot function without roads. A solid-tyred light one-ton lorry of the Fiat, Ford, Morris, or Crossley type can go almost anywhere. The ruling factor which controls the speed is the nature of the country. However a motor-lorry doing five miles an hour with a ton of supplies is better than a gang of 40 native porters who will consume a ton of rations in

20 days and only make 3 miles an hour or 15 miles a day, as against the 20-40 miles by the lorry.

There is no comparison in regard to economy between mechanical and other transport, as the attached tables will show from actual experience.

Where it is really necessary to use animal or porter or canoe transport, these forms should only be used from the nearest possible motor-lorry base, and it is surprising how an ingenious transport officer will discover passable track for his wheeled transport.

The fact is worth repeating that the light motor-lorries should arrive with the advance party and be handed over immediately to the Transport Officer.

The staff of the whole formation, including cycles, porters, and servants, should be clothed in a simple suit of khaki drill, water bottle, knitted red fisherman's cap, blanket, and sandals, which are preferable to boots, except in snow.

Furthermore, the transport staff - camel drivers, mule syces, native motor-drivers, herders, porters, chain-men for survey, etc. - should be divided into squads, squad and section commanders receiving badges of rank - ordinary yellow braid chevrons serve the purpose best. They should on joining be given simple lessons in discipline - to stand to attention when spoken to, to salute, right and left turn, to fall in for pay or rations.

With a large staff of various tribes and varied duties to perform, an atmosphere of military discipline and decision will greatly facilitate the control of the personnel.

The Transport Officer then forms his first base, recruits the necessary personnel, purchases

baggage

baggage and riding animals, and awaits the arrival of the main body of the Commission. With regard to finance, the Transport Officer should be furnished with a native interpreter Clerk for keeping the pay rolls of native staff and acting as interpreter in the dialects.

He will also require a portable cash-chest and should be furnished with an imprest account and vouchers. The best form is the ordinary Army Pay Roll, and for the sake of convenience each member of the personnel and staff should carry an Army Pay Book (A.B.64), a supply of which should be sent out in advance to the Transport Officer.

A small fine should be inflicted each time a member of the staff is found without his A.B.64 - as porters and other personnel often arrive in distant camps without any method of ascertaining their last scale of pay or employment.

All personnel should wear uniform always: as it is a means of identification in native villages, prevents crime, induces respect from natives towards native ranks, and helps enormously with regard to recruiting porters, drivers, etc.

The two chief labours of the transport will be the conveyance of stores and personnel, and the establishment of advance camps and ration dumps.

A point often neglected is the ample provision of meat stock herds at the various dumps in advance.

The question of meat stock should be taken in hand early, and the question of purchase or levy discussed with the local administrative officers.

A meat ration daily will be found very necessary for efficient work and a great inducement to recruitment by the natives.

Animal transport should be divided and worked

in

in permanent squads, with the same animals, natives, and squad commanders always associated together.

As the work of the Commission is continuous, a surplus of 30% of animals should be maintained, since the continuous work soon reduces animals to a poor condition and causes sore backs.

The Transport Officer should be the sole judge of the distance to be marched each day, as the other officers, not having the transport animals in mind, are inclined to forget that the animals have to last right to the end of the work of the Commission.

Short systematic marches in the early hours of the days, not later than nine o'clock, will help to maintain the transport animals in condition. A tired animal obtains little refreshment, if only pastured in the heat of the day.

With good discipline and efficient squad Commanders, loading and unloading can greatly speeded up, and the fatiguing and useless standing about of animals is avoided. Speed and despatch in handling loads and animals should be insisted on.

The efficiency of the transport is greatly assisted if the Officer Commanding Commission detachment sees that everyone in the camp co-operates in the idea of celerity and despatch in forming or striking camp.

If the same personnel and animals of a squad are always detailed for the transport of the same loads much confusion is prevented. For instance, if the survey officer requires 10 animals for his stores and the escort officer 8 for his, the squads of transport employed should be always the same.

A central base camp should be chosen; all sick and unfit animals should be drafted there and on no account worked until quite fit and in good condition again. The working

working of animals - half-cured, or in poor condition is the worst form of economy both for the public purse and for time.

The other members of a commission are often critical of the working of the transport, as they have not the responsibility nor the point of view of the Transport Officer, who has to consider carefully future operations with the same transport; whereas the critic is only concerned with his own requirements and movements at that moment.

Native porter transport should be used as little as possible, as wheeled transport of whatever nature, proves less costly and more satisfactory in the long run.

During the Jubaland Boundary Commission camels proved satisfactory as long as they were employed in a zone where they were bred; directly they were worked outside that zone, although the grazing was good, the camel transport became less satisfactory; and finally "bash" fly reduced it to such a weak point that, had the work continued another few months, motor transport would have had to be purchased.

A stock of simple veterinary medicines should be purchased in bulk and issued in small quantities from the main base.

For water carrying purposes, the galvanised steel camel tank (tanks, camel 12½ gallon barramill), as purchased by the Colonial Office, is the best for all transport whether camels or placed in sets on motor lorries or carts.

If mule or donkey pack transport is used, the small donkey size should be used. With porter transport the donkey size "barramill" slung on a pole between two porters is useful.

Any suggestion that an international Boundary Commission should use a system of transport jointly should on no account be agreed to by the British Sections.

The following paragraphs deal with the actual transport used by the Jubaland Boundary Commission.

The

The Crown Agents in London dealt with the transport and despatch of material and stores by mail steamer to the Government Coast Agent at Mombasa, who advised the Commission of their arrival, cleared the goods through the docks and customs and made odd payments, accounting for same by duplicate vouchers. The Commission advised the Government Coast Agent in advance how the stores were to be forwarded, and after delivery by the Shipping Company, the Government Coast Agent despatched the stores to the various main bases either by railway, coastal steamer, or sailing craft. The Coast Agent also bought rations for the Commission by contract with merchants, and inspected same before despatch.

From Buiburi it was proposed that the Motor Transport of the King's African Rifles be utilised, but this was found impossible and the Motor Transport was performed by contract, very efficiently, but at excessive cost. The failure to purchase two light lorries at the outset of operations became more and more apparent as an unfortunate oversight as time went on. Hence the urgency of the advance party of a Commission to provide two light lorries from the day of landing.

At one period a fleet of Italian Fiat lorries with solid tyres was employed and proved indispensable at a time of great mortality among the transport animals.

Some 500 miles of river transport on the Juba was done with the government s.s. "Buffin Bird" before she was sold to the Italian Government.

On

On the otaer hand Arab camels were hired by contract and proved very cheap and efficient, and in the final stages of the work were employed extensively. The main transport of the Commission was by camel, either purchased or hired under contract. In every case it proved far more economical to purchase the camels than to hire them, although the life of a Government transport camel in Jubaland was found never to exceed eight months, owing to constant work and overloading.

As the work of the Commission obliged the transport to penetrate and remain in Zones which at certain times of the year are unsuitable for camels, the loss of camels from disease and "baal" fly (tabanus) was very heavy. The loss of camels from tsetse fly was negligible, as the tsetse zone was only encountered in the final stages of the work. The District Commissioner of Lugh was of great assistance in purchasing baggage camels.

As the Somali camel syces are more used to the ordinary camel mats (barios), these were used by two thirds of the transport. Arab camel saddles were only used for water carrying in barrmills, this type of saddle being better fitted for this work than the ordinary camel mats.

The Arab saddles require skilled attention, and two saddle makers were kept constantly at work making and repairing them.

The Somali syces proved cheerful, hard working, reliable, and capable of great endurance, but they required disciplining on enlistment, and strict maintenance of

of military discipline afterwards was necessary to keep those turbulent tribesmen in order.

The porter transport was recruited in Nairobi in the first instance, and, being nearly all from the well-watered parts of Central Africa, were very averse to working or remaining in the dry Kenya deserts of Somaliland.

This first batch of recruits gave a lot of trouble and constantly claimed to be repatriated. The conditions of service should be carefully explained to African porters and the engagement for a definite period be put into the form of a signed contract bearing their thumb prints as evidence of agreement. However, the good rations, the plentiful supply of meat (always acceptable to a Bantu) and strict discipline enabled the Commission to get twelve months work out of them during a trying period.

Later a batch of porters was recruited on the Tana River by voluntary enlistment at Sankuri. On the point of departure they were interviewed by a newly arrived officer of the Administration, who, instead of pointing out that they were proceeding on government work where they would be well cared for, well paid (double the Tana River rate), rationed, and provided with an escort across the Somali country, merely asked if they were willing to go. In true native fashion, holding for more pay or further inducements, they naturally said "No" (this after voluntary enlistment).

The Commission was informed by the said Administrative officer, and the escort returned, after an absence of 2 months without the porters. The District Commissioner, District

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District Commissioner District

(f) All stores and materials should be packed in boxes of uniform dimensions suitable for the transport to be used, and numbered consecutively.

(g) A supply of spare Peg Bars should be provided and issued to all personnel from date of enlistment.

Mr. Peel 1814
Mr. Allen 2/4/14

Mr.
Mr. Ellenborough
Mr. W. A. Harvey
Sir C. Pasley
Sir G. Thomas
Sir R. Williams
Mr. Ordnance Offr.
Lord Lowth
Mr. Amery

DRAFT

X 150 [illegible]

[illegible]

etc onwards to the end

of that paragraph, with the addition that that view is shared by the Foreign Office

Subject to their alteration, there is no objection to H.M. Colonial Office reading the paper as stated

W.S.

30 March 1938

M-I.4/76.

RECEIVED
20 APR 1928
C.O.O. OFFICE

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

19th April, 1928.

The Director of Military Operations and Intelligence presents his compliments to the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, and begs to forward herewith copies of a paper which Lieutenant-Colonel [illegible] proposes to read before the Royal Geographical Society on May 7th.

Major-General J.R.E.Charles believes that the Colonial Office has already dealt provisionally with this paper since the [illegible] of the 4th February and will, if necessary, be prepared for consulting the Colonial Office on this question.

If Colonel Wilson will be so good as to let him know, Major-General J.R.E.Charles will inform Lieutenant-Colonel King of the decision arrived at.

A PAPER ENTITLED

"THE COURT OF ENQUIRY

JUBALAND BOUNDARY COMMISSION"

TO BE READ AT THE MEETING OF

THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

MAY 7TH, 1928.

L.H. KING.
Lt.Col. R.E.

six o'clock and the death of a broiling day! A shrill whistle followed by the order "present arms" brings even the cook in his improvised kitchen to strict "attention" and absolute silence reigns in the camp whilst the "Jack" makes its slow descent. This little ceremony rarely failed in its observance from the first to the last day of field work in Africa.

On the 29th June, 1926, it was my lot to witness a similar ceremony at Kismayu, but at high-noon and in this case followed immediately by the ascent of the Italian national emblem, the whole being symbolical of the cession of Jubaland to Italy. I do not think our friends and late allies could grudge the feeling of deep emotion that fell upon the small band of British men who supported our High Commissioner, the late Mr. J.O.A. Hope, C.M.G., on this occasion.

For exactly a year from the date of cession, Jubaland, renamed Oltre-Giuba, existed and flourished as a separate Italian colony under the High Commissionership of H.E. Corrado Zoli. Road construction and building advanced apace, and many great improvements were worked in Kismayu. On the 29th June, 1926, the colony was absorbed by Italian Somaliland and forthwith completely lost its entity as a number of pre-existent provinces. Mr. Hope, having handed over his responsibilities to the Governor, Cav. de Vecchi, returned to England to take up a senior post in the Colonial Office. And it is regrettable that the full demarcation of the international boundary was not achieved during his term of office.

The authority for the cession of Jubaland was the Anglo-Italian Treaty of the 15th July 1924, ratified by Parliament on the 27th March, 1925. Under Article IX of this treaty there was authorised the appointment of an Anglo-Italian Commission, later known as the Jubaland Commission, with power

to

to investigate and decide certain matters specifically stated in the treaty, and also to decide generally on the manner in which the treaty should be put into force. The Jubaland Boundary Commission, on the other hand, did not receive its charter directly from the treaty, but was naturally a servant of the Jubaland Commission, owing allegiance to it in all matters regarding delimitation, survey and demarcation of the boundary. It might well be imagined that this overshadowing of the junior commission by another field commission would have led to confusion in many directions, but fortunately during the period of field activities the Senior Commissioners of both nationalities held their bases with respect to both commissions, and on occasions when a decision [illegible] , it was a nice point [illegible] to whether the responsibility [illegible] to the senior [illegible] junior commission.

With this very short introduction to the performers and their stage, I will now carry my audience back to London in the early days of 1926. As I walked up Whitehall one day on my way home from the War Office, I was overtaken by my chief, Colonel Winterbotham, who asked me if I would like the Jubaland Boundary Commission. My acceptance was not delayed many hours and there then followed a month or so before the appointment was finally approved by higher authority. A portion of this time I devoted to a very careful perusal of the treaty description of the boundary, which ran as follows :-

"From the confluence of the rivers Ganale and Daua, along the course of the Daua up-stream to the southern point of the small southerly bend of the latter river in the vicinity of Malka Ma; thence in a south-westerly direction in a straight line to the centre of the pool of Dumana; thence in a south-westerly direction in a straight

line

line towards Villa Kalla (which remains in British territory) to such meridian east of Greenwich as shall have in Italian territory the well of El Beru; thence along the same meridian southwards until it reaches the boundary between the provinces of Jubaland and Tanaland; thence along that provincial boundary to a point due north of the point on the coast due east of the southernmost of the four islets in the immediate vicinity of Ras Kiambone (Dick's Head); thence due southwards to such point on the coast. Ras Kiambone (Dick's Head) and the four islets above mentioned shall fall within the territory to be transferred to Italy.

In the event, however, of it being found by the Commission referred to in Article 12 that the well of El Beru does not contain water either sufficient or suitable for the maintenance at that point of an Italian frontier post, the line as between El Beru and Villa Kalla, shall be so drawn by the Commission as to include in Italian territory the neighbouring well of El Shama."

There were several points in this description that promised to produce difficult but interesting problems on the ground, but there was one which appeared to me to need immediate amendment. The inland terminal of the old Jubaland - Tanaland boundary was a little shaky. Measurement on the 1/ treaty map showed the pivotal point of the international boundary in this region as occurring at 0° 50' south latitude. My proposal that this latitude should in fact be adopted was accepted without demur, and subsequently this corner point was very conveniently named "Zero Cinquante".

As my knowledge of Jubaland was very s all I requested that I might proceed to Kenya forthwith with one Non-Commissioned Officer and reconnoitre. This request was accorded

and

and I sailed [illegible] in March 1926 with Sergeant Foster, R.E. Captain [illegible] Clifford, [illegible], and another Commissioned officer topographer were earmarked to follow us when required.

Arrived in Kenya, I found that Sir J.R.L. Hope, K.C.M.G., the duly accredited High Commissioner for the cession of Jubaland was on the point of proceeding to Kismayu and I arranged to accompany him, as this appeared to be the surest way of establishing contact with the Italians. Unfortunately I was somewhat in advance of useful events, as there then ensued two most unprofitable months of waiting. At long last, on June 20th, 1926, as already related, Jubaland ceased to fly the British flag. I then appreciated the situation as follows. The Italian Mission was fast approaching. Work on the boundary would undoubtedly begin in the region of El Wak as soon as the Jubaland Mission had decided which would should determine the "long meridian". Wajir would be the British advanced base in the first instance. I then made my request that my reinforcements should be made available in Kenya as soon as possible. Unfortunately the Kenya Government was not able to abide by its contract regarding the provision of personnel for the boundary commission, as originally demanded, to the extent of a Political Officer, a Doctor and a Topographer.

By good luck, however, I had on my staff as interpreter in Italian to the Senior Commissioner, Captain [illegible] Erskine, R.E., son of St. Vincent Erskine whose name some of you may remember in connection with the exploratory work of the seventies. This officer who had just severed his connection with the Kenya Government had obtained wide experience of administration in Jubaland and the N.F.D. whilst soldiering with the K.A.R. I engaged him forthwith as Political Officer to the Boundary Commission, pending confirmation from the

Colonial

colonial office and a most "Admirable Crichton" he proved to be. The artificial topographer was made good from necessity. At an early period I tried, in conjunction with my Italian colleagues, to obtain the services of a doctor of the Ultra-Juba Administration. When the news of failure arrived, much time had passed, and as the transport question had become extremely acute, I very foolishly decided to leave the extra life involved.

As soon as the Senior Commission began to function, an itinerary was arranged to Kajor via the Juba River, Sorenli and El Wak. Captain Erskine hurried ahead to Sorenli in order to assist Lieutenant-Colonel Costa over the purchase of camels, whilst Mr. Hope, Sergeant Foster and I ascended the Juba to the same place in the "Buffin Bird", a powerful little river steamer named after the mythical bird of Jubaland which is reputed to fly backwards as it dislikes to have dust in its eyes! The Italian mission followed us by land a month later and reported two amusing incidents on the way. The survey chronometer, which had been nursed with such infinite care ever since a tram conductor in Florence was requested to drive carefully because of his precious burden, was projected by an angry mule into the bush with such force that it parted company not only with the European who shared his degradation but also with the wooden case in which it was securely locked. On another occasion the intrepid Major Lamberano was requested by some villagers to destroy a lion which had worked sad havoc in the countryside. He spent a watchful night in a tree over a specially prepared bait, but to no purpose, for the lion preferred to stroll to the other side of the camp where he deliberately killed and ate his fill of a grazing camel belonging to the Commission.

The Italian Section of the Boundary Commission was now completely assembled at Sorenli and consisted of Lieutenant-Colonel Giovanni Botto in command, assisted by two Topographers,

Captains

Captains Armando Marino and Cosimo Bertacchi, and a Wireless Operator, Sergeant Major Angelo Branco. It will be noted that there was no Political Officer, no Escort Officer, and at this time no Native Followers Officer.

[illegible] now executed, it is unnecessary to give details of composition. Senior Commissioned Officer, Lieut.-Colonel L.E. King, D.S.O., M.C., Assistant Commissioner Captain E.H.G. Clifford, M.C., R.A.V. Political Officer Captain Sir. Fielding, M.C., Escort Officer Lieutenant A.B.H. Watson, M.C., Wireless Operator Mr. A. Kahn, Telegraphure Corporal A.E.H. Foster, Corporal A.T. Bigwood and Corporal J. Belcher, all of the Royal Engineers. In addition to his duties as Political Officer, Captain Perkins was responsible for all matters pertaining to transport, supply, water supply and discipline, other than military discipline.

Up-to-date, all arrangements had been made in anticipation of Lieutenant-Colonel Pattle's arrival, and it was fortunate that he was able to accept them in every detail. As soon as the transport was ready we bade adieu to our very true friend, Lieutenant-Colonel Coote, who had entertained us so kindly for many weeks, and the two Missions moved in echelon to Major Yia Ali Wak, along one of the oldest slave routes in Africa.

Two days after my arrival in Major [illegible] colleagues in sympathetic charge of [illegible] were maintaining the station and [illegible] and [illegible] the road to Nairobi. [illegible] Captain Clifford and [illegible] the road is expedite the forwarding of stores. The question of transport between Nairobi and Major had caused Captain Clifford

[illegible]

immense trouble. He was eventually compelled to make private
motor contracts at ruinous prices, as the K.A.R. transport was
more than fully occupied with the change of administration from
military [illegible]. My return to Hajer was most opportune, as I
had [illegible] been [illegible] the "[illegible]" [illegible] which now [illegible]
[illegible] with [illegible] violence and rendered the [illegible]
road [illegible] quite impossible for many [illegible].
Mr. Hope's [illegible] work with the [illegible] Commission was
concluded for the time being, and just [illegible] to [illegible] with the
returning car and this was the last sight I ever had of my very
dear friend.

Previous to Mr. Hope's departure the Jubaland
Commission had decided that the well of El [illegible], and [illegible] that
of El [illegible], should define the boundary in this region, and the
Boundary Commission decided further that the boundary should run
with the meridian [illegible] metres to the west of this well.

From personal observation of the type of country
already traversed from [illegible], combined with comparative
information supplied by Captain [illegible] regarding the various
portions of the frontier, it was apparent that the topographical
conditions were as follows. [illegible] from [illegible] to El [illegible]
[illegible] further south, then an immense plain extending to
[illegible] a ridge or two of coral outcrop near the [illegible]. The
vegetation dense [illegible] about 12 feet high from [illegible]
to [illegible] rather more [illegible] country to
[illegible] dense tropical [illegible]
[illegible] the coast. The conditions of water supply
[illegible] precarious [illegible]
[illegible]
Hajer Hor and the El [illegible] group; elsewhere surface water after
rain was all that could be expected.

In a country overgrown for the greater part with dense
bush and harbouring nomad tribes by whom trespass and pillage
were

were considered virtues, it seemed obvious that, in the interests of subsequent administration, the boundary should be demarcated quite clearly. The Italian proposal was a cutline, 20 metres broad throughout its length by a lane cut through the bush was accepted by the Italian Mission after long deliberations.

Further arguments in favour of the proposal were that such a line would be unmistakeable to the local tribes; that the bush was of a very slow-growing variety, that the lane once cut would undoubtedly be kept open by natives driving their stock between pastures; that it provided the first element of a motor road and that it marked the boundary pillars.

On first sight this seemed reasonable but [illegible] was urged with profit in the matter. Accurate [illegible] would be effected by a [illegible] of position and direction. On the other hand it was [illegible] that the bush [illegible] and [illegible] in that plague-stricken [illegible] universal thorn bush, and the [illegible] would probably consist chiefly of tracks and waterholes, could easily be used to point out the actual boundary line. Economically it [illegible] to the difficulty of rapid transport, supply [illegible] measures for the various parties in the [illegible] country, where concentration of forces [illegible] indicated.

It was therefore decided that all [illegible] control points should be fixed astronomically in connection with wireless time signals, and that the topography should be obtained normally by compass traverse supplemented when possible by the plane table or theodolite; and that a key for the topography should be obtained by running a taped traverse between main

control

control points. The resulting field sheets were to be on the
1 : 100,000 scale with a vertical interval of 20 metres and
were to cover a strip of country extending 5 kilometres on each
side of the boundary line. Both stations were to fix the main
control points, [illegible] but the topography between
El Wak and Walda was to be shared as an experiment, each
station being responsible for its own side of the boundary.
[illegible]

[illegible] Major Clifford [illegible] the Italian
Mission [illegible] to [illegible] unit, or I followed [illegible]
in company with Mr. Lane, Captain Clifford and Erskine
remained behind at Major until the supply [illegible]
completely solved. We [illegible] made the first [illegible]
fixation jointly with the British Mission and Sergeant Foster
with a self-contained unit, started cutting and beaconing the
boundary line in a southerly direction. I then proceeded to
Dumaar and fixed that point astronomically in conjunction with
my Italian colleagues returning to El Wak in time for
Christmas celebrations. Sergeant Foster's party then resumed
the direction of his work and started cutting to Mud Dumaar.

Meanwhile the Italians had fixed Dulo and Walda the
and we shortly followed suit with regard to the latter points,
the fact that there was no most southerly bend of the river
at this place did not seriously upset matters, as the
Commission quickly decided on a convenient starting point for
the boundary which would leave Walda Dulo in Italian territory.

No sooner was this last operation completed than
Lieutenant-Colonel Dodds burst the disheartening news upon me
that he was unsupported by his local Government in the
programme of work and the attitude that we had been
with so much care. He was instructed that no topographical
survey was to be made, that demarcation was to be limited to a
few primary pillars chiefly at main road crossings, that
astronomical

astronomical observation was to be limited to the fixation of these pillars that no land was to be cut along the boundary, and that all field work was to be completed by a definite and early date.

I immediately cabled home to the Colonial Office, requesting support for the fuller proposals and arranged with Lieutenant-Colonel Dutto a temporary scheme which would permit of reversion to the original programme if matters should take such a course as we hoped. The British were to fix a point near Yimmo Hill alone, and one or two points to the South of it, in conjunction with the Italians. The Commission was then to leave the British Non-Commissioned Officers surveying and demarcating in the north, (though of course Lieutenant-Colonel Dutto did not participate in these instructions), and to proceed to Lad Kiamsanit where the boundary breaks out to the coast.

Immediately after having made this request, Lieutenant-Colonel Dutto was compelled, through ill-health, to break off his connection with the Commission and return to Italy. We were all very sorry to lose our courteous and friendly collaborator.

The interim programme which we had arranged was of necessity further curtailed after the fixation of Yimmo Hill, as the Italians found their transport and supply in such a bad state that an immediate return to Kismayu was imperative. The British mission moved via Bajir, Dif and Afandu, and at the latter place met the new Italian Joint Commissioner, Major Aniello Mazzitelli.

On April 3rd, 1925, the joint headquarters was assembled at Kismayu and on the 4th the Governor called a conference at which he informed the Commissioners that the Italian Government had reconsidered its views regarding the survey and demarcation of the boundary. He then advanced certain

certain proposals which were sufficiently close to those originally formulated to warrant my acceptance.

We then sailed by dhow for Kimbonti, leaving Captain Brabine behind to purchase more supplies and to close the Major Line in favour of [illegible] by Kimbona involved the selection of a point on the mainland on to which the boundary line crossing [illegible] would be directed, to fix this point astronomically, to unite the small islands and various other points in a small triangulation scheme and to demarcate the boundary in [illegible] formation near the coast. All this was completed by the end of May 1910 when we returned to Kizungu. My companions then proceeded to Nir where they resumed work. I, unfortunately was put out of action for some time with an abscess and was unable to join headquarters before [illegible] found the situation as follows. The British non-commissioned officers had completed survey and demarcation to a point 100 kilometres south of El Wak and had then betaken themselves to the seaboard in advance of headquarters for economic reasons. About one of the scouts had died and Captain Brabine was still struggling with the transport problem. Captain Clifford, in conjunction with the Italians had fixed a control point. Lieutenant Holmes had relieved Lieutenant Hatton in command of the escort.

It was then decided that the British Mission should fix a control point where their non-commissioned officers had interrupted their work, that survey and demarcation should be [illegible] thence southwards by this to the point at which the [illegible] would carry out demarcation northwards [illegible] southwards [illegible] then only put into operation. The complete [illegible] moved into the "out" via Major Box fixed the control point and the opportunity was taken of inspecting some 80 kilometres of the demarcation previously effected by the non-commissioned

officers

Officers. As a result of this inspection it was considered that the "cut" was not sufficiently accentuated. Detailed instructions in this connection were laid down and the demarcation party was watched for several days. Arrangements were made for the Anglo-Egyptian party of labourers to make the necessary improvements in the last 100 kilometres, and the District Commissioner at Nedera consented to improve the section between Malka Dif and Pinno.

As soon as the two parties working north of Dif had joined hands, the Italians accepted responsibility for demarcation and survey southwards as far as Zero Cinquanta whilst the British were to complete the line to the sea.

Dated now on Table, the British fixed the Libyi point along the Guloli point in conjunction with the Italians and the Danakil point alone. The non-commissioned officers who had been sailing to and fro with a white worm on the line at Guloli now put it at this last-mentioned point and started working towards Zero Cinquanta.

As soon as the [illegible] operation began to assume the difficulties that had been anticipated, camels began dying at the rate of [illegible] per day owing to infection by "bual" fly.

The water question was also becoming acute. Wells dwindled and the local rain pools were reduced almost to mud, and the "shari" rains, which were long overdue, threatened to fail completely.

[illegible] the end of October the two Anglo-Egyptian parties [illegible] and by [illegible] the important control point was jointly fixed. From this date [illegible] contact with the Italian mission was lost until the end of their field activities.

The British headquarters remained at Zero Cinquanta until their demarcation party had closed on that point. Both

parties

parties then moved southwards, the former proceeding to the Italian camp of which they had now been formed, and the latter cutting from Dabola towards the east. The ruins now grew broken, and the first parched land became a veritable morass, thus rendering the supply cycles, ... rapidly disappearing camel transport, increasingly difficult.

Abreast of Kamadou the nature of the vegetation changed completely, the normal subsidiary bush ... place to occasional large grassy expanses. In such instances the "cut" was not considered to be sufficiently impressive and was therefore supplemented by interviable cement pillars.

At this time Lieutenant Holmes, the Psychic Officer, very kindly volunteered to proceed to Limo, where he, with labours himself upon a fresh reconnaissance party, ... from the camp, and at the same time to replenish the ... available for the reconnaissance party. This proposal ... gratefully accepted, and after receiving instruction for a few hours in the use of a Theodolite, Lieutenant Holmes started on his special mission.

Meanwhile the British headquarters proceeded to "cut-hand" and three miles first day of ... point did Surge.

Since many tribes were ... by the inhospitable nature of the country ahead, Captain Perkins set out on a reconnaissance ... this camp, and after working his way with a company through almost impenetrable bush, he joined hands with Lieutenant Holmes who was just started on his task of reconnaissance, and returned to camp on Christmas Day with most valuable information including traverse sketches. The report which ... received by the native staff that there existed a dense forest, harbouring masses of ferocious elements and buffalo, was apparently mythical, though the vegetation was certainly very much thicker than had been experienced hitherto, and contained patches of trees of considerable girth.

On

On December 20th I quitted the field party in order to [illegible] at Kismayu, and left the [illegible] of the technical work in the hands of Captain Clifford, the supply, transport and [illegible] being under Captain Erskine as hitherto. I have written the field at the same time, as his most admirable work in connection with wireless reception was now completed.

Major Navelitano reported that the Italian demarcation party had reached Kora Chuantia on December 12th, that the whole mission had later returned to Kismayu, that Captains Merino and Bevacqua had sailed for Europe in January, and that he was due to follow them on February 5th. It was then arranged that the Commission should reassemble in Florence early in May 1927.

On February 3rd I took ship to Lamu, whence I proceeded immediately to Kismayu in order to establish touch with my field parties. I found that Lieutenant Colonel Hunt, [illegible] of the Military, unequalled by any other European, [illegible] that he had held his situation with accuracy, the whole constituting a performance of great merit. The direct results of this officer's action was a saving of approximately one month in the duration of the work. On February 10th the junction between the two working parties was effected, and on February 16th I dispatched a telegram to the Governor of Kenya to the effect that the boundary was then completely demarcated.

The evacuation of personnel and stores to Kismayu was effected by Monday 28th. This was easily by parties [illegible] remained out of some days. Lamu was reached by dhow on February 28th.

From February 28th to the date of sailing in early April, the Mission busied itself in Lamu, Mombasa and Nairobi with

with bales, packing, accounts, etc., and with the preparation of tracings of such portions of the boundary survey as were effected by itself. The British non-commissioned officers sailed from Massawa on April 22nd, 1907, and thus ended their labours with the Commission. Four days later Captain Ulitzka and I set sail from Port Said for Italy.

On April 28th the Commission resumed its duties in Florence and as the majority of its members were at this time accredited to the Senior Commission many days found themselves occupied mainly with political business. Of boundary work there was little more to occupy us beyond the plotting of the Italian field work and the reproduction of the final map. General Vacchelli very kindly accommodated us all in the Istituto Geografico Militare, of which he was the Chief, and our grateful thanks are due to him for this courtesy and for undertaking all the processes of reproduction from the fair drawing to the final printing of the maps.

The end of this my narrative appears to be a fit place to remark on our relations with the Italians. I am very happy to be able to say that these were of the most cordial and in some cases almost affectionate nature. It would take much to efface the memory of the impartiality and friendship of H.E. Signor Zoli both in Africa and Italy, the kindness and hospitality extended to us by the Officers' Club in Asmara, by Lieutenant-Colonel Costa at Saganeiti, by the Marchese della Stufa at the Cumbi Valley of El Beru and by the Italian Naval Officers of [illegible] while the Commission [illegible] or little excursions [illegible] from the naval international operations. It would be a sad day for me [illegible] I to know that I would not see every one of these my good friends again.

Having

tribes, of which they lived in constant fear. The Somalis themselves, who overran the whole territory, were for the most part unfit for any sort of job entailing manual labour. The first contingent, about 25 men was enlisted in Nairobi, chiefly from the Kikuyu Lines, on the basis of five rupees per month, in addition to the rations obtained on shooting expeditions. [illegible] course of [illegible] York Church good reading [illegible] looking [illegible] brotherly [illegible] employ [illegible] Fleure, [illegible] months [illegible] the end [illegible] Mr. Martin [illegible]

Arms [illegible] [illegible] enlistment of that force [illegible] well disciplined [illegible] were used for rolling the [illegible] end for [illegible] use of livestock for both [illegible] and transport.

It was decided [illegible] for many reasons, but largely on account of the doubtful attitude of the local tribes, to [illegible] the entire native staff in uniform, and to place them under strict military discipline. All N.F.D. Syces bore arms.

Now as regards water-supply. The main supplies from which working parties on the actual boundary were fed were in the [illegible] water, only the [illegible] have to the extreme north; as regards wells, only three of the Govinna group a few miles south of Malka Mia, the El Wak group, the Wajir [illegible] and the Kiambara group, elsewhere water was obtained from natural or artificial water-holes.

These

Having thus reviewed the operations of the commission in this very arduous manner, I will now describe more fully some of the more important matters of scientific and general interest.

Two main supply bases were established, at Wajir and Kismayu, and by [illegible] communication consisting [illegible] the [illegible] connection between the [illegible] bases [illegible] said working parties was effected by [illegible] Europeans were mounted on mules whenever possible, but this [illegible] partly done when actually in the "out", owing to the water shortage.

Owing to the inhospitality of camels in the Wajir [illegible] permission was obtained for purchases to be made at [illegible] Garoni to the [illegible] later date the full complement of 250 [illegible] was to be made good from the very [illegible] comprised [illegible] satisfactorily [illegible] serious [illegible] among the [illegible] have developed enormously [illegible] the almost complete extinction of our animal transport. In the last stages of boundary demarcations a "tsetse" belt was encountered, which caused the deaths of the remaining riding mules, which consequently have been converted into pack animals. Some time prova[illegible] and if the two donkeys which [illegible] to save the situation. The final [illegible] of the work [illegible] natives who had been visiting the boundary.

As regards labour, the greatest difficulty was experienced in inducing any of the Dandy tribes to leave their comfortable well-watered lands and to face the waterless regions of Jubaland and the hostile and aggressive Somali tribes.

tribes, of which they lived in constant fear. The Somalis themselves, who overran the whole district, were few in number, [illegible] any sort of job entailing manual labour. The Arusha consisted of about 25 men who enlisted in Nairobi, chiefly from [illegible] on the best [illegible] were prepared to be obtained on shooting expeditions [illegible] nurse of very little work except good [illegible] looking [illegible] brothels [illegible] employers [illegible] Pleiku [illegible] months [illegible] the end of [illegible] Mr. Martin [illegible] Area Commissioner [illegible] enlistment of that force [illegible] unit most difficult to weld disciplined [illegible] men were for nothing the end for [illegible] days of fighting for both [illegible] and unsuitable.

It was decided, for many reasons, but largely on account of the doubtful attitude of the local tribes, to [illegible] the entire native staff in uniform, and to place them under strict military discipline. All [illegible] were born [illegible] low as regards water-supply. The main supplies from which morning parties on the actual boundary were fed were in the [illegible] water, only the [illegible] lines in the extreme north; as regards water, only two of the various groups, a few miles south of Mahe Hill, the Zi Wak group, the Wajar [illegible] and the Kiambona group, elsewhere water was obtained from natural or artificial water-holes.

There

tribes, of which they lived in constant fear. The Somalis themselves, who overran the whole territory, were for the most part employed on any sort of job entailing manual labour. The first convoy of about 25 men was enlisted in Nairobi, chiefly from the Kikuyu, as the best [illegible] drive preferred [illegible] to be obtained on shooting expeditions. [illegible] course of the long route south [illegible] most favourable [illegible] looking [illegible] brother [illegible] employer [illegible] and [illegible] Fletcher [illegible] for [illegible] months [illegible] the end [illegible] Mr. Marti[illegible]

Armed [illegible] detachment of that party [illegible] very most efficient. Well disciplined [illegible] they were used for policing the camp and for [illegible] ges of livestock for both food and transport.

It was decided [illegible] for many reasons, but largely on account of the doubtful attitude of the local tribes, to [illegible] the entire native staff in uniform, and to place them under strict military discipline. All N.C.O. Somali were armed [illegible]

[illegible] as regards water-supply. The main supplies from which working parties on the actual boundary were fed were [illegible] only the [illegible] base in the extreme north, as regards water, was that of [illegible] Kaylian, [illegible] a few miles south of Malka Mia, the El Wak group, the Wajir [illegible] and the Kismayu group, elsewhere water was obtained from natural or artificial water-holes.

These

Those water-holes varied in size from a depression holding only a few quarts, to fair-sized lakes, as in the case of Uzaza, Dabaibi, Tumuli, Tabo, Gumo, which harboured large flocks and herds. Some of these formations, but many of them owe their origin to the ubo of an ancient and extinct people, to the Nadouli, who are reputed to have been super-men in every way. All these water-holes, both large and small, roofed and unroofed, hold rain-water only, but it is not to be supposed that because a hole contained it was always impossible to get water from it, for the drains and watercourses of the country receive a deluge which continues, at a distance of one or two miles, for many days after the rain has ceased, thus filling holes which have been dry for months, and on which we depend heavily, especially as they are our "only" source of supply during the slow passage by the British-Belgian.

The water in which the camel carried by Gumel was kept was contained in a square tank of 120 gallons capacity, which is a very irregular tank of 180 gallons. Gumel's camel carried two of these tanks, one on each side, and was therefore very heavily loaded.

How to Use a Wireless Outfit.

The wireless outfit was carefully arranged in the Harcourt dummy kit box, the various bottles and parcels being most conveniently packed. The details of the set were as follows. A four valve long-wave receiving set of range 1 - 20,000 m. Two transformers were of ratios 1 to 6 and 1 to 7 respectively. Coupling was by variometer. The set was mounted in a strong teak box, 21 in. x 10 in. x 12 in., of total weight [illegible].

The valves used were "Mesco" with American type bases, manufactured by the Western Electric Co. Ltd., now the standard

Telephones

Telephones and Cables Ltd. They were found very satisfactory, and owing to the small consumption of current (.28 amps) highly suitable for working off dry cells. They are very compact and [illegible]

The Headphones (sterling 4040 ones) supplied by Harmonic were also very satisfactory.

The Morse Brass and Co's [illegible] coil gave satisfactory results for filament [illegible] but did not seem to do the roughness of work required. It was found that the positive [illegible] to the coil was broken.

The same firm, Type [illegible] was also used for theodolite [illegible] and for azimuth lamps. They are very [illegible] easily transported, even by porter.

Silvertown L.F. Heat coils, supplied by the India Rubber, Gutta Percha, and Telegraph Works Co. Ltd., were used [illegible] Station batteries and stood up well to the work and [illegible]

The aerial used was 100 feet of 7-strand hard copper [illegible] with a lead in of 80 feet.

A 50 ft. mast in two 10 ft. sections was used during the first [illegible] but had to be abandoned to relieve the transport.

The earth terminal was connected to a 2 foot copper tube [illegible] in the ground a few feet from the receiver.

The receiver used was by Thomas Mercer, a special type, non-swinging, with [illegible] resistance by means of wire [illegible] the half second ticks were made audible in an ordinary hand-phone. Although this time piece did not exhibit a very good rate, it served its purpose most admirably and was largely responsible for the good results obtained in longitude determinations.

The

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The chief theodolite, which was used almost entirely for astronomical work was an 8", micrometer type, by Troughton & Simms. Mr. A.G. Baker, the Director of Surveys of Kenya, very kindly lent me this instrument, but I am afraid I cannot give it a very good character as the trunnion supports had spread and caused much trouble.

[illegible] were [illegible] to be found on any [illegible] survey expedition, and I do not propose to occupy time in a description of them.

The control of the boundary survey was based primarily on determination of position and of azimuth [illegible] astronomically in combination with wireless time signals [illegible] first one rarely occurred [illegible] boundary [illegible] connected thereto either by [illegible] system of triangulation. [illegible] surface measurements along [illegible] main control points, [illegible] transit theodolite. [illegible] enhanced if its fixation [illegible] in [illegible]

When [illegible] in distance [illegible] the fixation of [illegible] camps were within reasonable distance of each other [illegible] the comparisons of their results were made by means of short [illegible] traverses.

All [illegible]

[illegible]

The night's programme was generally so arranged that the results of the "time" observations when meaned gave the chronometer error exactly at the epoch of wireless comparisons, thus obviating the necessity of considering the rate of the chronometer.

The

The method of measurement of chronometer times during a "time" observation was possibly original. The chronometer stood on the "booker's" table. The observer wore a head-phone by means of which the chronometer beats were brought to his ear and he was thus able to measure the time of the star's passage [illegible] altitude, though [illegible] was [illegible] xtent by the booker [illegible] as follows. [illegible] before contact the ob[illegible] gave [illegible] warning [illegible] and, slightly later, "time". The booker then called out the values of three successive second beats [illegible] 10, [illegible] calling a higher value than 10. The observer, having picked up the beat value, continued to count himself [illegible] [illegible] regard to the [illegible]

[illegible] was employed primarily for the reception of the long wave time signals, but also for [illegible] latterly for the [illegible] of telegrams [illegible] Commission.

The time signals [illegible] were the rhythmic series of Paris Observatory [illegible] (FL). These fitted in very conveniently [illegible], in the middle of astronomical observations, while the morning signals provided a most convenient check on the chronometer. [illegible] were also the [illegible] from any station. [illegible] tried from Lyon (YN) [illegible] several times in 1925, but were weaker. They were discontinued in 1926. Those from Nauen (POZ) were also tried, but were inconvenient, as at 14 h. 30 L.M.T. interference from atmospherics was often considerable, and by 8 h. 30 astronomical work

60

work was [illegible] completed.

[illegible] the procedure [illegible] Paris Observatory in the [illegible] system. Reception and comparisons [illegible] facilitated and computations were considerably simplified.

In the earlier [illegible] time signals were taken in the operator's tent, but as this involved carrying the chronometer backwards and forwards [illegible] the astronomical [illegible] in the middle of [illegible] was later [illegible] table [illegible]

Atmospherics were [illegible] obstacle than had been expected. On only one occasion did they prevent the reception of the time signals. They were at their worst about [illegible] in the [illegible] of each rainy season, but once [illegible] had broken there was no serious interference. From [illegible] to 22 h. G.M.T. was the worst period of the day, after which atmospherics gradually died off until at 3 h. [illegible] they were almost nil.

Rugby annoyed us excessively [illegible] at [illegible] h. G.M.T. Until the rhythmic beats of the [illegible] signal from Bordeaux started, Rugby was silent, but simultaneously with the start of the beats Rugby opened up and, owing to [illegible] and the insufficient difference in wave-length, [illegible] eliminated, tuning out at such a period not [illegible]

As I have already stated, the wireless [illegible] were effected by means of the rhythmic series [illegible] emitted from Paris Observatory via Bordeaux. With the apparatus [illegible] signals [illegible] chronometer ticks [illegible] the other, thus rendering the recording of synchronisations an easy matter. I regret that time will not permit of a detailed explanation of the exact procedure adopted and of the subsequent

short

short [illegible] but I will [illegible] example to your Secretary for publication in the Journal of the Society if such [illegible] deemed desirable.

As regards the results of our [illegible] points [illegible] will naturally focus on the determination of longitude. [illegible] values, those obtained at [illegible] on four different nights, had an extreme range of [illegible]. This was very encouraging, and I am glad to say that [illegible] standard was maintained throughout all our observations, [illegible] points were fixed astronomically [illegible] the [illegible] diagram [illegible]. The mean number of independent [illegible] values obtained at a station [illegible] range at any one station [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] survey [illegible]. The progress of the [illegible] for [illegible] during [illegible] carriage. The [illegible] line was [illegible] by [illegible] the greatest care. In view of the fact that the main [illegible] points were fixed astronomically, it could not be expected that the demarcation parties approaching each other from opposite directions would exactly meet without some final adjustment of [illegible] procedure generally [illegible]

[illegible] by about [illegible] kilometres, a Verey Light was fired at night from one of the "cut heads" and was observed through a theodolite set over one of the alignment pickets near the other "cut head". Then, on

the

the assumption that both parties had been preserving the correct azimuth, both directions were equally deflected in consequence with the result observed with the theodolite. This procedure [illegible] "unit bands" were about four kilometres apart [illegible] were used on one or more [illegible] were fixed on a hill during measurements along the boundary line [illegible] All angular measurements effected with an ordinary Hegel theodolite. All crossings of tracks were noted in passage, and these served as a control to the topographical work.

The ordinary compass bound and pivot traverse were adopted in the first instance for surveying in the no other [illegible] those [illegible] the stations were afterwards fixed to the [illegible] the Turkish [illegible] officers in a [illegible] from [illegible] a system of [illegible] to greater speed [illegible] [illegible] theodolite is a very rare [illegible] and [illegible] ordinary [illegible] which automatically [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] as the course was [illegible] the [illegible] were plotted once the field [illegible] It was found that the [illegible] sufficed the control [illegible] without further [illegible].

The form lines [illegible] the relief of the country were based on barometric [illegible] observations being taken from a table prepared by the Non-commissioned officers after careful observation of the diurnal curve.

Plane-tabling could not be adopted except in the hilly country towards the north and on the coast [illegible] the plains [illegible] quite impracticable.

[illegible] of the boundary is 681 Km. of this 607 Km. were demarcated by the Turkish Mission and the remaining 474 Km. by the Italian Mission. Each division made a topographical survey along those portions of the boundary which it demarcated.

The lane which was cut throughout the length of the boundary

boundary was approximately 10 feet broad and clear of all loose
[illegible] but in the first instance was not observed at
[illegible] thus the description of a Commissioner from
[illegible] to [illegible] would be worded [illegible]
[illegible] with officials [illegible]
should be used, and [illegible]
territory, while important localities [illegible] lying
outside the boundary should be given in both methods. This
decision, carrying with it the preparation of a gazetteer,
entailed an enormous amount of work on the part of Captains
Erskine and Clifford.

Now

Now to touch on the thoroughly non-technical and in [illegible] subject of [illegible] were [illegible] Africa's [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] the combined [illegible] to think of [illegible] only [illegible] our [illegible] there were [illegible] very [illegible] in our [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] was of very material [illegible] labour in the later stage of [illegible] he [illegible] to us the first [illegible] civilisation [illegible] winding up [illegible] [illegible] performed [illegible] must have [illegible] unkind [illegible] a very heavy [illegible] services. Lastly I [illegible] my good frie[illegible] the then British Consul at Kismayu, who most willingly, and quite outside the call of his office, performed most laborious duties for

for [illegible] and who ever held the doors of his bungalow at [illegible] open to any member of the Commission. As regards [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], but [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] very best under [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] team work and [illegible] loyalty [illegible] [illegible] a small task in the interests of Empire.

Sir,

I have to refer to Your Excellency's despatch [illegible] of the [illegible] January regarding an exchange of notes between His Majesty's Government and the Italian Government [illegible] the conclusions reached by the [illegible]land [illegible] Commission [illegible] the delimitation of the Trans Juba [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Excellency's obedient

humble Servant,

[illegible] MURRAY.

[illegible]

The Right Honourable

Sir Ronald Graham, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.,

etc., etc., etc.,

Rome.

Subject.

Mr.
Mr.
Mr.
Mr. Dollimore
Mr. B. T. Harding
Sir Gilbert
Sir Gwilym
Sir C. Ellis
Sir S. Hoare
Sir Charles Grant
Sir J. Gray

Mr. [illegible]

Mr. [illegible]

Mr. [illegible]

Mr. Bottomley.

Mr. E. J. Harding.

Sir J. [illegible]

Sir [illegible]

Sir C. Davis.

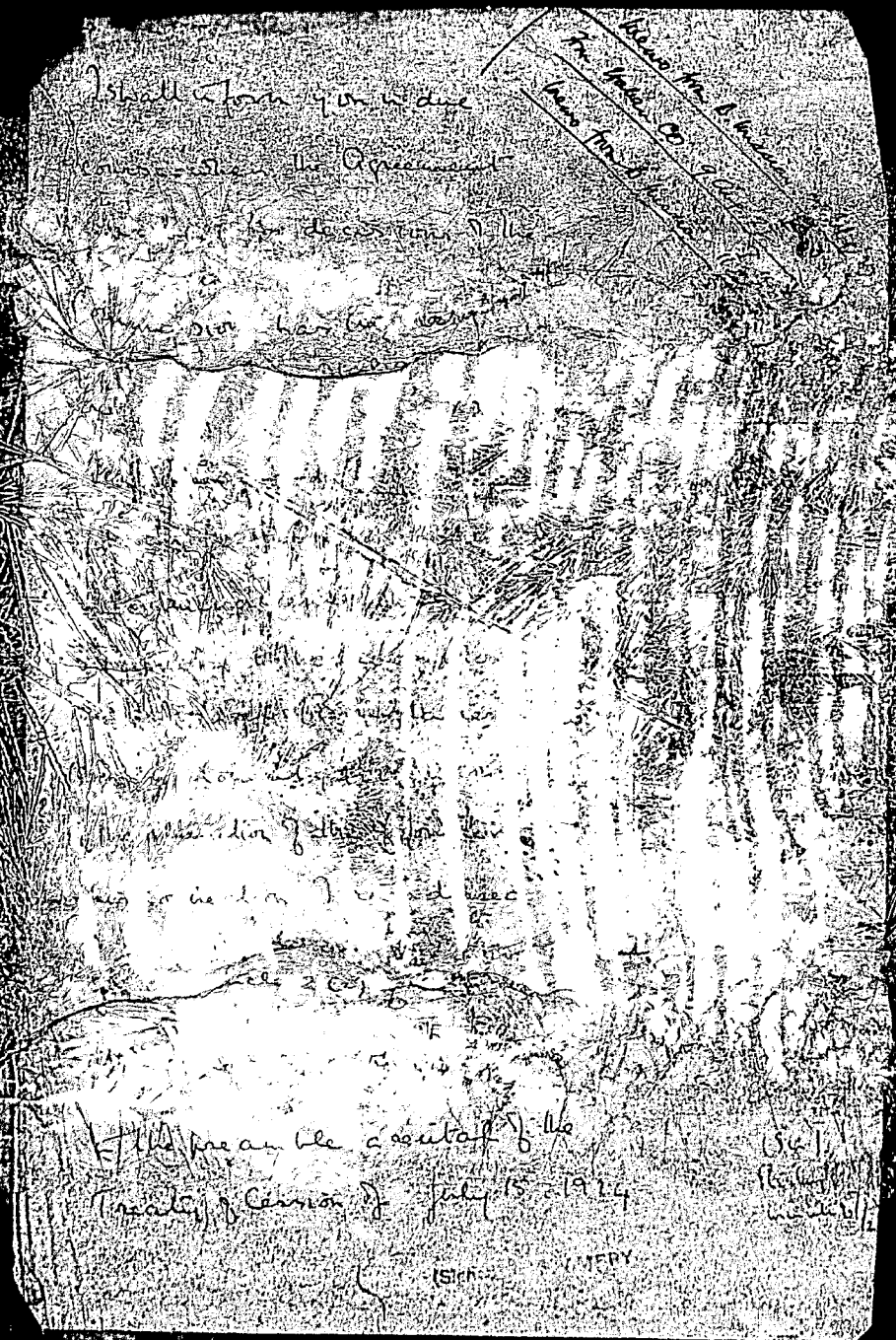
Sir S. Wilson.

Mr. [illegible]

[illegible]

to Capt. E. H. M. Clifford O.S. on the [illegible] behalf an expression of appreciation

his [illegible]



Please return to Officer in charge.

Tubaland Commission, 4.
GEOGRAPHICAL SECTION,
GENERAL STAFF,
THE WAR OFFICE,
WHITEHALL, S.W.1.

M.O.B.

RECEIVED
14 FEB 1920

I have the honour to forward herewith my Report
[illegible]sion, appointed under

[illegible]

[illegible]
London,
S.W.1.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

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PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

Please address Officer in charge

Jubaland Commission,
GEOGRAPHICAL SECTION,
GENERAL STAFF,
THE WAR OFFICE,
WHITEHALL, S.W.1

1st

1.8.

13

RECEIVED
14 FEB 1920

...ward herewith my Report
...sion, appointed under

...er,
...Maj.

...Gen.

...Indian,
...W.1.

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# REPORT

ON THE WORK OF THE

JUBALAND (POLITICAL) COMMISSION

1926-1928.

1. The Charter of the Commission.

The Jubaland Commission received its charter from the Treaty of Cession of Jubaland to Italy, Anglo-Italian Treaty (East African Territories) Act, 1926, Article 12 of which runs as follows:

"The [illegible] shall be [illegible] by a [illegible] Officials appointed for the purpose by [illegible] Commissioners. Until the above boundary shall have been demarcated [illegible] survey, the officials [illegible] be entitled [illegible] of their [illegible] shall [illegible] and depots shall [illegible] Article [illegible]

The present [illegible] the ratification exchange [illegible] possible.

It was found impossible, however, to [illegible] Commission actually in Africa, for [illegible] reasons. The work in Africa began in June, 1926 [illegible] January 1927, and was resumed again in [illegible] 1927 and continued to December of the same year.

§ 2. Composition of the Commission.

As laid down by the Convention of the Commission was as follows:

British Mission

Senior Commissioner, Lieut.-Colonel [illegible]

Assistant Commissioners [illegible]

N.B. [illegible] interpreter will act in an advisory capacity.

[illegible] Tenente Colonello Cav. Antonio Cav. Ar[illegible]

[illegible] Interpreter.

[illegible]

[illegible]

N.B. [illegible] are in addition to the Interpreter.

Senior Commissioner, Lieut.-Colonel [illegible]

Assistant Commissioners. Major [illegible]ltano, Cav. Aniello.

Major [illegible]no, Sig. Armando.

N.B. Cap. Quercia, Cav. Mario officiating as Interpreter.

...here been embodied...

## [illegible] AND CRITICISM.

### 5. The Boundary [illegible] Boundary.

[illegible]

[illegible] from the [illegible]
[illegible] Line)

The Treaty [illegible] boundary in [illegible] the Italians have [illegible] recognised it as such. This has [illegible] or commission.

[illegible] wishing to admit [illegible] in nature, [illegible] on political [illegible] refused to agree to the indication of what the map produced by the Boundary Commission.

This has also an important bearing on Article 9.

### 6. Danger of Alternatives.

Throughout all discussions the Italians evinced a very keen spirit of grasp.

Thus even before a direct claim was made by [illegible] it was fully realised that [illegible] their [illegible] in the application of [illegible] and subsequent rule [illegible] to the Central Government. It was also felt that an act of generosity from the British side would smoothe the way in subsequent discussions.

Another case of a similar nature is discussed under Trans-frontier Grazing in § 9.

Title-Deeds.

[illegible] Article 7, arrangements [illegible] of property holders [illegible] session.

[illegible] title-deeds for [illegible]

Expression of the Boundary.

Article [illegible] arrangements [illegible] provincial [illegible] ation of the boundary [illegible] only [illegible] rable in [illegible] tribal ones.

The Kenadsa [illegible] tion; whereas [illegible] tribesmen [illegible] their pasturages [illegible] has recently [illegible] the large number of Gurreh [illegible] and their stock [illegible] flowed [illegible] the Somali [illegible] are still [illegible] resident in Italian territory.

In these [illegible] areas, [illegible] the [illegible] Administration [illegible] of the [illegible] Mission.

In the [illegible] area, from [illegible] Mohamed Zubeir and Hagi Abdi, with the acquiescence of the Italian

police, penetrated into British territory.

In the [illegible] Zone, the [illegible] and [illegible] were allowed to move with their stock into the Mashabubi area around [illegible]. In addition to this, a [illegible] der the [illegible] Government, named Hassan [illegible] and removed several [illegible] their stock, [illegible]

[illegible] there [illegible] frontier [illegible] to [illegible]

In [illegible] non-observance [illegible] Italian [illegible] is [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Article 9 offered to [illegible] authorised trans-frontier [illegible] certain area under certain [illegible] though obviously [illegible] administrative [illegible] concession in the hope [illegible] to the [illegible] cession of this additional territory to Italy. The conditions required by the Treaty were however not fulfilled; and, in addition, the Kenya Government objected to the proposal on administrative and veterinary grounds. It was therefore vigorously opposed by the British Mission.

Eventually, the Italian Mission, acting

to arrange for its publication in the

[illegible] as the Colony and

[illegible] take any [illegible]

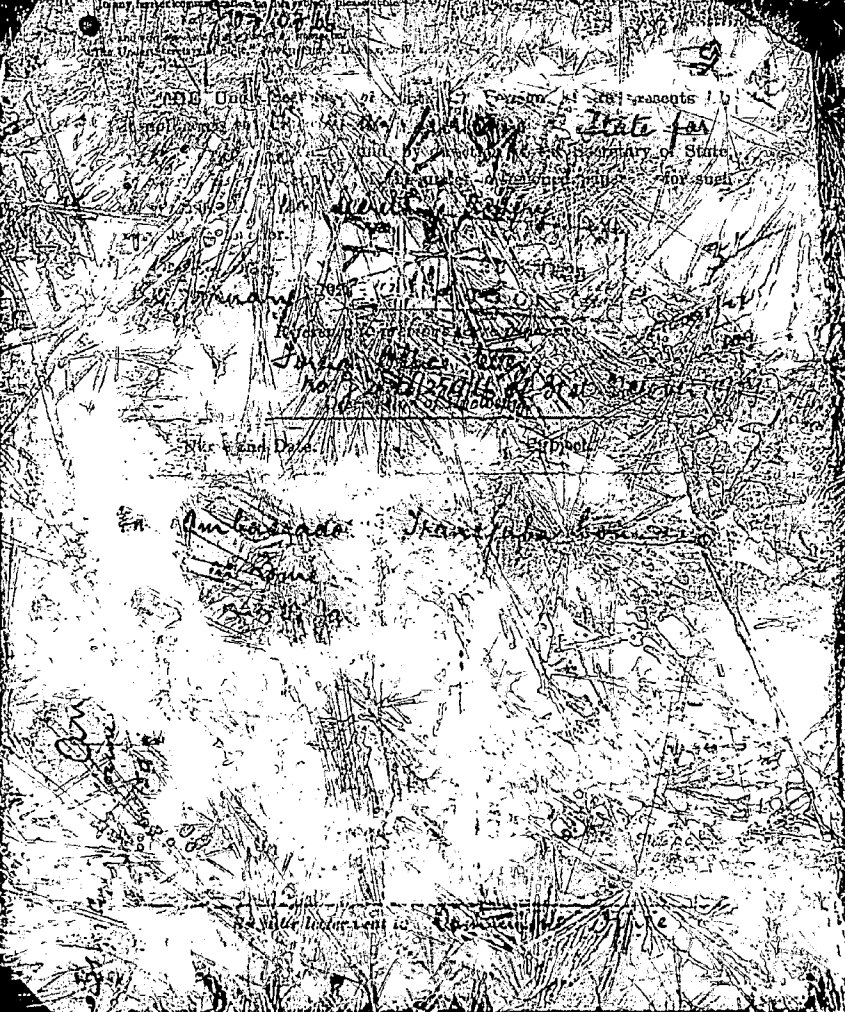
36

Mr. Whitcombe 26.1.
Mr. Ollis 26.1.

Mr. Bottomley
Mr. Hanly
Sir J. Gregory
Mr. Ormsby-Gore

Downing Street,
27 January, 1928.

I am directed to acknow
receipt of your note No.



No. 10

([illegible]/1/[illegible]).

British Embassy,

[illegible].

January [illegible], [illegible].

Sir,

With reference to [illegible] despatch No. 1290 ([illegible]/[illegible]/[illegible]) of [illegible] I have the honour to [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Government [illegible]

[illegible] in the [illegible]

[illegible] ensure that His Majesty's Government will [illegible]

/authorise

The Right Honourable

Sir Austen Chamberlain, K.G., M.P.,

etc. etc. etc.

authorise me to exchange notes in the sense suggested, in which case they propose that we should proceed without delay to exchange the texts of those notes.

5. I should be grateful for your instructions as to the answer which I should make to this proposal, and, if the Government are prepared to exchange notes, as to the form

In any further communication on this subject, please quote

No. F. 3706/259/66

and address

Foreign Office.

Under-Secretary of State

Foreign Office,

London, S.W.

RECEIVED

JAN 1

SERVICE

[illegible] to [illegible]

[illegible] Aberdeen [illegible] the concours [illegible] Mr. S. C. [illegible] Henry's appointment [illegible] Lieutenant Colonel H. [illegible] concurred [illegible] [illegible] been taken [illegible] the Commission [illegible] the proceedings enclosed [illegible] [illegible] Waterpench to [illegible] hermit [illegible] am [illegible]

Your [illegible] ser[illegible]

...MEETING...

...Captain Erskine
...British Members

...Appendix VII

(b) to complete all geographical work not yet effected.

(b) completare tutto il lavoro geografico non ancora effettuato.

at 11.25 a.m. The meeting closed

5. La seduta si è chiusa alle 11.25 a.m.

---

Lt. Col. King, R.A.M.C.

Lt. Clifford, R.N.

Lt. Col. Sir Ernest Shackleton, C.V.O.

Capt. Sir Douglas Mawson

# A P P E N D I X VII.

## NOTE VERBALE.

With reference to Note Verbale N.1590 of May 27th, 1925, from the Royal Ministry for Foreign Affairs and to subsequent [illegible] between the British Foreign Office and the [illegible] regarding the delimitation of the [illegible]

[illegible] that the [illegible] should be included

[illegible] decision of the Commission with regard to the inclusion of El Shama in Italian territory.

(II) The decision of the Commission as to the exact position of the Meridian which leaves in Italian territory the well of El Shama.

(III) The exact position of the boundary terminal at

(Haikr Re)

Malka Re, as it is understood that there is no more southerly head of the Dana River at that point.

(IV) A description of the point on the coast chosen at [illegible]

(V) record of [illegible] that there [illegible] five [illegible] immediately [illegible] Lembone, and a [illegible] and not [illegible] on [illegible] point [illegible] fine [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] map [illegible] the [illegible] details [illegible] on [illegible] telegram [illegible]

[illegible] and [illegible]

It is understood that the Italian delegation of the Commission have suggested that a map on the scale 1/400.000 should be produced as the official annex to

(the)

the Treaty. His Majesty's Government would suggest, however, that this scale is not very suitable, and that a map on the scale of 1/1,000,000 would suffice as the official annex [illegible] or it might be observed that [illegible]

[illegible] the boundary [illegible] plates of these [illegible] desired, to [illegible] sufficiently. In view of the production of these series of maps on the scale of 1/400,000 it is suggested that the making of an official annex on the scale of 1/400,000 would be unnecessary and that, as indicated above, a scale of 1/1,000,000 would be better for this purpose.

With regard to the actual preparation of the official annex His Majesty's Government understand that the Italian Government would wish that this map should be prepared at the Istituto Geografico at Florence. His Majesty's Government would have no objection to this official map being [illegible] under the direction of the complete Commission at Florence, and if the Italian Government agree, the British technical members of the Commission will be instructed to proceed to Florence for this purpose on the conclusion of their work in East Africa.

In addition to the Provisional and Improved [illegible] above, the Sub-Commission [illegible] to the Commission at a technical [illegible] detailed [illegible]

(demarcated.)

demarcated.

(III) A record of the part played by each Commission in the field work.

(IV) Any other matters which may be of value to the subsequent administration of the frontier.

His Majesty's Government feel that the Indian Government may wish to consider as an alternative a separate Technical Report by the Joint Commissioners to his Government, the possibility of which could usefully be drawn up jointly by the British and Persian Commissioners and presented simultaneously with, but not as part of, the Protocol.

British Embassy,
Rome,
27th September, 1926.

(b) ...to complete all geographic... el work not yet effected.

(b) ...complete tutti i lavoro geografico non ancora effettuato...

4. To meeting closed at 11.25 a.m.

5. La seduta si è chiusa alle 11.25 a.m.

# A P P E N D I X VII

## NOTE VERBALE

With reference to Note Verbale N.[illegible]90 of May [illegible]th, 1925, from the Royal Ministry for Foreign Affairs and to subsequent [illegible] between the British Foreign Office and the [illegible] regarding the delimitation of the [illegible]

[illegible] by [illegible] that the [illegible] be included:

(I) [illegible] of the Commission with regard to the inclusion of El Shama in Italian territory.

(II) The decision of the Commission as to the exact position of the meridian which leaves in Italian territory the well of El Shama.

(III) The exact position of the boundary terminal at

(Walker Ba)

the Treaty. His Majesty's Government would suggest, however, that this scale is not very suitable, and that a map on the scale of 1/1,000,000 would suffice as the official annex.

[illegible] so ordinary [illegible] the [illegible] boundary [illegible] plates of [illegible] considered to [illegible] under [illegible] scale of [illegible] it is suggested that the making of official annex on the scale of 1/400,000 would be unnecessary and that, as indicated above, a scale of 1/1,000,000 would be better for this purpose.

With regard to the actual preparation of the official annex His Majesty's Government understand that the Italian Government would wish that this map should be prepared at the Istituto Geografico at Florence. His Majesty's Government would have no objection to this official map being [illegible] under the direction of the complex Commission at Florence, and if the Italian Government agree, the British technical members of the Commission will be instructed to proceed to Florence for this purpose on the conclusion of their work in East Africa.

In addition to the Protocol [illegible] above, the [illegible] British Member of the Commission [illegible] to his Government a technical report [illegible] (demarcated).

(II) [illegible]

(demarcated.)

demarcated.

(III) A record of the part played by each Commission in the field work.

(IV) Any other matters which may be of value to the subsequent administration of the frontier.

His Majesty's Government feel that the Italian Government may wish to consider as an alternative a separate technical Report by the British Commissioner to his Government, the possibility of which [illegible] by the British Frontier Commissioners and [illegible] with, but not part of, the Protocol.

British Embassy,
Rome,
27th September, 1926.

APPENDICE "A"

TRADUZIONE

"NOTA VERBALE"

Con riferimento alla nota verbale n° 1890 del 29 maggio 1925 del R. Ministero degli Affari Esteri ed alla successiva corrispondenza scambiata fra il Ministero degli Affari Esteri Inglese e l'Ambasciata Italiana di Londra circa la delimitazione della Frontiera Anglo-Italiana [illegible] l'Ambasciata di S. M. Britannica ha l'onore di informare il Ministero degli Affari Esteri che il Governo di S. M. [illegible] provvedimenti da prendersi onde portare a compimento [illegible] verso della [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] la descrizione [illegible] sul capo destro [illegible] compreso tutto il [illegible] per effetto [illegible] come inclusa [illegible] inclusione di "El [illegible] [illegible] Italiano

[illegible] la descrizione [illegible] esatta posizione del [illegible] [illegible] in territorio [illegible] [illegible] sima;

(3) - la esatta posizione del punto [illegible] "tracciare", essendo convenuto che non [illegible] vi è durva più meridionale nel fiume Daua al punto preciso;

(4) - una descrizione del punto [illegible] sulla costa a Ras Chiambone;

(5) - una conferma del fatto che vi sono 5 isolette e non 4 immediatamente a sud di Ras Chiambone, ed una descrizione del punto preciso dell'isola più

dell'isola più meridionale nel quale passa il parallelo meridionale;

(6) - una descrizione del termine occidentale dell'estremo parallelo meridionale di alcune yarde, verso l'interno della linea delle alte maree;

(7) - un elenco delle coordinate geografiche dei punti fissati;

(8) - la decisione della [illegible] riguardante i passi richiamati al paragrafo dell'art. 6 del [illegible] numero delle persone aventi diritto [illegible] del Trattato [illegible] la [illegible] primitiva [illegible] territorio [illegible]

[illegible] della Commissione [illegible] art. 8

[illegible] verbale della Commissione

Ahardo

[illegible] il documento [illegible] carte e schizzi [illegible] originali di [illegible] se richieste, [illegible] comunicate alla Autorità Italiana.

Una delle produzioni di questa serie di carte alla scala 1 : 250.000 si ritiene che la compilazione dell'annesso ufficiale alla scala 1 : 400.000 non sarebbe necessaria a che, come è detto sopra, la scala 1 : 1000.000 servirebbe meglio allo scopo.

allo scopo.

Per quanto riguarda l'effettiva preparazione dell'assegno definitivo, [illegible]

[illegible] Commissione Britannica [illegible] per lo scopo suddetto sono [illegible] lavoro nell'ufficio centrale [illegible] aggiunta di [illegible] il Capo della missione Inglese [illegible] del lavoro della Commissione, in cui [illegible] tratti i seguenti punti:

1) - una descrizione molto generale dei metodi tecnici seguiti;

2) - una descrizione del modo con cui [illegible] stata organizzata;

3) - una valutazione sulla parte avuta da [illegible] nelle Commissioni nel lavoro di campagna;

4) - un rapporto su tutte le altre questioni che possono avere importanza nella assegnazione definitiva della frontiera.

Il Governo di S. M. Britannica spera che il Governo Italiano voglia considerare la possibilità che il rapporto non debba essere compilato soltanto dal Capo della Missione, ma che per il suo governo venga invece [illegible] congiuntamente dal Capo [illegible] Commissione Italiana e dal Capo [illegible] presentato [illegible] non come parte del suo rapporto.

Ambasciata Britannica

92

EIGHTEENTH MEETING.

DICIOTTESIMA SEDUTA.

Present:

Commendatore Dot. Giuseppe Zullo,
Ispettore Superiore Coloniale.
Maggiore Napolitano Saverio,
Maggiore Martino Armando.

9.15 a.m.

9.15

[illegible] opportune [illegible]
declaration of a general [illegible]
nature before [illegible] working on
discussion. I stated out
[illegible] now sitting
[illegible] from the plan
[illegible] under dif-
[illegible] from those
[illegible] in the past
[illegible] impossible
[illegible] further enquiries
hold up the work of the
Commission for lack of definite
[illegible] the Commission
[illegible] therefore not only
[illegible] the fact already
[illegible] to all
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Commendatore Zullo
[illegible] begin with the
[illegible] of Article [illegible]
[illegible] considered [illegible]
[illegible] fundamental
[illegible] its solution would
likely to facilitate that
Article 6.

The Commission
agreed.

Si ritiene opportuna una premessa
alla discussione una dichiarazione
di carattere generale circa ciò che
la Commissione [illegible] quella si
riunisce a Firenze
luoghi contestuali
tenze diverse che
abbia se come base
gli elementi
già accertati
qui, come
ad ulteriori indagini
il proprio lavoro di indole
mancanza di questa o quell'altra
voglia scrivervi
[illegible] a quello ultimo di loro
[illegible] e di [illegible]
[illegible] il governo Britannico
[illegible] e che
[illegible] di
[illegible] più vasti
[illegible] vitali che non

La discussione si

Il Commendatore Zullo
propone di cominciare
zione dell'art.
nota che anche
alla questione
6.

La Commissione conviene

4. The discussion of Article 9 paragraph 2 was begun.

Commendatore Colucci, after referring to the previous discussion of the problem, explained the Italian point of view, which is summarised as follows:-

... the removal as a whole of the demands shown in paragraph 2 of the said Article, based on the information already known to the Commission and on additional facts which would be brought forward by Maggiore Napolitano.

Captain Erskine, on behalf of the British Mission, referred to the complete negation which was made by the British Mission on this question at the 16th meeting of the Commission. He had nothing further to add.

Maggiore Napolitano stated the fresh evidence of which the Italian Mission were in possession. This evidence ... aimed at proving the ... of grazing and watering ... ties for the tribes ... with in Italian territory.

Captain Erskine observed that, even ... dence corresponded ... the facts, it would ... sufficient ... [illegible]

... Napolitano ... Italian M... [illegible] was ... of such an ...

Captain Erskine observed that such information had been collected from the Mohamed Zubeir tribe, which is interested as it desires to expand again towards the territory to the west of the boundary, an area from which its chief had been expelled by the British authorities.

... Commendatore Colucci ... Napolitano by arguments referring particularly to the needs of the tribes and to inadequacy of the frontier as regards Italian interests; to

4. Si apre la discussione sull'Art. 9 2° comma.

Il Commendatore Colucci, dopo aver richiamato i precedenti della questione, prospetta il punto di vista italiano che si riassume in questi termini:

... riproduzione integrale della richiesta di cui al 2° comma dell'articolo ... degli accertamenti già fatti o di altri che sono stati fatti in seguito e di cui darà conto il Maggiore Napolitano.

Il Capitano Erskine, per parte della Delegazione Britannica, si richiama senz'altro alle dichiarazioni completamente negative fatte in merito alla cennata richiesta dai Delegati britannici nella 16ª seduta della Commissione. ... richiamarsi ... nulla ... ad aggiungere.

... Napolitano espone i nuovi elementi ... dei ... Delegazione ... e tende a ... principalmente a provare ... fini ... di pascolo e di ... le tribù ... nel territorio italiano.

... osserva che ... [illegible] ... alla realtà ... tuttavia ... completa ... integrare ... dal Trattato ... pascoli e di ... ovest della ... dicata dall'Art.

Il Maggiore ... risponde che alla Delegazione ... tale accesso risulta ... tendibili informazioni ed indagini indirette.

Il Capitano Erskine osserva che tali informazioni sono state assunte presso la tribù dei Mohamed Zubeir che ha interesse a volersi nuovamente espandere verso il territorio ad ovest del confine, dal quale il suo capo fu espulso dalle autorità inglesi.

Il Commendatore Colucci rafforza gli elementi prodotti dal Maggiore Napolitano con argomentazioni relative in ispecie alle esigenze delle tribù ed alla inadeguatezza del confine nei riguardi degli interessi italiani e ad

strengthen the assertion of the insufficiency of pasturage and watering facilities on the Italian side, he reminded the Commission that the British Mission had already granted to the Italians a zone south of the Lak Dora (vide Appendix VI).

Captain Erskine did not deny this, but replied that the greater part of that zone had already been effectively included in Italian territory by the demarcation of the frontier.

By unanimous consent further discussion was held over for a subsequent meeting

The meeting closed at 12.10.

avvalorare l'asserzione dell'insufficienza dei pascoli e dell'acqua dalla parte italiana, ricorda che la Missione britannica aveva già concesso agli italiani, secondo il precedente memoriale (Appendice VI), una zona a sud del Lac Dora.

Il Capitano Erskine, non negando ciò risponde che in maggior parte la detta zona è risultata già effettivamente in seguito al tracciamento del confine, inclusa nel territorio italiano.

La discussione è, di comune accordo, rinviata alla seduta seguente.

5. La seduta termina alle ore 12.10.

NINETEENTH MEETING.

DICIANNOVESIMA SEDUTA

Wednesday,

Mercoledì,

1. The meeting was opened at 9.25 a.m.

1. La seduta è aperta alle ore 9.25.

2. At the invitation of the Chairman, the British Delegation stated their views with regard to the subject of the

2. Dietro invito del Presidente, la Delegazione Britannica espone il proprio punto di vista circa il 4° comma dell'art. 6 del Trattato di Londra.

[illegible] Delegazione Britannica si dichiara disposta ad emanare quanto segue

3. The Chairman stated that in the case of [illegible] British authorities, who [illegible] transfer [illegible] boat [illegible] authorities, and after registration of the individuals by the said British authorities,

3. Il Presidente dichiara che nel caso di [illegible] Britanniche, che [illegible] trasferirsi [illegible] a bordo [illegible] autorità, e dopo registrazione degli individui da parte delle suddette autorità,

(a) that this right should be exercised within one year from the date of the ratification of the Protocol to be annexed to the Treaty.

(a) che il diritto stesso venga esercitato entro un anno dalla data di ratifica del protocollo che sarà annesso al Trattato.

The Italian Mission noted this declaration, and stated that they [illegible] their decision on the matter [illegible].

3. The meeting closed at [illegible].

La Delegazione italiana, nel prendere atto di tali dichiarazioni, si riserva la facoltà di [illegible] nel più breve tempo [illegible] decisione.

3. La seduta termina alle ore 12.00.

[illegible]
P.O

TWENTIETH MEETING.

Florence,
25th July, 1927.

Present:-

Lieut.-Col. L.N. King, O.B.E., R.E.
Capt. E.H.L. Clifford, M.C., R.E.
Capt. E.N. Hosking, M.C. Political Officer.

VENTESIMA SEDUTA.

Firenze,
19 Luglio, 1927.

Presenti:-

Commendatore Dott. Colucci Tullio, Ispettore Superiore Coloniale.
Maggiore Napolitano Aniello.
Maggiore Marino Armando.

1. The meeting opened at 10.10 a.m.

2. Referring to Article 6, the Italian Delegates who had reserved their reply to the proposals of the British members vide precise verbal of 19th instant stated that there would be no difficulty to their acceptance of these proposals, provided however that the numbers of persons for whom such right of option would be recognised, be raised from 300 to 500.

After some exchange of views, the Commission

3. Referring to paragraph 2 of Article 9, Commendatore Colucci stated that since the evidence produced in discussion had not proved the existence of all the conditions required by the said Article in connection with the right of trans-frontier grazing by Italian subjects, the Italian Delegates would not insist on their demand for the concession in question.

The British members noted this statement, and the Commission then decided that there was no case for the concession referred to in Article 9.

4. Commendatore Colucci then requested that certain watering facilities at

1. La seduta si apre alle 10.10 a.m.

4. Circa l'Art. 6, la Delegazione italiana che si era riservata di dare la sua risposta per iscritto alla proposta britannica - vedi processo verbale della 19a seduta - comunica che non avrebbe difficoltà ad accogliere tale proposta, purchè il numero di persone, cui viene riconosciuto il diritto di opzione, fosse elevato da 300 a 500.

Dopo uno scambio di chiarimenti la Commissione approva.

3. Circa l'Art. 9, 2° comma, il Commendatore Colucci dichiara che non essendo risultata provata - attraverso gli elementi portati nella discussione - la esistenza di tutte le condizioni richieste dal detto Articolo perchè si addivenisse alla concessione a favore dei sudditi italiani del diritto di pascolo oltre la frontiera, la Delegazione italiana non insiste nella richiesta relativa alla concessione medesima.

La Delegazione britannica prende atto della suddetta dichiarazione e la Commissione decide che non sia il caso di far luogo alla concessione di cui all'Art. 9, 2° comma.

4. Il Commendatore Colucci allora richiede che sotto certe condizioni, venga concesso,

TWENTIETH MEETING.

Florence,
29th July, 1947.

Present:-

Lieut.-Col. L.N. King,
O.B.E., R.E.
Capt. E.H.M. Clifford,
M.C., R.E.
Capt. E.N. Erskine, M.C.
Political Officer.

VENTESIMA SEDUTA.

Firenze,
29 luglio 1947.

Presenti:-

Commendatore Dott. Colucci Tullio,
Ispettore Superiore Coloniale.
Maggiore Napolitano Aniello.
Maggiore Marino Armando.

1. The meeting opened at 10.10 a.m.

1. La seduta si apre alle 10.10 a.m.

2. Referring to Article 6, the Italian Delegates who had reserved their reply to the proposals of the British members vide proces verbal of 19th Meeting stated that there would be no difficulty to their acceptance of these proposals, provided however that the numbers of persons for whom such right of option would be recognised, be raised from 300 to 500.

After some exchange of views, the Commission

4. Circa l'Art. 6, la Delegazione italiana che si era riservata di dare la sua risposta scritta alla proposta britannica - vedi processo verbale della 19ª seduta - comunica che non avrebbe difficoltà ad accogliere tale proposta, purchè il numero di persone, cui viene riconosciuto il diritto di opzione, fosse elevato da 300 a 500.

Dopo uno scambio di chiarimenti la Commissione approva.

3. Referring to paragraph 2 of Article 9, Commendatore Colucci stated that since the evidence produced in discussion had not proved the existence of all the conditions required by the said article in connection with the right of trans-frontier grazing by Italian subjects, the Italian Delegation would not insist on their demand for the concession in question.

The British members noted this statement, and the Commission then decided that there was no case for the concession referred to in Article 9.

3. Circa l'Art. 9, 2° comma, il Commendatore Colucci dichiara che non essendo risultata provata - attraverso gli elementi portati nella discussione - la esistenza di tutte le condizioni richieste dal detto Articolo perchè si addivenisse alla concessione, a favore dei sudditi italiani del diritto di pascolo oltre la frontiera, la Delegazione italiana non insiste nella richiesta relativa alla concessione medesima.

La Delegazione britannica prende atto della suddetta dichiarazione e la Commissione decide che non sia il caso di far luogo alla concessione di cui all'Art. 9, 2° comma.

4. Colucci then requested that certain watering facilities at

4. Il Commendatore Colucci allora richiede che sotto certe condizioni, venga concesso,

TWENTIETH MEETING.

Asmara,
29th July, 1927.

Present:-

Lieut.-Col. L.H. King,
O.B.E., R.E.
Capt. E.H.H. Clifford,
M.C., R.E.
Capt. E.N. Erskine, M.C.
Political Officer.

VENTESIMA SEDUTA.

Firenze,
29 Luglio, 1927.

Presenti:-

Commendatore Dott. Colucci Tullio,
Ispettore Superiore Coloniale.
Maggiore Napolitano Aniello.
Maggiore Marino Armando.

1. The meeting opened at 10.10 a.m.

2. Referring to Article 6, the Italian Delegates who had reserved their reply to the proposals of the British members vide procès verbal of 19th meeting stated that there would be no difficulty to their acceptance of these proposals, provided however that the numbers of persons for whom such right of option would be recognised, be raised from 300 to 500.

After some exchange of views, the Commission

3. Referring to paragraph 2 of Article 9, Commendatore Colucci stated that since the evidence produced in discussion had not proved the existence of all the conditions required by the said article in connection with the right of trans-frontier grazing by Italian subjects, the Italian Delegates would not insist on their demand for the concession in question.

The British members noted this statement, and the Commission then decided that there was no case for the concession referred to in Article 9.

4. Commendatore Colucci then requested that certain watering facilities at

1. La seduta si apre alle 10.10 a.m.

2. Circa l'Art. 6, la Delegazione italiana che si era riservata di dare la sua risposta [illegible] scritto alla proposta britannica - vedi processo verbale della 19ª seduta - comunica che non avrebbe difficoltà ad accogliere tale proposta, purchè il numero di persone, cui viene riconosciuto il diritto di opzione, fosse elevato da 300 a 500.

Dopo uno scambio di chiarimenti la Commissione approva.

3. Circa l'Art. 9, 2° comma, il Commendatore Colucci dichiara che non essendo risultata provata - attraverso gli elementi portati nella discussione - la esistenza di tutte le condizioni richieste dal detto Articolo perchè si addivenisse alla concessione a favore dei sudditi italiani del diritto di pascolo oltre la frontiera, la Delegazione italiana non insiste nella richiesta relativa alla concessione medesima.

La Delegazione britannica prende atto della suddetta dichiarazione e la Commissione decide che non sia il caso di far luogo alla concessione di cui all'Art. 9, 2° comma.

4. Il Commendatore Colucci allora richiede che sotto certe condizioni, venga concesso,

pools of Dif might be accord- under certain conditions, to limited number of Italian [illegible]jects.

After some dis[illegible]sion it was decided that the [illegible]er of the pools of Dif should [illegible]mally be available to the [illegible]acent Italian police post [illegible] to Italian subjects and their [illegible]ggage animals [illegible] [illegible]ck) travelli[illegible] [illegible] the [illegible]ntier [illegible] state of ab[illegible]mality should be considered [illegible] be [illegible] water in the [illegible]

[illegible] 12 noon.

a un limitato numero di sudditi italiani la facoltà di rifornimento di acqua agli stagni di Diff.

Dopo qualche discussione viene deciso che l'acqua degli stagni di Diff debba essere normalmente disponibile per l'adiagente posto di polizia italiana e per i sudditi italiani e per i loro animali da trasporto (escluso qualsiasi altro bestiame) viaggianti lungo la frontiera e che uno stato di anormalità debba considerarsi esistente [illegible] provato con soddisfa[illegible] [illegible] le parti che l'acqua [illegible] stagni sia suffi[illegible] [illegible] per le ragionevo[illegible] [illegible] di un posto di polizia [illegible].

5. La seduta si chiude alle ore 12.

1928

Kenya

with Govt.

No.

C.O. 533/374

PART 2

SUBJECT

Federation of East Africa

Kenya

FILE C.

# REPORT

## ON THE WORK OF THE

## JUBALAND BOUNDARY COMMISSION

## 1925-1926

# P R E F A C E.

Article 12 of the Treaty of Cession of JUBALAND authorised the appointment of a British-Italian Commission with power to investigate and decide on certain matters specifically stated in the treaty [illegible] to decide [illegible] the manner in which the treaty [illegible] come into force. [illegible] this commission was [illegible] that had no [illegible] boundary survey [illegible] could not [illegible] regarded as a boundary commission in the generally accepted sense, and was therefore known as the Jubaland Commission in contra-distinction to its dependent [illegible] Boundary Commission.

[illegible] as work [illegible] was concerned no difficulty was experienced in [illegible] the limits of responsibility of each commission [illegible] Commissioners held that title [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] Commission consisted of [illegible] and Mr. J. [illegible] Hope of the [illegible] end of 192[illegible] when it was apparent [illegible] political work would hang fire [illegible] considerable [illegible] Mr. Hope reverted to his normal duty in KENYA on the understanding that his services would [illegible] made available if and when necessary, but as matters [illegible] he was never again in a fit state of health [illegible] such a demand. This temporary defection left the Senior Commissioner without [illegible] officially recognised political adviser, and [illegible] were made at once that Captain [illegible] Erskine, who had [illegible] hitherto as Interpreter [illegible] and [illegible] Officer, should also be appointed [illegible] the [illegible] Commission. As, however, [illegible] of the junior [illegible] Captain [illegible] efforts were [illegible] with respect to [illegible] Commission.

[illegible] resumption of the work in Italy, the [illegible] alterations were made in the composition of the Juba[illegible] Commission. Captains [illegible] Erskine were [illegible] appointed to the British [illegible] Commission, [illegible] Commissioners [illegible] were appointed [illegible]

Owing to the overshadowing of the Jubaland [illegible] Boundary Commission by the Jubaland Commission, it naturally [illegible] that much of the work which would normally have [illegible] the lot of the former was undertaken by the latter. [illegible] deals only with affairs strictly in connection [illegible] business of the Boundary Commission, but records [illegible] decisions regarding delimitation as given by the senior [illegible] subjects, [illegible] would not [illegible] for the [illegible]

The report on the work of the latter commission has been written as a separate document.

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1. The Staff of the Boundary Commission.
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4. Appreciation of the Problem as envisaged after arrival in KENYA.
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13. Action following above appreciation.
15. Appreciation of the situation at [illegible]ENIA, August - September, 1925.
15. Narrative.
18. Appreciation of the situation at [illegible]S, October 1925.
21. Action following above appreciation.
22. Narrative.
25. Appreciation of the situation at [illegible]E, January 1926.
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28. Appreciation of the situation at KISMAYU, April 1926.
29. Action following above appreciation.
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33. Appreciation of the situation at DIF, July 1926.
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35. Narrative.
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§ 68. Animal Mortality.

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§ 71. Discipline.

§ 72.

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§

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§

§

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§ 145. Spelling of Names.

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§ 149. Final Reproduction of the Map of the Commission.

## P A R T VI.

### NOTES ON THE NEW FRONTIER FROM AN ADMINISTRATIVE STAND-POINT.

§ 150. Inspection.

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§ 156. Post at [illegible] advocated.

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§ 158. Illegal Migrations.

## P A R T VII.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

§ 159. Harbour.

§ 160. Matters of Scientific Interest.

# P A R T I.

## § 1. THE STAFF OF THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

### BRITISH MISSION.

Lieut.-Colonel E.H.T.I. King, O.B.E., R.E.
Senior British Commissioner

Captain E.H.M. Clifford, M.C., R.E.
Assistant Commissioner

Captain L.N. Erskine, M.C.
Political and Transport Officer

Lieut. O.B.G. Watson, K.A.R.
Escort Officer, 1925-1926

Lieut. G.D. Holmes, K.A.R.
Escort Officer, 1926-1927

Mr. A. Kane, Wireless Operator

Sergeant C.T.A. Foster, R.E. )
Lce.-Sergt. L. Tomkinson, R.E. ) Topographers
Corporal J. Kelaher )

### ITALIAN MISSION.

Col. Conte Cav. Giovanni
Capo Missione 1925-1926

Col. Conte Cav. Ing. Aniello
Capo Missione 1926-1927

Magg. [illegible] Armando

Capo [illegible] Cerrina

Capo [illegible] Curra Agostino
Trasporti ed amministrazione 1925-1926

Serg. Magg. Briarone Umberto
Trasporti ed amministrazione 1926-1927

Serg. Magg. Bruno Angelo
Radiotelegrafista

§ 1 (Contd.) Previous to the departure of the Senior British Commissioners from ENGLAND it had been arranged that responsibility for the provision of personnel for the British Mission should be shared [illegible] Imperial Government [illegible] Italian Government [illegible] Commissioner and [illegible]

[illegible] very suit[illegible] Foreign [illegible] was likely [illegible] Colwell [illegible] the Chief of [illegible] had lately [illegible] the local Government Surveyor [illegible] additional [illegible] cypher was [illegible] available from [illegible]

[illegible] Medical Officer, [illegible] despatch [illegible] services of a [illegible] when this course [illegible] decided [illegible] with [illegible] personnel, there [illegible] very difficult [illegible] transport [illegible] This [illegible] was [illegible] these [illegible] on [illegible] of both [illegible] and East [illegible] various [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] there [illegible] made.

2. Problem.

The following [illegible] description of the [illegible] boundary [illegible] set forth [illegible] Anglo-Italian Treaty [illegible] East [illegible] Africa [illegible]

[illegible] influence [illegible] rivers [illegible] and [illegible] along the [illegible] course of the [illegible] up-stream to the southern [illegible] point of [illegible] small southerly bend of the latter river in the [illegible] of Malka Re[illegible] thence in a south-westerly [illegible] in a straight line to the centre [illegible] thence in a south-westerly [illegible] towards Ailla Kalle [illegible] to such [illegible] as may [illegible]

[illegible] account [illegible] (D[illegible] [illegible] fa[illegible] [illegible] the [illegible]

In the event, however, of it being found by the Commission referred to in Article 12 that the well of El Beru does not contain water either sufficient or suitable for the maintenance at that point of an Italian frontier post, then the line, as between El Beru and Ailla Kalle, shall be so drawn by the Commission as to include in Italian territory the neighbouring well of El Shoma.

2. (Contd.) Owing to the fact that the Boundary Commission was overshadowed by the Jubaland Commission, it followed that the former was shorn of many of the responsibilities that would otherwise have fallen to its lot, especially with regard to delimitation. Previous to either Mission taking the field, a point of some considerable moment, which will now be discussed, was fixed by direct communication between the [illegible] Central [illegible]ment. The treaty stated that the new boundary, for a [illegible] portion of its length, should run concurrently with [illegible] boundary between the Provinces of JUBALAND and [illegible] KENYA. [illegible] the description of this [illegible] was [illegible] the [illegible] touched [illegible] quarter [illegible] straight [illegible] general [illegible] known [illegible] known expanse [illegible] of the starting point was [illegible] a matter of considerable difficulty, even if it were indeed possible. The treaty mentioned the turning point of the boundary nearest to the COAST as occurring at south latitude 1° 50', and as it was even conceivable that this might benefited one party or the other, it was agreed to accept this turning point the intersection of this parallel by the meridian of longitude which would eventually be chosen as the boundary approached from the north. (For convenience of nomenclature this point was subsequently named TERMINQUANTA). From this turning point the boundary was to run in a straight line towards RAS KIAMBONI until intercepted by the small southerly deflection near the coast.

Some misgivings were also entertained with regard to the southern portion of the small [illegible] bend in the vicinity of [illegible]ka R[illegible]

The problem [illegible] the [illegible] boundary and demarcation of the adopted boundary in accordance with the decision of the Commission.

Appreciation of [illegible] Problem [illegible] Home.

Very little time or opportunity was available at home for the collection of information regarding local conditions in the area traversed by the boundary. Maps showed the northern portion to be hilly and broken and capable of cultivation, whereas the remainder of the boundary appeared to be quite flat and bush covered. It was hoped, however, that small eminences [illegible] sufficient height to clear the bush might render triangulation [illegible] throughout the length of the boundary. It was [illegible] if any topographical work could be done by plane-table methods except [illegible] provision should be [illegible]

[illegible] graph Services.

It was assumed that [illegible] would be required at GARENA (on the JUBA RIVER), at KISIMAYU and possibly at BIRKAO, as it was not known that reasonable transport facilities were available between NAIROBI and TAJER.

3. (Contd.) Owing to the vagueness of the information available regarding both the work of the Boundary Commission and of the Jubaland Commission, it was deemed advisable that an advanced guard consisting of the Senior British Commissioner and one N.C.O. Topographer (Sergt. Foster) should proceed to KENYA at once with the minimum of apparatus. Provision had been made for the remainder of the personnel of the Mission in accordance with the scheme originally formulated.

It was necessary at this stage only to make requirements in technical stores, etc., such as to be considered by the Senior Commissioner after his arrival in KENYA.

The actual technical methods to be adopted for survey and demarcation were naturally left to the discretion of the Senior Commissioner.

4. Appreciation of the Problem as envisaged after arrival in KENYA.

When the Senior Commissioner, Lt. Col. King, reached KENYA on May 15th, 1925, the Northern Frontier District was still administered by the K.A.R., and the Commanding Officer, Lt. Colr Muirhead, was able to give most important information regarding the general conditions on the frontier.

WAJIR appeared to be the most reasonable base for the Northern half of the boundary. It was generally agreed that the work was in British territory and that the number of tracks crossing the boundary was small. Communication with NAIROBI in fine weather by motor lorry and combined system of ox- and camel-transport. As alternative to WAJIR base at SERENLI was considered, but was disregarded for the following reasons. Transport by the KEW-YU was likely to be precarious and dependent on the very fickle flood waters near the up-stream journey by steamer, and possibly required 20 days at least. SERENLI was a long way from the frontier and only in communication with it by camel transport; it was in Italian territory.

5. It was obvious that camel transport would be necessary on the boundary, as the lack of water would render motor transport quite impossible. The question as to whether the camels should be hired or bought was not seriously considered at this juncture, but it was assumed that they would be made available from the WAJIR District.

Between NAIROBI and WAJIR there existed a combined ox- and camel-transport scheme which was part of the K.A.R. organization and supplied the N.F.D. with all requirements. This form of transport was very slow, but from the financial aspect it would have been admirable for the Mission if it had been possible to have the general scheme of work so arranged that requirements could be calculated and sent forward in advance. It was actually decided to use this reasonable method at this time, but supplemented by motor transport for the first consignments.

6. Food supplies for Europeans were obviously to be procured from England, as those which had to be purchased by the Mission were carried free of cost and customs dues.

§ 6. (Contd.)
Orders were actually lodged at home at this period for a three months' supply. Food supplies for natives could be purchased in NAIROBI or MERU, the latter place being about half way towards WAJIR, or if JUBALAND bases were adopted these supplies were obtainable from MOMBASA or KISMAYU.

§ 7. An adequate escort under the command of a junior officer was promised, and it was to be the business of the K.A.R. to furnish this escort with all necessary transport, food and water tanks.

§ 8. It was assumed that a small gang of porters would be necessary for odd jobs, but it was not realised that this gang would be called upon to cut the boundary line.

§ 9. The Director of KENYA Surveys, Mr. Baker, was most sympathetic towards the Mission. He agreed to act as agent in NAIROBI and to lend such instruments as might be required and were actually available. Lt.Col. King secured a boon of his good will by borrowing an 8" Troughton & Simms Theodolite.

§ 10. The above represents only an appreciation of the situation, and no definite action was taken at this stage except where specially mentioned.

[illegible] of the situation at KISMAYU - April - June 1926.

[illegible] or Sergt Foster arrived at KISMAYU [illegible] to get in touch with the Italians, and were directed forward by Capt. Erskine who at the time [illegible] was Italian Interpreter in Italian Somaliland. It then transpired that there was a party of Italians ready to [illegible] Italian Mission had not [illegible] country some time [illegible]

From the [illegible] which then took place, it was [illegible] of the question as to whether [illegible] of EL WAK should be [illegible] meridional boundary should [illegible] that Commission to the region [illegible] was also obvious that the whole [illegible] to the sea was dependent on the choice [illegible] on the ground, and therefore that work should not begin from the southern end.

§ 12. Taking the above matters into consideration with the fact that the two Senior Commissioners functioned as such in both Commissions, Lt.Col.King decided to make his arrangements on the assumption that the work of the Boundary Commission would begin near EL WAK, that the British would use WAJIR as a base, and that the Italians would use SERENLI for the same purpose.

§ 13. Action following above appreciation.

Arrangements were made for a three months' supply of foodstuffs for a calculated native staff to be forwarded to WAJIR by the ox-and camel-transport of the K.A.R.

Immediately after the session, the Italian Residente at SERENLI was asked to purchase camels for the British Mission, and Capt. Erskine was sent in advance of the Commission to assist him in this troublesome duty and

§ 6. Contd.

Orders were actually lodged at home at this period for a three months' supply. Food supplies for natives could be purchased in NAIROBI or MERU, the latter place being about half way towards WAJIR, or if JUBALAND bases were adopted these supplies were obtainable from LOKITAUNG or KISMAYU.

§ 7. An adequate escort under the command of a junior [illegible] was promised, and it was to be the business of the K.A.R. to furnish this escort with all necessary transport, food and water-tanks.

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[illegible] of the situation at KISMAYU - April - June 1925.

[illegible] and Sergt Foster arrived at KISMAYU [illegible] and were [illegible] by Capt. Erskine who at [illegible] time [illegible] prayer in Italian. It then transpire[illegible] there was a party of Italians ready to [illegible] Official Mission [illegible] the Boundary Mission could not [illegible] country [illegible] some time yet.

From the [illegible] meeting [illegible] which then took pla[illegible] of the question as to whet[illegible] of EL GWAIA should be [illegible] meridional boundary, [illegible] that Commission to th[illegible] was also obvious that the whole of the [illegible] to the sea was dependent on the choi[illegible] on the ground, and further that work could not begin from the southern end.

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12 (contd.)

to enrol aycon. The D.C. at WAJIR was also asked to purchase camels in his District, and the Commanding Officer of the N.F.D. was asked to purchase riding mules.

The wireless receiving set which had been brought from England by Lt.Col.King was thoroughly tested by Mr. Hughes, the wireless operator at KISMAYU, and was found to be in perfect working order and well designed. On Mr.Hughes' recommendation a standing order for the periodical replenishment of consumable wireless stores was lodged at home.

14. Some little trouble occurred over the provision of a Political Officer for the Jubaland Commission. As stated earlier in this report, the KENYA Government found that such an officer could not be made available. Arrangements were then made that Capt. Firth, who severed his connection with the Commission on the day he first joined the Commission, should be appointed Political Officer to the Northern Province and that he should also undertake the duties of Transport Officer. The salary of [illegible] was met entirely by Imperial funds.

15. [illegible] appreciation of the situation at [illegible] and [illegible] 1925.

[illegible] Jubaland [illegible] journey to [illegible] as there was [illegible] [illegible] was [illegible] [illegible] and that [illegible]

16. Narrative.

[illegible] Missions [illegible] for political reasons. Major Gerald Firths [illegible] develop the transport arrangements, while Colonel [illegible] proceeded by rail to NAIROBI, where he arrived on 7th.

17. Captain Gaisford, Lieut. Cornish, Lieut. Keleher, landed at [illegible] proceeded shortly to [illegible] making purchases and [illegible] WAJIR.

On October 20th, Lt.-Colonel King, Captain Clifford and Mr Kane reached WAJIR together, leaving Corporals HIGSON and [illegible] the stores forward.

18. Appreciation of the situation at WAJIR. October, 1925.

As soon as the Jubaland Commission was reassembled at WAJIR, discussions took place as to which well, EL BERO or EL SHERE, was to determine the position of the boundary. After considerable deliberation it was decided that the more westerly of the two wells, EL SHERE, should

8 (Contd.)

fall in Italian territory. The situation was now cleared for the surveyors and demarcators, and the two Senior Boundary Commissioners agreed that the boundary in this region should run with the meridian 300 metres to the west of this well. They then took stock of the methods at their [illegible]. From personal observation of the type of country already traversed [illegible] combined with comparative information supplied by [illegible] concerning the various portions of the frontier, it [illegible] the topographical conditions were as follows:

[illegible]

[illegible] about 12 feet high [illegible] thence rather more open [illegible] dense tropical forest giving place [illegible] the coast. The conditions of water supply were [illegible] extremely precarious as there was no permanent water [illegible] to the boundary [illegible] BO [illegible] and [illegible] group; elsewhere [illegible] expected.

[illegible] for the survey and to [illegible] tion of a reasonable map, and the [illegible] the boundary could be accurately [illegible] marked on the same map.

[illegible] harbouring [illegible] tribes [illegible] village were considered [illegible] it seemed [illegible] that, in the interests [illegible] subsequent administration, [illegible] should be marked most clearly [illegible] consideration [illegible] given to the fact that [illegible] certain existing tracks appeared to run very [illegible] concurrently with the boundary and the advisability of suggesting that such tracks should in [illegible] form the boundary was discussed. The idea was, however, quickly abandoned, chiefly for the reasons that such tracks were by no means universally [illegible] along the boundary and, when they did exist [illegible] connection, they generally served as links between water [illegible] which it was inadvisable to make communal. The British proposal that the boundary should be marked throughout its length by [illegible] it through the bush was accepted [illegible]

[illegible] arguments in favour of the proposal [illegible] would be unmistakeable to the local tribes, that [illegible] was of a very slow-growing [illegible] that the land once [illegible] undoubtedly be kept open by [illegible] driving their [illegible] pasturage, and that it [illegible]

[illegible] first consideration it appeared [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] tracks [illegible] could best be tied to points on the actual boundary line. Economically it failed

(Contd.)

owing to the difficulty of rapid transport, supply, watering and defense measures for the various parties in this dry and inhospitable country, where concentration of force and effort was of great importance.

Action following the reconnaissance.

As regards survey it was decided that the main control points should be fixed astronomically in combination with wireless time signals, and that the topography should be obtained normally by observed reverse supplemented when possible by the plane table or theodolite, and that a key for the topography would be obtained by running a taped traverse between two control points. The resulting field sheets were to be on the 1/10,000 scale with a vertical interval of 10 metres, and were to cover a strip of country extending 4 Kilometres on either side of the boundary line. Both Missions were to fix the main control points, symmetrically, but the topography between EL WAK and MALKA RIE was to be carried out by an air experiment, each Mission being responsible for its own side of the boundary, a scheme which was very soon discarded.

Narrative.

At the end of October the "S.W." rains broke with exceptional violence, rendering the fair-weather track between MERU and WAJIR quite impassable for any form of transport. The 2 British N.C.Os. with the bulk of the porters and stores, 2 motor cars and 1 lorry, were trapped on this road on the WAJIR side of the LORIAN. It was therefore decided that Captains Clifford and Erskine should remain at WAJIR with the marooned N.C.Os, porters and stores could be concentrated at that place.

On November 11th, Lt.-Col. King, Mr. Kane and Sergeant Foster left WAJIR for EL WAK, much hampered by mud and on arrival encountered the Italian Mission fixation jointly with the Italian Mission.

On conclusion of this operation, Sergeant Foster with a self-contained establishment was set to work demarcating and surveying the boundary in a southerly direction, as the remainder of the British Mission was still delayed at WAJIR. Lt.-Col. King, with Mr. Kane, followed the Italian Mission to DAMASA, and, in conjunction with them, fixed the position of that place astronomically, and decided on the exact point of the pool of DAMASA where the boundary should pi[illegible]

Meanwhile the concentration of porters and stores at WAJIR had been proceeding. Having spent 10 days marooned the 2 British N.C.Os. succeeded in reaching WAJIR on foot on November 16th. After much difficulty, all the stores were retrieved by camels sent from WAJIR by December 11th, and the whole party started for EL WAK on December 14th.

By Christmas Day 1923, the entire British Mission was assembled at EL WAK, the Italian Mission being still at DAMASA. Survey and demarcation had progressed southwards a matter of 5 miles and the short distance northwards to the EL WAK pivotal point. The three N.C.Os. then continued the work from this pivotal point towards DAMASA whilst the remainder of the British Mission proceeded to MALKA RIE.

During the time occupied by the operations described in the preceding paragraph, the Italian Mission had completed their astronomical observations at MALKA RIE and were in process of fixing the position of DOLO when the British Mission reached the former place. In due course the British Mission completed their observations also. In accordance with the description of the boundary in the treaty the Commission expected to find a small southerly bend of the river at this point, but such a bend did not in fact exist, and a reasonable point was agreed upon for the northern origin of the boundary so as to leave MALKA RIE in Italian territory.

Appreciation of the situation at MALKA RIE, JANUARY, 1924.

The pivotal points of the boundary at EL WAK, DAMASA and MALKA RIE had been fixed on the ground, demarcation was complete between EL WAK and DAMASA and for 6 miles south of the former place.

On completion of the astronomical work at MALKA RIE, Lt. Col. Zotto informed Lt. Col. King that he had received definite instructions from his local government regarding technical procedure. The programme carefully considered by the responsible heads of the Mission, Lt.Col. Zotto and Lt. Col. King, was to be cancelled. There was to be no topographical survey made, demarcation was to be limited to a few pillars on the main road crossings, astronomical observation was to be limited to the fixation of these pillars, no lane was to be cut along the boundary and all work was to be completed by a definite and early date.

Lt. Col. King immediately cabled to the Under Secretary of State, reporting the interference, stating the technical principles agreed upon by himself and Lt. Col. Zotto, and requesting support for the two responsible representatives in the field.

Pending a reply to this cable, two courses were open to the British Mission, to continue the original programme independently with the Italians, or to work in conjunction with the Italians on a temporary programme based on the instructions lately received by them.

The first alternative would result in loss of touch with the Italians and possible waste of effort. The second alternative, which was accepted, allowed of an arrangement which would permit of a reversion to the old programme without much trouble.

Action following above appreciation.

In view of the above considerations it was decided that, pending further instructions from superior authority, the British N.C.Os, assisted by the Escort Officer, should continue their work of survey and demarcation in the north and that the British H.Q. should work with their Italian Mission in the south. To be more precise, the British N.C.Os were to continue survey and demarcation from DAMASA to MALKA RIE, incorporating in their field sheets such of the topographical work that the Italians had been able to undertake. The remainder of the Commission, both Italians and British, were to fix two or three control points which would be of more immediate use to the British N.C.Os and then proceed to the southern end of the boundary where they would conduct such work as might be possible.

Narrative.

Lieut. Colonel Dotto, who had been ill ever since he reached the boundary, took leave of the Commission on the 2nd February 1936 on his return to Italy, and, pending the arrival of his successor, Captain Marino acted as Senior Italian Commissioner.

The British H.Q. then moved to FINNO where they fixed a boundary control point by astronomical methods and rejoined the Italian Mission at EL WAK. The Italian Mission did not participate in the fixation of this point. Both Missions were very greatly hampered during this period by sickness amongst the Europeans and native staffs, obviously due to the exceptionally severe rains of the previous months.

At EL WAK the Italians found that their transport and supply services were in such a crippled state that an immediate retreat to SERRIUU and thence to KISMAYU was imperative, and that the proposed fixation of a few control points south of EL WAK was therefore impossible at this epoch.

The Italian Mission and the British [illegible] then found their own ways to [illegible] the route outlined above, and the [illegible] ARERO.

Lt. Col. King [illegible] new head of the Italian Mission [illegible] ARERO.

Appreciation of the situation.

On April 3rd the joint [illegible] assembled in KISMAYU, and on [illegible] TRANS-JUBA held a conference [illegible] formulating the attitude that the Italian [illegible] its views regarding the [illegible] boundary.

The reconsideration obviously [illegible] result of representations made at home, and [illegible] amounted to acceptance of the scheme originally [illegible] by the two heads of the Boundary Commission. The Italians made no demur. The Italian Government would object to a topographical survey [illegible] insistent that [illegible] work should terminate by the [illegible] 109°.

There were now two alternatives of procedure open to the Commission; to return to EL WAK and continue working southwards progressively, so as to fix up certain matters in the KIAMBONI region and then repair to DIF. The former scheme had few advantages as the joint headquarters had moved so far from the scene of action and arrangements for the trip to KIAMBOORI were well advanced. The latter scheme would permit of the re-establishment of the Italian supply and transport services and the formation of a British advanced base at DIF, and was accepted.

Action following above appreciation.

Instructions were sent to the British H.C.Os that they should carry the survey and demarcation up to YALKA'RIE as originally arranged, and should then retrace

39 (Contd.) their steps and continue the same work southwards from the limit of their previous operations near EL WAK.

On April 11th the combined H.Q. set sail by [illegible] for KIAMBONI, leaving Capt. Erskine at KISMAYU to arrange for the establishment of a base at DIF and to purchase new camels.

[illegible]

[illegible] was a [illegible] stipulated which [illegible] direction for [illegible] interior. The Com[illegible] the highest eminence [illegible] central on the [illegible]

The work conducted in this [illegible] fixation of a control point by astronomical [illegible] small local triangulation to determine the positions of neighbouring islands and the most southerly point of the boundary, and the demarcation of some 9 kilometres of boundary. This work was completed by May 23rd. [illegible] joint H.Q. [illegible] KISMAYU three [illegible]

[illegible] It was then found that the recent rains seriously impeded all forms of transport towards the interior that the joint headquarters was unable to assemble at DIF before the end of June. During the advance Lt. Col. [illegible] severe abscess [illegible] jaw and was compelled [illegible] KISMAYU for [illegible] treatment.

## Appreciation of the situation at DIF, July [illegible]

Lt. Col. [illegible] rejoined the joint headquarters at DIF on July 13th and found the situation as follows. The British N.C.Os had completed all work between EL WAK and [illegible] RIE, had carried the survey and demarcation some 100 kilometres south of the [illegible] flags, and had on their own initiative betaken themselves to DIF some days in advance of the arrival of headquarters. The reasons for this last-mentioned move were that the N.C.Os had been falsely led to believe that the water supplies in the vicinity [illegible] inadequate for their maintenance, they were all in a very low state of health, and they had lost touch with headquarters for several months.

About 80% of the camels had died, and Captain Erskine was finding great difficulty in making replacements [illegible] establishment [illegible]

[illegible]

Lt. Holmes [illegible] relieved Lt. Watson as Commander of the Escort.

The Italian Mission appeared to be complete in all essentials.

Action following above appreciation.

It was then decided that the British Mission should fix a control point where their N.C.Os had interrupted their work, and that survey and demarcation should be continued thence southwards by this latter party, and that the Italian Legion should survey and demarcate northwards and southwards of DIF with two field parties.

Narrative.

The above decisions were duly put into operation. The complete British Mission moved into the "cut" via ZERO, fixed the control point and took the opportunity of inspecting some 60 kilometres of the demarcation previously effected by the N.C.Os. As a result of this investigation it was apparent that the "cut" was not sufficiently accentuated, and further verbal evidence showed that this was the case everywhere except in the stretch between EL WAK and FINNO. Detailed instructions in this connection were then issued and the demarcation party was watched for several days. Arrangements were made for an independent party of labourers to make the necessary improvements in the last 100 kilometres, and the District Commissioner at MADERA consented to improve the section between WALKA RIE and FINNO.

On completion of this local inspection, British Mission returned to DIF, reaching that place on August 24th, 1926.

Situation on the [illegible] August 26th, 1926.

The Italian party [illegible] northwards from DIF [illegible] affect a junction with the British party in the course of a few days. Major [illegible] had withdrawn his southern working party which they had reached a point 48 kilometres south of DIF, and in view of the maintenance of the Italian Impasse to cover the difficulty of water [illegible] with the transport of the division.

Action following above appreciation.

In accordance with this scheme of events a somewhat elaborate programme was proposed, detailing the duties of each Mission so that all field operations would be completed by the end of the year. The main [illegible] were that the demarcation [illegible] should be carried by [illegible] responsible for the survey and [illegible] DIF - ZERO - [illegible], and the corresponding [illegible] from that point to the sea. The [illegible] in the fixation of control [illegible] from so greatly that it would be [illegible] measure.

Narrative.

With the exception of Lt. Col. King, British Headquarters left DIF on August 28th and moved to TABDA, and began the establishment of an advanced base at that place.

Lt. Col. King joined the Italian cutting party under Capt. Bertacchi and took this opportunity to inspect the class of demarcation work effected by them. He remained in their camp until the meeting occurred with the British party cutting from the north on August 31st.

Capt. Bertodano then rejoined the remainder of his mission at AFAMO, for a week, and the Italians remained inoperative for some little time.

The British N.C.Os returned to DIR, and thence made a wide circuit through BERAHIT and down the WAK DERA to TABDA, surveying all topographical details en route.

Meanwhile Lt. Scott-Bowden had established his headquarters at TABDA, and immediately upon [illegible] with Capt. Erskine at [illegible] in order to fix a point on the near LIBOI. This point being fixed, a few miles [illegible] Normally were extended a series of pegs were placed approximately in the Brazilian line for the use of subsequent demarcators. The Italian Mission agreed to accept the British determination of this point without verification. The existing map of this region was found to be some 10 kilometres in error as regards longitude.

Towards the end of September the complete Commission was assembled at TABDA. The combined Headquarters then moved to the region of GULOLI and by October 11th had jointly fixed the position of that control point. The two demarcation parties resumed work on the actual boundary about this date, the British near GULOLI and the Italians near LIBOI.

The British Headquarters Party then proceeded southwards and fixed a control point near DANBALA by October 25th, the Italians not participating. The British demarcation party, which had been removed from the region of GULOLI after they had advanced only a few kilometres, then proceeded to demarcate from this point towards "ZERO CINQUANTA". The Italian party was meanwhile cutting steadily from LIBOI towards the south, having first filled in the gap between that place and the southern extremity of their earlier cut.

At this period the transport question began seriously to assume the difficulties that had been predicted, the camels dying at the rate of approximately one per diem owing to infection by "bad" fly. However, the British Mission congratulated itself on the fact that Capt. Erskine had previously dispatched some seventy camels to the healthier district of WAJIR, and entertained the view that these would afford a useful reserve towards the end of the field operations.

The water question was also becoming somewhat alarming as the local rainpools were [illegible] almost to mud, and the "short" rains, which were long overdue, threatened to fail completely.

Towards the end of October the two Headquarter Parties assembled at "ZERO CINQUANTA", and by November 5th this important control point was jointly fixed. From this date immediate contact with the Italian Mission was lost until the end of the field operations.

The British Headquarter Party remained at "ZERO CINQUANTA", until their demarcation party had closed on that point. Both parties then moved south-east, the former proceeding to the Italian post of WAJA TIDU, the latter cutting from DANBALA towards the sea. The rains had now broken, and the flat parched land became a veritable morass, thus rendering the supply duties, with rapidly disappearing camel transport, increasingly difficult.

Abreast of WAIA IEU the nature of the vegetation changed completely, the normal JUBALAND bush giving place to occasional large grassy expanses. In such instances the "cut" was not considered to be sufficiently impressive and was therefore supplemented by intervisible cement pillars.

It had been hoped that, at this stage, a strong reinforcement of porters could have been available from SAMKURI. These porters [illegible] in truth recruited, but on the eve of departure they [illegible] if they were willing to work, and on replying in the affirmative were promptly dismissed. This event is [illegible] that time, an increased labour gang would [illegible] the conclusion of the work by about 8 months [illegible] approximately £50 per diem.

[illegible] British Escort Officer, then very kindly volunteered [illegible] forthwith to LAMU, there to recruit [illegible] start a fresh No. 2 demarcation party [illegible] east, and at the same time to replenish [illegible] available for No. 1 demarcation party. This proposal was accepted by Lt.Col. King) and after receiving instructions for a few hours in the use of a theodolite, Lieut. [illegible] started on his special mission.

Meanwhile the British Headquarter Party proceeded to "out-head" and there fixed the control point DID SAMOA, the Italians not participating.

As many tales were current as to the [illegible] nature of the country ahead, Capt. Erskine [illegible] reconnaissance from this point, and after [illegible] his way with a compass through dense impenetrable bush, [illegible] joined hands with Lieut. Holmes, who had well started on the task of demarcation, and returned to camp on Christmas Day with most valuable information, including traverse sketches. This reconnaissance revealed to the main staff that the [illegible] dense forest, harbouring masses of ferocious elephants and buffalo, was apparently riverine, though the vegetation [illegible] somewhat much thicker than had been experienced elsewhere, and contained patches of trees of considerable girth.

On December 30th Lt. Col. King quitted the field party in order to confer with Major Napolitano at KISMAYU, and left the conduct of the technical work in the hands of Capt. Clifford, the supply, transport, political and other services being under Capt. Erskine as hitherto. Mr. Kane quitted the field at the same time, his work in connection with wireless reception was now completed.

Italian Mission leaves AFRICA.

Major Napolitano reported that the Italian demarcation party had reached "ZERO GINQUANTA" on December 18th, that the whole Mission had then returned to KISMAYU, that Captains Marino and Bertacchi had sailed for Europe in January, and that he was due to follow them on February 9th. It was then arranged that the Commission should re-assemble in Florence early in May 1922.

On February 3rd Lt.Col. King took steamer to LAMU, whence he proceeded immediately to KIAMBONI in order to establish touch with the field parties. He found that Lt. Holmes had cut 17 kilometres of the boundry, unassisted by any other European, and that he had held his direction with accuracy, the whole constituting a performance of great merit. The direct result of this officer's action was a saving of approximately one month in the duration of the work. On February 10th the junction between the two working parties was effected, and on February 12th Lt. Col. King dispatched a telegram to the Governor of KENYA to the effect that the boundary was then accurately demarcated.

(contd.)

The evacuation of personnel and stores to KIAMBONI was effected by February 24th. This was mainly by porter transport, as, owing to disease, less than 12 very weak camels remained. LAMU was reached by dhow on February [illegible].

During the [illegible] Captains Clifford and Erskine had been [illegible] [illegible] listing the correct spellings [illegible] the R.G.S. II [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] MOMBASA [illegible]

[illegible] C.Os sailed [illegible] MOMBASA 1927 and thus [illegible] their labours with the Co[illegible] Four days la[illegible] Col. King with Captain Cliff[illegible] Erskine [illegible] the same port for [illegible].

Commission [illegible] in FLORENCE.

On April 28th [illegible] Commission resumed its [illegible] FLORENCE.

[illegible] Shortly after this [illegible] and [illegible] were nominated [illegible] members [illegible] Commission, and were there [illegible] concerned [illegible] Major Napolitano, not only in boundary matters [illegible] political matters of [illegible] extraneous nature [illegible] occupied, the Commission [illegible]

As regards [illegible] boundary business, there [illegible] very little remaining to be done. The [illegible] reached FLORENCE with [illegible] field work in a completed [illegible] the [illegible] draughtsman. The Italian Mission had not [illegible] plotted [illegible] field work, and one of [illegible] responsible for [illegible] was not made available [illegible] weeks; moreover, the [illegible] they had plotted was [illegible] in error and had [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] importance of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] conclusion [illegible] [illegible] Italian [illegible] Commission [illegible]

[illegible] It was [illegible] fully coloured map [illegible] for inclusion in "Agreement" formulated by the [illegible] signature of this latter document. It was therefore decided, and a paragraph to that effect was inserted in the "Agreement" that the map to be included in the first instance should be

(Contd.)
in black only, but that an exact reproduction in colours of the same map should be substituted in due course. The Head of the INSTITUTO GEOGRAFICO MILITARE at FLORENCE agreed to reproduce this coloured map as soon as possible, Major Napolitano assisting and watching the interests of the Commission. Proofs were to be passed to the British Mission for criticism, either on leave and the Chief of the Mission in Geneva. [illegible] readily consented to [illegible] the [illegible] Head Quarters at the def[illegible] of [illegible] have [illegible] advice has been received that [illegible] in hand.

December 17th [illegible] prints of the [illegible] were available. Two copies of these were signed by the German Commissioners and were bound up with the last [illegible] of the "Agreement". This constituted the last official act of the Commission in ITALY.

British Mission leaves ITALY.

December 18th, the members of the British Mission left FLORENCE and ITALY, and, after enjoying a few days of Christmas leave, re-united at COMPTON at the formal [illegible] on January 3rd, 1922.

Conclusion of [illegible].

The following [illegible] were [illegible] copies of the [illegible] of stores, [illegible] of accounts, [illegible] and [illegible] reports, and [illegible] of the Commission.

In the [illegible] Secretary [illegible] and the [illegible] leave.

# PART II.

## TRANSPORT, SUPPLY AND WATER SUPPLY.

### § 62. Bases and Lines of Communication.

Two main supply bases were established at WAJIR and KISMAYU, and the lines of communication from the outside world through these to the advanced areas are shown diagramatically below.

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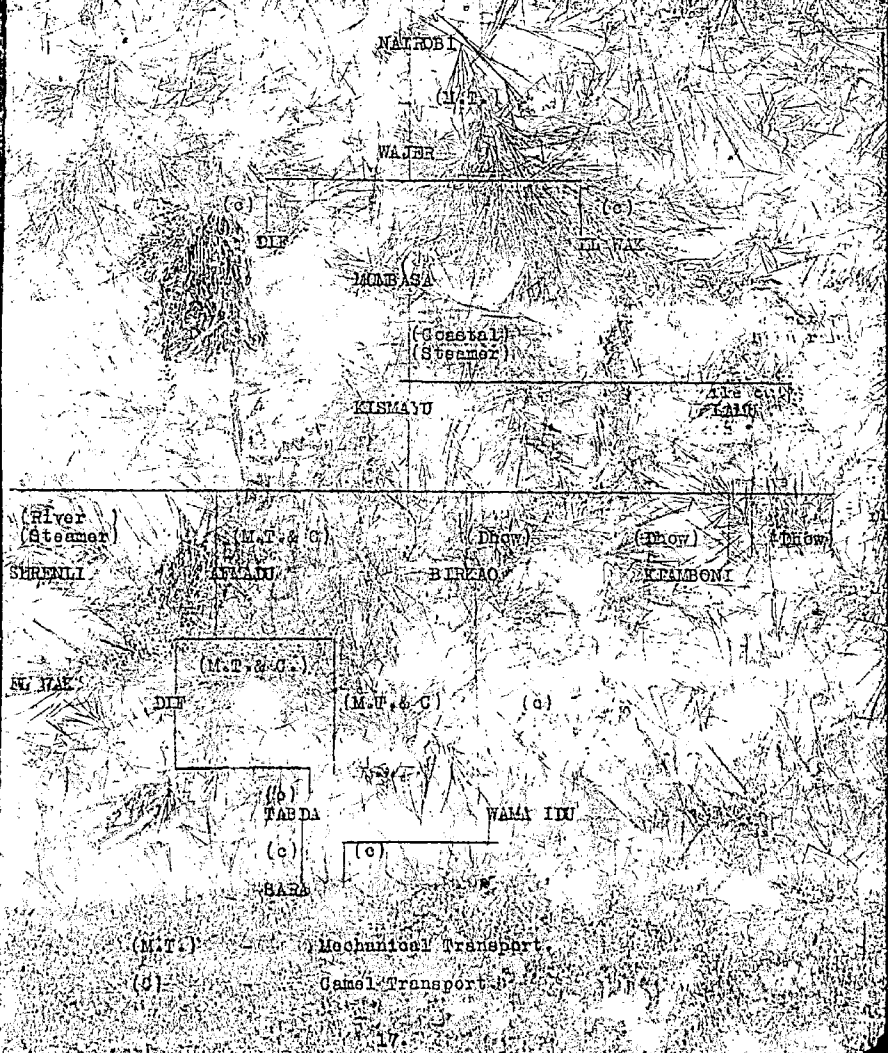

§ 63. Stores and Rations.

Technical stores, foodstuffs for Europeans, tentage and camel water-tanks were purchased by the Crown Agents and forwarded to the Government Coast Agent at MOMBASA who passed them through the Kenya Customs free of duty and despatched them to NAIROBI or to KISUMU as required.

Rations for the native staff were purchased locally in NAIROBI, MERU, WAJIR, MOMBASA and KISUMU at three monthly intervals.

All orders undertaken by the Crown Agents or the Government Coast Agent at MOMBASA were dealt with promptly and in a most efficient manner.

§ 64. The "Chop Box" method of ordering supplies for Europeans, which entails a mixture of supplies in small boxes, was found to be most unsatisfactory and stores were subsequently ordered in bulk, packed in zinced camel boxes 30" x 18" x 12", padlocked and numbered consecutively. No serious trouble was experienced in partially unpacking these periodically for the purpose of repacking "expense" boxes. Technical stores were also packed as far as possible in cases of this uniform size.

Rations for native personnel were carried in soldered petrol tins, when of a perishable nature, whilst maize, meal and grain were packed in "gunny" bags, which were inserted in waterproof canvas covers.

Cement for beacon building was also carried in soldered petrol tins.

The importance of having boxes of a uniform size for every possible description of stores, whatever the method of transport, was very much appreciated at a certain stage in the field work. A certain number of conveniently sized, strong, padlocked cases were constructed and into these were packed all the odd-sized loads that had proved such a nuisance hitherto.

§ 65. Types of Transport.

The various types of transport utilized in forwarding stores from NAIROBI and MOMBASA to the most advanced bases are indicated in the diagram above. Connection between the advanced bases and the actual field working parties was generally effected by camel, and the working party itself was moved by the same means. Towards the close of field operations, when the mortality amongst the animals became so extreme, recourse was had to mule, donkey and even porter transport for all purposes.

Motor Transport consisted chiefly of heavy lorries, though Buicks with ordinary touring bodies were used for a considerable "lift" in the early stages.

The normal load for a camel was 300 lbs, for a mule 100 lbs, for a donkey 100 lbs and for a porter 50 lbs.

All Europeans were mounted on mules whenever possible, but this was rarely the case actually in the "cut" on account of the water difficulty.

§ 65. Acquisition of Animal Transport.

It was understood when first reviewing the situation (vide para 3 and ) that all heavy transport between NAIROBI and WAJIR would be undertaken by the Supply and Transport Service of the King's African Rifles, and that beyond WAJIR camel transport would be found by the local administration.

[illegible] understood [illegible]
water [illegible]
of [illegible]

[illegible] Commissioner [illegible]
[illegible] were soon [illegible]

[illegible] transport [illegible]
[illegible] two [illegible]
[illegible] Mohamed [illegible]
[illegible] by the change of
[illegible] military to civil.
[illegible] stated that there were
[illegible] area for his own
[illegible] D.C. [illegible] WAJIR
[illegible] camel.

[illegible] mules had [illegible] be purchased
[illegible] exercise of [illegible] that contemplated if the
[illegible] effected [illegible] MOYALE.

[illegible] the situation so
[illegible] appeared that [illegible]
[illegible] for the introduction of
[illegible] for their [illegible] movement
[illegible] he was asked [illegible] assume the
[illegible] He at once proceeded to
[illegible] and there negotiated the purchase of
[illegible] which [illegible] by the Italian
equipments, [illegible] and harness and saddles for the same
and requisite [illegible] necessary transport personnel.
[illegible] purchase [illegible] this first batch of camels [illegible]
[illegible] movement [illegible] new their permanent [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible] territory, and the [illegible]
[illegible] instruments had to be [illegible]
[illegible] still available.

[illegible] these camels [illegible] 5 years
[illegible] purchased [illegible] [illegible] years almost
[illegible] and very useful [illegible] this
[illegible] for [illegible]

[illegible] as far [illegible] Province [illegible]
[illegible] Province [illegible] [illegible] disbanded [illegible]
the Somalia [illegible] further hours.

The camels were allotted into troops of 50, each camel being branded with its troop symbol. Three camels were allotted to each camel syce for loading and grazing

§ 67. (Contd.)

and each troop was in the charge of two Lance-Naiks. Changes between troops were deprecated, as it was advisable to keep the same men and beasts in continuous association.

An endeavour was made to allow 30% of the camels to be always at rest in areas [illegible] good grazing [illegible] water. Sick Animals or those with sore backs were not worked. [illegible] to wet ground where the [illegible] particularly [illegible]

[illegible] trenches of [illegible] used. The remains of [illegible] cotton stuffed tree forts, [illegible] a couple of sepoy cushions made [illegible] base. The construction and repair of [illegible] saddle was to saddle-makers [illegible]

[illegible] Soudi saddle, the [illegible] consisting of many [illegible] to hold pieces most [illegible] "de berins" and sticks, and is there [illegible] with the crab saddle, the load for each side must [illegible] be a single unit and well shaped. [illegible] a stout stick passed across it so that, when placed in position on the rack, this stick [illegible] only to be looked to [illegible] on the opposite side. The ideal arrangement [illegible] reasonable [illegible] of [illegible] but the [illegible] naturally [illegible] better than [illegible] type [illegible] with the [illegible] is a [illegible] and [illegible]

There is not [illegible] to be [illegible] camel or donkey transport. Towards the end of [illegible] when the camels were merely [illegible] themselves [illegible] the transport of stores until they [illegible] 2 days was bought [illegible]

Artillery

In the north animal [illegible] found [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] trying [illegible]

[illegible] gradually [illegible] southern area was reached [illegible] found necessary to remount [illegible] the "seal" fly season, [illegible] which had to be retained in the [illegible] reduced to 100. This very heavy mortality which ultimately resulted in the almost complete extinction of the camel transport, came as no surprise, as the conditions under which the work would have to be conducted were well known to Captain Cokine, who made his arrangements so that the camels were sacrificed in successive batches.

In the last stages of boundary demarcation, a "tsetse" belt was encountered, and this accounted for the deaths of the remaining riding mules, which had necessarily been converted into baggage animals some time previously, and of the two donkeys, which had been bought in an effort to save the situation.

The final extraction of the working parties from the bush was a matter effected by labourers who had been cutting the boundary.

§ 69 Porters and Labourers.

The greatest difficulty was experienced in inducing any of the Bantu tribes to leave their comfortable well-watered lands and to face the waterless regions of JUBALAND and the hostile and aggressive Somali tribes, of which they lived in constant fear. The Somalis themselves, who overran the whole territory, were far too proud to undertake any sort of job entailing manual labour. The first consignment of about 45 men was enlisted in MERCA, chiefly from "corner" boys, as the better class of native preferred the more lucrative business of shooting expeditions. This little band was transported from a land of plenty to a wilderness where water and women were at a discount. However, a course of regular work, combined with good feeding and strict discipline, changed a somewhat miserable-looking gang into a cheerful, contented and well-developed brotherhood of hard workers.

After a year of continuous employment, this gang was relieved by another, recruited by the D.C. at LAMU, which served for the remaining 8 months of the field work. Fresh drafts were added towards the end of operations, thanks to the kind services of the D.C. LAMU assisted by the Escort Officer, Lt. Holmes, but an earlier effort to obtain reinforcements from the upper TANA RIVER is worthy of record. A request had been sent to SANKURI for a specific number of porters, together with the necessary transport and protection to conduct them to the site of work. A number of men had actually volunteered and were on the point of departure, when they were intercepted by an Assistant District Commissioner with views on forced labour, with the result that the escort returned empty-handed. This incident caused a delay of about 2 months in progress. It may be pointed out here that at no time was forced labour resorted to. The Bantu labourers were attracted to the job by double wages, extra rations, and a promise of plentiful water. In the area of attempted recruitment alluded to above, Hut Tax was very much in arrear, possibly as much as 3 years; and if the headmen had been advised to in their turn, advise their young men to go to work for favourable conditions offered, the problem of combustion, both familiar to the resulting contract, would have been solved.

The work of the demarcation of the boundary constituted an action to the benefit of the TANA labourers, in that it placed a limit to the depredations of the Somali tribes. This being the case, forced labour under the special Colonial enactment would even have been justified.

§ 70. Special Police.

Eight members of the Jubaland Armed Constabulary (Somalis) were retained on disbandment of the Corps. This small body proved itself most efficient, well disciplined and trustworthy. They were used for policing the camp and for making small purchases of livestock for both food and transport.

§ 71. Discipline.

It was deemed expedient, for many reasons, but largely on account of the doubtful attitude of the local tribes, to clothe the native staff in uniform and to place them under strict military discipline. The training and discipline of the transport staff was placed in the hands of the N.C.O. syces. All N.C.O. sydas bore arms.

The whole of the disciplinary measures, excluding the K.A.R., but including all personal servants were in the hands of Captain Erskine.

The above precautions greatly assisted the work of the Escort of the King's African Rifles in preventing trouble with the local population, as the Somalis were not universally friendly towards the Commission, and there was always the possibility of interference with working parties or water supply.

§ 72. Motor Transport.

Hired motor transport proved excessively expensive, even on existing roads, and for general use on the line of the boundary was quite out of the question. At one period, however, a project was entertained for the supply of water to working parties in the neighbourhood of DIF by hired transport running from ADEN.

At an early period in the history of the Commission, tables were drawn up showing the comparative costs of the various forms of transport. These tables are to be found in some notes compiled by Captain Gulliford and forwarded to the Geographical Section of the General Staff, War Office, entitled "Notes on Boundary Commissions". As a result of these investigations, it was apparent that a couple of light lorries with solid tyres would have formed a most admirable supplement to other forms of transport, and would have reduced time and cost. However the situation was not then sufficiently clear as regarded both the time-factor and the security of continuance of the work.

§ 73. With a view to the future guidance of Boundary Commissions, especially in Somaliland, [illegible] on the Transport Problem have been compiled by Captain Erskine and handed to the Geographical Section, General Staff, War Office.

§ 74. Water Supply.

At no time were the water resources of the country inadequate to the supply of the Commission, but unfortunately the sources of supply did not always occur conveniently, and consequently a very heavy demand was made on the camel transport. An ordinary administrative safari naturally takes one from one water source to

§ 74. (Contd.)
another, as it is at such spots that native communities are generally to be found, but in this particular case, the various safaris had to follow definite lines as marked by man on a map and irrespective of water resources, and had not only to follow these lines, but to remain on them for long periods. The main supplies from which working parties on the actual boundary were fed were, in the case of running water, only the [illegible] in the extreme north; as regards wells, only those of the [illegible] group, a few miles south of MALKA RIF, the [illegible] group, the MAJRA HOR group, and the KLAMBONI group. Other water was obtained from natural or artificial holes.

The first and [illegible] sunk in moderately soft [illegible] rock, the shaft of [illegible] vertical and those of the [illegible] most irregular slope [illegible]

[illegible] during the absence of [illegible] ventilated [illegible] end and [illegible] during the [illegible] [illegible] as the [illegible] permitted [illegible] life [illegible]

[illegible] hole existed, it [illegible] season for the [illegible] spot may readily [illegible] of only a mile [illegible] which generally [illegible] water and was [illegible] British Mission. The British [illegible] out of the "out" north of DIF by the [illegible] adjacent holes.

It would be idle to recount the sources of water supply for all the detachments of the Commission. The map produced by the Commission shows all the sources, and it may be assumed with reason that all such sources within 10 miles of the boundary were utilized at one time or another.

 

The utensil in which the water was carried by camel was the "barramill", which is a steel rectangular tank of 13½ galls capacity and weighing 175 lbs, when fully charged. One camel carried two of these, but this load was sometimes very irksome to overworked beasts. The barramills should always be carried full, or the [illegible] of water [illegible]wards and [illegible]ward will produce a waggle of the [illegible] and consequent [illegible] of the beast.

[illegible] kept [illegible] nothing [illegible] supply [illegible] as had [illegible] the [illegible] source [illegible] little, but the Bantu labourers, who were [illegible] of their element and exerting considerable [illegible] effort, seemed to have unquenchable thirsts and were always treated preferentially.

## EQUIPMENT.

Under this heading will be found discussed only those items which appeared to call for special comment.

### CAMP EQUIPMENT.

§ 75. **Tents supplied by S.W. Silver & Co.**

Specification:-

for Officers, 2 at 11' x 15', 3 pole jointed with bath attachment, verandah, and ground sheet, walls 3' high, outer fly to ground.

for B.N.C.Os, 3 at 9' x 7', similar to above but without bath or verandah attachments, with ground sheet.

Tent poles should be made of good timber such as ash. These were of some cheaper material such as deal. Sockets are best made of brass. The poles should have metal shoes 6" long for protection against white ants.

The tent bags supplied were of sufficiently robust and were quickly torn to shreds by the bushy, thus exposing the tents themselves to damage. Tent bags to be effective should be of Navy Canvas No. 1.

Apart from the above two comments, the B.N.C.O's tents were satisfactory, except that verandahs should have been included in the specification.

As regards the Officers' tents:-

The big expanse of canvas called for the very best sewing with flax. Cotton, not apparently the best, was used, and failed with just over six months use, necessitating very heavy repairs.

These tents had one very gravy fault in design, astonishing with a firm of Silvers' experience and reputation. The lining of the verandah was not sufficiently wide to overlap the inner fly. This regrettable omission was responsible for at least one case of sunstroke before the fault was fully realized.

The pole straps proved really useful, but they would be better were they capable of being tightened on the pole without additional packing [illegible]

§ 76. **Barramills.**

Nomenclature, "Tanks, camel, 16 gallons".

These were most satisfactory. A few minor repairs were effected by soldering, but otherwise there was no trouble of any description. The number of keys supplied was excessive. 1 per 4 barramills would be ample.

§ 77. **Filters.**

Nomenclature, "Apparatus for Classifying and Sterilising Water, Mk. II - Section J".

Two of these were received at the end of August 1926.

§ 77. (contd.)

No diagrams or instructions accompanied them. It was assumed that the filter is intended to remove the coarser solid impurities, the clarifying and sterilizing powders being applied to the resulting more or less clean water.

Tests were made on the banks of a small lake, the water of which had only a very moderate amount of solid matter (clay) in suspension. The pumps were found to be good, but the barrel of one filter leaked from corrosion of the metal or some such cause. Consequently attention was concentrated on the other filter. It was found almost at once that the safety cock under the barrel was passing nearly as much water as the delivery pipe. The filter was therefore dismantled, as it was thought that the apron must have become choked with mud. The apron was, however, nearly clean. Another apron was mounted, the safety cock tightened very slightly and the filter re-assembled. As soon as the barrel was fully charged with water, the pressure proved too great, and the skeleton cylinder mounting for the apron collapsed.

It is considered that the filter should be re-designed in view of its complete failure under conditions that were certainly far from exacting and might even be described as normal.

The pump handles are too light in section and bend with hard work.

Both filters have been returned to enable those concerned to examine them.

## STATIONERY AND OFFICE EQUIPMENT.

§ 78. Type-writers. A second-hand "Blick" was brought out from Home. It is not a satisfactory instrument.

An "Oliver" was also borrowed from the Kenya Government, old but serviceable. It had no travelling case and was bulky and clumsy.

W.O. A.B.163. It is regretted that the flannelette is no longer provided in the cover for carrying pins, etc. It was most useful.

So too was the pocket for a pencil, which has also been done away with.

The carbon paper is of too light a colour and the carbon copy in consequence does not show up satisfactorily against the blue squared paper.

TECHNICAL STORES.

§ 80. Barometers, Aneroid, 3 ins.

Very satisfactory results were obtained. Three instruments were standardised at Naini Tal in October, 1925, and again when comparison was made with these values, agreement was found to be correct check at the sea-coast necessitated adjustments.

§ 81. Compasses, Prismatic.

Only two pivoted [illegible] a number of [illegible] latter were [illegible] of cases, [illegible] became dirty [illegible] found.

§ 82. [illegible]

§ 83. Circular Protractors.

[illegible] of navy [illegible] but all others brought [illegible]. Most were fancy models unsatisfactory. The plain model [illegible] to be entirely satisfactory.

§ 84. Protractors, 6", Rectangular, Ivory, [illegible] and Similar Models:

It is considered that the angles are unsuitably

§ 84. (contd.)

marked on this protractor. One of its principal uses being the plotting of bearings, it is [illegible] that the [illegible] should be [illegible].

Graduations reading in both directions liable to cause confusion, particularly [illegible] non-survey users, who are probably the most numerous.

§ 85. Kit for Cables, Indian Clinometers and Sight Rules.

Practically no plane-tabling was possible in the country encountered. Plane table tops were mainly used as drawing boards.

§ 86. Rule, Parallel, 18" (Metal, with parallel arm) Woodb. of [illegible] Section 25 S.

Consequently little used, there was [illegible] straight edges. It was noticed that [illegible] difficult to get drawing paper to [illegible] under side planer with flour paste [illegible]

§ 87. Perambulators:

The [illegible] was a simple bicycle wheel with a [illegible] and a clanger on one spoke. This was little used, as it was soon found that in heavy sand and unless the pace was kept very [illegible] the unit [illegible] often failed to clang.

§ 87. (contd)

In August 1928, two more wheels were received on loan from the Kenya Survey Dept., bicycle wheels with flat rim and a cyclometer reading single yards. One cyclometer was damaged when received. A clanger was fitted to [illegible] wheel. [illegible] used the other wheel gave good service. The criticisms to be made on these two wheels are:-

1. In tightening the nuts holding the axes in the fork, one unavoidably loosens the cones. It is thought that normal bicycle design should be followed.

2. The boxes, into which these wheels pack, are absurdly fragile and far too ornamental - being light, T.S., and beaded boarding nicely varnished.

3. A cyclometer with larger figures would be a convenience, or perhaps better with a clock-face dial and pointer.

§ 88. Tapes, Measuring, Steel:

One 300 ft. and one 100 ft. were brought out from the U.K. - of the obsolete studded pattern. The 300 ft. one [illegible] comparatively early and the repair method & table were crude.

One 300 ft. and one 100 ft. of the latest pattern (feet on one side, metres on the other) were indented for by letter at Christmas, 1928, but were not received until late September, 1929. These have been greatly appreciated, though:-

1. It would be an improvement to have them made of some non-rusting alloy, as they became difficult to read, conditions not having permitted of continual cleaning, greasing, etc.

2. Both handles came off the 300 ft. tape as the steel (?) hooks attaching them to the tape were too soft and opened. Attempts were made to reclose and keep them closed, but without success.

§ 89. Survey Umbrellas:

Were not greatly used for their normal purpose, but were certainly useful. In astronomical observations, one was used to protect the theodolite stand by day and as a screen behind which the booker worked during observations.

The design was satisfactory, but a cover should be supplied as the cloth gets dreadfully torn when on the march.

§ 90. Chronometer:

A Sidereal Time Surveying Chronometer by Thomas Mercer was brought new from U.K.

It started very well, but after six months in the field the rate became very erratic, and continued so. This is attributed to the winding arrangement, which admits dirt, moisture, etc. direct to the works. The method of transport was the steadiest available - on the head of a specially trained porter.

At first, the 1/2 second ticks were found disconcerting, but latterly they were found of anything an advantage.

Fortunately, the methods employed eliminated the question of rate.

The provision of a "ticker", by which the chronometer ticks would be heard in a head phone, was the making of the success of the longitude results - both for time observations and for time comparisons - in the latter case, the chronometer ticking in one ear phone, the W/T signal dots in the other.

The defect, mentioned above, has already been made known to the maker.

§ 91. Half-Chronometer watches - mean time.

One was kept at G.M.T. for catching wireless signals, time shots. The rate of this watch was small and remarkably steady.

One was used as a camp watch for lack of anything more suitable.

One went out of action very early, and the fourth a few months later.

§ 92. Theodolites:

Two 6" T. & S. micrometer instruments were selected from those in store in the T.O. basement. Time available did not permit of a proper examination. Both were of an obsolete pattern, and, when examined in detail in Africa, were found to be unfit for use otherwise than as training theodolites. Now, after fifteen months of hard wear and tear, they are just fit for the scrap-heap.

An 8" T. & S. instrument was borrowed from the Kenya Survey Dept. and gave very good results for time and latitude. It is however badly designed instrument and gave much trouble with Azimuth observations, having about 1/4" play in the trunnion axis. It would be appalling for triangulation work.

Electric illumination of the web was arranged for astronomical observations.

§ 93. Topographers' Boxes (7 lines).

3 samples of an experimental model produced by the Ordnance Survey were brought out privately by Captain Clifford. They were found useful and are recommended for adoption as a standard item of a topographer's outfit. They require improvement in the following respects:-

1. The base is not deep enough back to front. Sliding or hinged extensions would rectify this and could be made very s[illegible] Or

2. More durable corks are required.

3. Arrangements are necessary to ensure that the lid clears the corks.

§ 94. Steel tape [illegible]

was borrowed from the [illegible] at the end of September, [illegible] only used once [illegible] pocket tape. The result was [illegible]

§ 95. Resolving Set - by Marconi [illegible] diagram.

Four valve waves measured, receiver range 10,000 - 20,000 m.

Wiring diagram [illegible]

Two transformers were of ratios 1 to 8 and 1 to 7 respectively.

Condenser was of .001 M.F. value.

The set was mounted in a strong teak box 21 in. x 12 in. x 12 in; total weight 20 lb.

§ 95. The valves used were "Wecp-valve" with American type base, manufactured by the Western Electric Co., Ltd - now the Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd. They were found very satisfactory, and owing to the small consumption of current (.25 amps) highly suitable for working off dry cells. They are very robust and, being small, easily packed for transport.

§ 97. The ... d-phones (Sterling ... CO. ... ) supplied by the Marconiphone C... Ltd. were very sensitive ... satisfactory.

... riods.

Mes... Inert Cell gave satis... for rea... filament batteries, but did not stand up well to the rigours of camel transport. It was frequently found to ... dis... when the ... men.

Dual. ... the same firm, ... were excellent, and were also us... for ... diagram illumination and for ... They are very light, pack... and ... transported, even by ports...

Silvertown ... Cells supplied by the India Rubber, Gutta ... and Telegraph Works Co., Ltd. were use... tension ... of ... up well.

... and ... 80 ... foot ash ... two 10-foot ... the first ... tubes, but has to be ... transport.

... Earth ter... ... connected to a 5-foot copper tube ... into the ground a few feet from the ...

## CHAPTER IV.

### MAIN CONTROL SURVEY.

§ 100. General Control.

The control of the boundary survey was based primarily on determinations of position and azimuth effected astronomically in combination with wireless time signals. These fixations rarely occurred actually on the boundary line, but were connected thereto either by a traverse or by a small local system of triangulation. Subsidiary control was provided by surface measurements along the boundary line adjusted between main control points, direction being maintained by means of a reading theodolite.

The value of a control point was much enhanced if observation was effected in advance of demarcation, and, as usually the case, the "stook" method of [illegible] will first be discussed. A diagram was drawn showing a portion of the boundary line in its true alignment and the nearest point of control to the desired new station. A "wheel and sound" traverse was then conducted from this control point along such existing tracks as appeared to lead in the required direction, and the resulting measurements were plotted conveniently with the advance, until a desirable point was reached which purported to be on the actual boundary. Here a cairn was pitched and observations for latitude, longitude and azimuth were immediately put in hand. As soon as the approximate position of the observation station was calculated, a straight lane was cut through the bush by the shortest route to the boundary. The azimuth of this lane was measured and in due course the distance to it was taped along. It was calculated. The point on the boundary thus obtained then became the virtual control point. It was marked by a primary numbered pillar and the true direction of the boundary was set off by a series of pegs in accordance with the azimuth obtained at the observation station.

When the British and Italian Missions co-operated in the fixation of a point, their camps were within reasonable distance of each other, and the comparison of their results, as given in the succeeding paragraphs, were made by means of short theodolite traverses.

§ 102. Latitudes.

All observations for latitude were made by the "circum-meridian" method. A latitude observation consisted of about 8 measured altitudes, 4 on each face, to the same star, and 8 corresponding records of time. A latitude pair consisted of two such observations, one to a north star and one to a south. The instrument used was a 3" Troughton and Simms theodolite reading to seconds and tenths by micrometer.

§ 103. Timing.

Observations for time were made to stars on or near the prime vertical. An observation consisted of the measurement of 4 altitudes of the same star, 2 on each face, with

§ 103. (Contd.)

corresponding chronometer times. A "time" pair comprised two such observations, one to an east star and one to a west.

The instrument used was the same as in the measurement of latitudes.

§ 104. Longitudes.

Longitude was obtained by the ordinary relative method, i.e. the difference between the chronometer errors on local and on Greenwich times at the same epoch.

The error on Greenwich time at a certain epoch, (referred to hereafter as the "wireless epoch") was obtained by wireless comparisons as described in para. 132.

The error on local time was obtained by means of 4 pairs of time observations, divided evenly astride the wireless epoch.

The night's programme was generally so arranged that the results of the "time" observations when meaned gave the chronometer error exactly at the wireless epoch, thus obviating the necessity of considering the rate of the chronometer. Where this was not the case, an interpolation was necessary.

A pair of "time" observations combined with the wireless comparisons comprised a longitude "set".

§ 105. Azimuths.

Observations for azimuth were made to stars on or near the prime vertical. An observation comprised the measurement of 4 altitudes of the same star, 2 on each face, with 4 corresponding angles between star and R.O. An azimuth pair comprised two such observations, one to an east star and one to a west.

The instrument used was the same as in the measurement of latitudes and "times".

§ 106. Method of measuring chronometer times.

In latitude observations, the booker was responsible for reading and recording the times, the observer making an ejaculation at the correct instant.

In "time" observations, the procedure was possibly original. The chronometer was provided by the maker (Thomas Mercer) with a special microphone attachment by which the ticks were transmitted to the earpiece means of which of a head-phone. The observer, wearing this headphone, was then able to measure the time of the star's passage as well as its altitude, though the responsibility was shared to a certain extent by the booker. The procedure was as follows: Shortly before contact, the observer gave the warning "stand by", and, slightly later, "time". The booker then called out the values of three successive second beats as 2,3,4, or 9, 10, 1, never calling a higher value than 10. The observer, having picked up the best value, continued the count himself, recommencing at 1 when 10 was passed. Immediately after contact, he called his time to the booker to the nearest decimal of a second. It was the job of the booker to watch the chronometer so that he could complete the value called by the observer, with regard to the particular group of 10 seconds in which it fell, and also with regard to the correct minute.

The method adopted for the comparison of chronometer times by means of wireless telegraphy will be found in p. 132.

§ 107. Details of main control.

The immediately succeeding paragraphs set forth some details of the main control stations by stations in the order of occupation. The angle books and computations were handed over to the Geographical Section, General Staff, War Office.

§ 108. EL GHALA.

Observer - Lt. Col. King. [illegible] this [illegible] simply.

Bookers - Mr. Kane & Sergt. Foster.

LAT. - British, 8 prs. range 01."8
Br.Val. - It.val = + 00."21

LONG. - British, 4 sets, range 00.13 secs.
Br.Val. - It.val = + [illegible]

The above comparisons were made at the British Astronomical station. The correct value was given to the boundary pillar by means of a short theodolite traverse.

A Z - British, 8 prs. range 10".

The azimuths were observed on the actual site of the boundary pillar, and the true alignment of the boundary was set off by means of pegs.

§ 109. EL [illegible]

Fixed by tie-and-fro theodolite traverses from EL [illegible]

LAT. ..... Br. val = + 01."01.

LONG. ..... It.val = - 02."10.

§ 110. DAMASA.

Observer - Lt. Col. King.

Booker. - Mr. Kane.

L A T - British, 8 prs., range 01."25
Br.val - It.val = + 01."35.

LONG - British, 8 sets, range 00.08 secs.
Br.val - It.val = 00."05

A Z - British, 8 prs, range 7"

The latitude and longitude were transferred to the pivotal boundary pillar by means of a measured triangle, and the direction of the boundary towards EL GHALA was pickетted as a sequel to the computation mentioned in the next paragraph.

§ 111. Azimuth, EL GHALA - DAMASA.

The geographical co-ordinates of EL GHALA and DAMASA having been fixed, the mutual azimuths were then computed. The mean of these two values, 45° 23' 06" or 225° 23' 06", was accepted as the azimuth for purposes of demarcation.

B.112. EL WAK Pivoted Pillar - No. 8.

From the data now obtained, the geographical co-ordinates of Pillar No.8 were computed, and also the distance of this point North of the EL WAK Pillar. Pillar No.8 was then instructed and pickets were fixed in the line towards DANASA.

B.113. [illegible]

A fixed [illegible] place was made by the Italian [illegible] anticipation of the British Mission, but no evidence was supplied whereby the accuracy of the work could be [illegible]. The resulting values were used as a control for the survey [illegible] DANA between WAIKA RIE and that point.

B.114. WAIKA RIE.

It [illegible] King and Clerk differed [illegible] observing and booking.

[illegible] pre[illegible]

LONGI- Britton 6 sets [illegible]

[illegible]

The above values [illegible] pillar [illegible] were.

Britain [illegible]

A check [illegible] computations mentioned in the paragraph were executed, the procedure being as follows:-

The fringe of vegetation bordering the [illegible] was then cut. We think it was not expedient at this period to cut a line through it for the purpose of laying out directional pickets for the demarcation post. A point on the boundary outside this fringe was then established by computation from a traverse, the above-mentioned azimuth being observed at the last station of the traverse. Directional pickets were then laid down without the necessity of [illegible]

B.115. Azimuth, DANASA - WAIKA RIE.

The geographical co-ordinates of the two terminals having been fixed, the mutual azimuth was computed. [illegible] of these [illegible] was [illegible] computation.

The demarcation [illegible] with the "watch" [illegible] DANASA, [illegible] able to lay down [illegible] directional pickets [illegible] "out" from that point [illegible] WAIKA RIE.

§ 116. FINNO.

Lt.Col.King & Capt. Clifford shared the observing and booking.

LAT. - ...itish, 6 prs, range 03."...

LONG. - British, 4 sets, range 00.55 secs.

A Z. - British, 8 prs, range zero.

The Italian Mission did not participate. The boundary cairn on the flank of FINNO was fixed from this point by a local triangulation scheme.

No change of direction of the boundary occurred at this cairn.

§ 117. KIAMBONI.

Lt. Col. King and ... Clifford shared the obse... ...d booking.

LAT - ...ritish, ... ...nge 03."4

Br. ... = 01."8

LONG - Briti... ... 00.02

Br ...

...arc ins... ...erage atom...

...by means ... ...ored Triangulation scheme, ...alue of Pos... ...h were transferred to ...ation. ... ...headland, to the ...oniboni Hill. ... ...ary, and, on completion ...of the op... ...ed in the next paragraph, ...to ... ...illan No.23.

§ 118. KIAMBONI - ZERO CINQUANTA.

The geographical co-ordinates of the two points KIAMBONI and ZERO CINQUANTA having been fixed, the mutual azimuths were then computed. The mean of these two values, 323° 17' 47" or 143° 17' 47", was accepted as the azimuth for purposes of demarcation.

§ 119. DIF.

Observer - Capt. Clifford.

Booker - Mr. Kane.

LAT - British, 7 prs, range 00."7
Br.val - It.val = -07."5

LONG. -British, 4 sets, Range 00.36 secs
(Br. val - It. val = +00."13

AZ. - British, 4 prs, range 53"

§ The "stock" method of propagation was adopted (vide para.102)

§ 120. "100 Kms."

Lt.Col. King & Capt. Clifford shared observing and booking.

LAT. - British, 5 prs, range 0.4 4

LONG - British, 2 sets, range 00.01 each.

AZ. - British, 3 prs. range 12"

Observations were made at the head of the demarcation "cut". This latter was found to be slightly out of position, and instructions were given to the demarcation and survey party whereby true position and alignment would be recovered in 10 Kilometres.

The Italian Mission did not participate.

§ 121. "LIBOI Road."

Lt. Col. King and Capt. Clifford shared observing and booking.

LAT. - British, 7 prs., range 05."3

LONG - British, 2 sets, range 00.05 each.

AZ - British, 3 prs, range 7"

The Italian Mission did not participate.

The "stock" method of procedure was adopted (vide para.102.)

§ 122. TABDA.

Lt. Col. King & Capt. Clifford shared observing and booking.

LAT. - British, 1 pr.

LONG - British, 1 set.

The Italian Mission observed rough corroborative values.

The fixation of this point was made as a control for compass and sound traverses.

§ 123. RAMA GUDA.

Lt. Col. King and Capt. Clifford shared observations and booking.

LAT. - British, 6 prs., range 02."1.

Br. val - It. val = + 02."90

LONG - British, 2 sets, range 00.07 secs.

Br. val - It. val = - 00."27

AZ. - British, 3 prs. range 7"

The "stock" method of procedure was adopted (vide para.102).

§ 124. TUDO HARE.

Affixation of this place was made by the Italian Mission without the participation of the British Mission but no evidence was supplied whereby the accuracy of the work could be gauged. The resulting values were used as a control for compass traverses.

§ 125. MAN DIDI -

Lt. Col. King and Capt. Clifford shared observing and booking.

LAT - British, 2 prs., range 01."1

LONG. - British, 1 set

The Italian Mission did not participate. The fixation of this point was made as a control for compass and sound traverses.

§ 126. DAMBALA.

Lt. Col. King and Capt. Clifford shared the observing and booking.

LAT. - British, 5 prs., range 02."4

LONG. - British, 2 sets, range 00.10 secs.

A Z - British, 2 prs., range 2"

The Italian Mission did not participate. The "stock" method of proceedure was adopted. (vide pars. 102)

§ 127. SARA 2nd ZERO CINQUANTA.

Lt. Col. King and Capt. Clifford shared the observing and booking.

LAT. - British, 5 prs., range 01.2"

Br. Val - It. val = 4 02."29

LONG. - British, 4 sets, range 00.40. secs.

Br. val. - It. val = 1,0 ."22

AZ - British, 2 prs., range 11"

The above-mentioned observations were made at SARA. A theodolite traverse, about 14 miles in length was then made for the purpose of establishing the pivotal point, ZERO CINQUANTA.

As it was thought that the value of the azimuth might have been lost in the course of the traverse, the British Mission observed for azimuth again at the pivotal point, the 3 pairs having a range of 16".

Alignment pickets were then laid out for subsequent demarcation, towards the north and also towards the south-east.

§ 128. WAMA LDU.

Lt. Col. King & Capt. Clifford shared observing and booking.

LAT. - British, 2 prs., range 01.72

Br. val - It. val - 00."01

LONG. - British, 1 Set.

Br. val - It. val - 05.023

[illegible] of this point [illegible] as a control for compass and ground traverses.

§ 129. [illegible]

Lt. Col. King & Capt. Clifford shared [illegible] and booking.

LAT. - British [illegible]

LONG. - British [illegible] range [illegible] sec

[illegible] British [illegible] range [illegible]

The [illegible] pate.

The observations were made at the head of the demarcation [illegible]. The latter was found to be so nearly correct in position and azimuth that no change was made.

§ 130. Control of Heights.

Three aneroid barometers were set at [illegible] and carried directly by motor car to WAJER. One ceased to [illegible] on arrival, but the other two behaved normally [illegible] over a period of 8 days gave [illegible] height of WAJER as 1,000 feet. All heights on the [illegible] based on this determination.

§ 131. Wireless Telegraphy.

Wireless Telegraphy was employed primarily for the reception of the Long wave time signals, but also for press, and latterly for the interception of telegrams addressed to the [illegible].

At various times nearly all the high power stations in the world were picked up.

The time signals employed throughout were the rhythmic series of PARIS OBSERVATORY transmitted by BORDEAUX (LY). These [illegible] at [illegible] in the middle of [illegible] observations, with the [illegible] that it was possible to [illegible] the [illegible] rate of the chronometers [illegible] a most convenient check on the [illegible] These [illegible] also the strongest time signals [illegible].

The [illegible] transmitted by [illegible] in 1925, but were [illegible]. They were discontinued in 1925.

Those from NAUEN (POZ) were tried, but were inconvenient as at 14h 30 G.M.T. interference from atmospherics was often considerable, and by 8h 30 astronomical work was long since over.

§ 181 (contd.)

The new procedure introduced by PARIS OBSERVATORY in 1926 was a marked improvement on the former system. Reception and comparisons were facilitated while computations [illegible] considerably simplified.

For convenience in picking up signals, a half-chronometer watch was kept at G.H.Q.

In the earlier stages of the work, time signals were taken in the operator's tent. But, as this meant carrying the chronometer backwards and forwards from the astronomical station in the middle of observations, a 100 ft. head-phone lead was later utilised to enable the signals to be received at the Booker's table without moving the chronometer.

The regularity and strength of the BORDEAUX time signals deserve comment. Only on one occasion did they fail to come through, on the night of 9/2/1926, probably due to a fault on the land-line between PARIS and BORDEAUX.

These signals could generally be heard clearly with the phones laid on the table, while on numerous occasions they were received audibly without using aerial or earth; even in the G.P.O. [illegible] though NAIROBI was recently declared by [illegible] Commission to be [illegible] area".

Press was taken [illegible] very power [illegible] from RUGBY and [illegible] which [illegible] English.

Arrangements were made [illegible] Kenya Postal [illegible] telegrams [illegible] Section [illegible] to be transmitted [illegible] station [illegible] at a fixed [illegible] length, a [illegible] intercepted [illegible] times when [illegible] frequently [illegible] considerable [illegible] reception [illegible]

[illegible] less of an [illegible] that had [illegible] on but one occasion [illegible] the reception of the time signals.

They were at their worst for about a month prior to the breaking of each rains; but once the rains broke, there was no serious interference. From 14h 00 to 22h 00 L.M.T. was the worst period of the day, after which the atmospherics gradually died off, until at 2h. 30 L.M.T. (NAUEN time signals) they were almost nil.

The strength of signals received varied but little from place to place, but was stronger between WAJEH and the [illegible]. This may be due to geological reasons, as the [illegible] and EL WAK regions are on lime stone, with permanent water within 50 feet of the surface.

Interference with the BORDEAUX time signals was experienced from RUGBY sending out press at 20h.00 G.M.T. Until the Rhythmic beats, RUGBY was silent, but simultaneously with the start of the Beats, RUGBY opened up, and, owing to its power and the insufficient difference in wave-length, could not be eliminated. In fact, for each 2 moments not being feasible. In consequence, the reception both of the Rhythmic Beats and of the Press was interfered with.

If RUGBY started earlier, BORDEAUX could be tuned in against him. But, if RUGBY were to start 5 or 10 minutes later, there would be no interference with either set of signals.

Immediately on arrival at an astronomical station, the wireless outfit was fully overhauled. Minor faults developed in plenty, due to the roughness of camel transport. But, by this routine, the set was always ready for work when required by the Survey personnel.

As a rule, at astronomical stations and on the line of march, the aerial was made fast from a tent-pole to the most convenient tree about 120 feet away. This usually gave a height of 15 to 20 feet above the ground. But very good results were obtained when the antennae were merely suspended between tents.

Good signals were picked up by throwing 100 feet of insulated copper wire over a bush, with one end connected to the aerial terminal of the receiver.

§ 132. Method of Comparing chronometers by "wireless".

Wireless comparisons were effected by means of the rhythmic system of signals emitted from PARIS observatory via BORDEAUX. In this discussion reference will be made only to the 1926 system.

A set comprising a zero dot followed by 300 others at exactly equal intervals was despatched in exactly 300 M.S. seconds, twice daily; and, in order that the count of these dots might be picked up immediately, certain of them were prolonged into "long dots", viz. the 61st, 122nd, 240th and 305th. The G.M.T. of emission of the zero dot purported to be 08H. 01m. 00.0s., and 20.1, but the correction to this figure was broadcasted 24 hours in arrear of each series.

It was therefore possible to compute the Greenwich instant of any particular dot, in M.T. or S.T. units, and this rendered possible the system of comparison by synchronisation, now as follows. corresponded with 300 ticks of a M.T. chronometer or rather less than 300 with a S.T. chronometer. It followed that, in the former case, the maximum number of synchronisations possible was 11 (counting 1/2 second ticks as well as full seconds), whilst in the latter case the maximum was 9.

The actual method of comparison adopted is best described in conjunction with the illustrated example. The typed portion of the diagram was prepared well in advance, whereas the entries in red were made during comparisons, and those in black, at leisure.

The chronometer used was sidereal ticking half seconds. By means of a microphone attachment the ticks were brought into one ear-piece of a head-phone, the wireless dots being introduced through the second ear-piece.

Arming of the approach of the series was given by a string of trial dots.

A few seconds previous to receipt of the zero dot, the observer started tapping with a pencil point on the top left hand "O" of the diagram, in time with the chronometer full second ticks, simultaneously counting to himself the value of each tick as it occurred.

In due course the wireless dots began to introduce themselves. The observer continued his automatic behaviour until a synchronisation occurred at 16h. 8m. 59 m. 14 s., when he quickly wrote the figures 14 instead of tapping on this tick. How now made his next tap on the next "O" to the right and continued the motion in that direction, but his taps now occurred with the wireless dots and no longer with the ticks of the chronometer. Simultaneously with the completion of the 10th such movement to the right, a wireless dot was prolonged into a "long dot". This wireless epoch was immediately marked with a "X". The tapping business continued, however, to the end of the line, and along the next line until a half second tick of the chronometer synchronised with a wireless dot, when a stroke was made through the corresponding "O". This completed one cycle.

The observer then started another cycle, tapping the left hand "C" of the third line. Before a synchronisation occurred, the second wireless "long dot" arrived, and this same "O" was immediately marked with an "X" as a record of the event.

The observer then quickly restarted his tapping and counting on the "O" immediately beneath, being just in time to record the next synchronisation. On this occasion his subsequent taps had to cover the complete line and most of the next before the half second synchronisation occurred, and thence again for another line, before completing the cycle with a wireless "long dot" at "X".

The next cycle was somewhat similar.

The last cycle began on the left hand "O" of the last line but one, and ended on the final "long dot" at "X", the series of dots having been completed before the next half second synchronisation took place.

The next step was to mark up the values of the wireless epochs against each "X" viz. 61, 12, 185, 74 and 305.

The numerical value of each dot of synchronisation was then obtained by counting backwards & forwards from the appropriate "X"; viz. 61, 69, 129, 161, 192, 235 and 271. The value of each half second synchronisation was then written against its corresponding stroke, counting forwards from the first synchronisation of the cycle and dropping one half second.

The method of final calculation does not appear to call for any further explanation.

In this example the more complicated method of comparison is discussed, i.e., including the intermediate synchronisation, but it is doubtful if any material advantage is obtained by including more than the full second synchronisations.

# PART V.

## DELIMITATION, TOPO SURVEY, DEMARCATION AND REPRODUCTION.

§ 163. **Delimitation.**

Three matters regarding delimitation have already been discussed; the question regarding the terminal point at MALKA RIE, in paragraph 24, that regarding EL SHAMA in paragraph 15, and that regarding ZERO CINQUANTA in paragraph 2. It now only remains to discuss delimitation matters at KIAMBONI.

The original Treaty description of the boundary referred to the southern terminal as "a point on the coast", whilst later instructions described this point as being at "mean sea level". By a curious coincidence, both Senior Commissioners overlooked the second description, and, using their discretion with regard to the first, placed the terminal boundary pillar some few yards inland from high water mark. Owing to the very gentle slope of the sea bed, however, mean sea level and high water mark were separated by some hundreds of yards in this vicinity. Reference was therefore made to the two Central Governments and the point already established was accepted. At a later date similar authority was given for the boundary to pass from this point seawards to the limit of territorial waters, in a direction at right angles to the main trend of the coast in that [illegible].

§ 164. [illegible] Topo Survey and Demarcation.

[illegible] the [illegible] are so closely allied the following [illegible] the two procedures simultaneously [illegible] the party responsible for these [illegible] paragraph [illegible] in Part [illegible].

§ 165. Aligning the Boundary in [illegible]

At each [illegible] point a line [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] a nail [illegible] of each picket [illegible] more pickets [illegible] the following procedure [illegible] the theodolite being centred over the most advanced picket [illegible] on the last two or three pickets, the nails on which should all appear on the [illegible] vertical line.

The forward pickets, to the requisite number, were then placed in position, under the direction of the observer at the theodolite, the telescope being swung through 180° in azimuth, once on each face, and not transited, as a precaution against the introduction of [illegible] error due to faulty collimation. The setting out of pickets was so arranged that at least two back pickets were available for the alignment of the theodolite telescope.

Taking into consideration the method of survey adopted for the fixation of the main control points, it could not be expected that two demarcation parties

§ 135. (Cont'd.)

approaching each other from opposite directions should exactly meet without some final adjustment or correction. The procedure generally adopted was de follows. When the two parties were separated by about 2 kilometres a very light was fired at night from one of the "out" heads and was observed by the theodolite set over one of the alignment pickets near the other "out" head. Each, on the assumption that both parties had been preserving the correct azimuth, both directions were equally deflected in accordance with the angle observed with the theodolite. This procedure was repeated when the "out" heads were about 4 kilometres apart. The final adjustments were made in one or more corrections based on observations to a flag on a tall pole.

§ 136. Linear measurements along the Boundary.

Measurements along the boundary line were all surface measurements, effected with an ordinary steel tape. All crossings of tracks were noted in passage, and these served as a control to the topographical work discussed later.

All these surface measurements were adjusted to agree with the computed distances between the main control points fixed by the Headquarter party.

§ 137. Topographical Traverses.

The ordinary compass sound and wheel traverses were adopted in the first instance for surveying tracks and other topographical detail. The compass was the "Arm" liquid type; the sound was the call of an unaided human voice; the wheel was provided with a distance recording apparatus. The length of legs depended on the density of the bush and was varied to suit the bearing. These traverses when plotted were adjusted to fit control points. The British N.C.Os., however, soon developed a system which tended to greater speed.

They first trained themselves to a uniform rate of walking, and then by experiment established a time scale which automatically absorbed the increased length of each leg due to curves met on the track, and allowed them to plot direct on to the field sheets. It was found that the normal traverses fitted the control work without further correction.

In all traverses effected by the Headquarter party, distances were measured by wheel. The system adopted by this party was somewhat novel and is perhaps worthy of record.

The wheel-man was always ahead of the surveyor, and the "shouter" behind him. Each time the surveyor reached the position of half of the wheelman, he started him again on his forward route with instructions as to what the cyclometer should read at the next halt. He then took his bearing to the shouter. The stage at the next station behind him. A whistle was the signal for "Shouts", the first to turn the surveyor in the right direction, and the second to enable him to take the compass bearing. If the second shout proved insufficient another whistle drew forth a third. A double whistle was

§ 137 (Contd.

the dizzard for the "shorten" to advance. The stations were marked on the ground by the wheelman in some suitable manner, generally by a cross scratched in the sand or mud.

As the surveyor was mounted on a mule, he was able to overtake the wheelman before each halt, and, as he only delayed him long enough to read the cyclometer and tell him what the reading should be at the next halt, the pace of advance could be regulated to the normal speed of a caravan.

These traverses were usually confined to the surveying of detail within the frontier zone, eight kilometres in total breadth; but they were occasionally of some considerable length, as, for instance, the survey of the LAK DERA between BENANI and A.O. and various surveys extending on both sides of the boundary from ZERO CINQUANTA to the sea. Such traverses rendered the fixation of control points at TABDA, DADO HARE, WAR DOD and WAMA IDU of particular value.

The form lines defining the relief of the country were based on barometric heights, corrections being taken from a table prepared by the N.C.Os. after careful observation of the diurnal wave.

§ 138. Plane Tabling.

This method of survey could not be adopted, except in the hilly country towards the north and on the coastal belt, the flat plains elsewhere rendering it quite inapplicable.

§ 138.A. Division of Demarcation and Survey Duties between the two Missions.

The total length of the boundary is 681 Km. Of this, 407 Km. were demarcated by the British Mission, the remaining 274 Km. by the Italian Mission.

Each Mission made a topographical survey along those portions of the boundary which it demarcated.

Additional survey work was performed as follows:-

by the British Mission:

traverses from WATER DIMA to EL WAK.
traverses in the area of WATER BOR.
traverses of the LAK DERA Basin from BENANI to A.O. and thence through TABDA, KAMOR JILA, KAWITI to ZERO CINQUANTA.
extensive traverses on both sides of the boundary between ZERO CINQUANTA and the sea.

by the Italian Mission:

traverse of the WEBI DANA from MALKA RIE to DOLO.
traverse connecting MALKA RIE - YAGALLI - DAMASA - EL WAK.
traverse from SERENLI to EL WAK.
traverse from AFMADU to DIF.
numerous traverses in the area AFMADU - TABDA - KAMOR JILA - KAWITI - WAMA IDU.

§ 142. Boundary Pillars, Cairns, etc.

In addition to marking the boundary by a lane cut through the vegetation, pillars and cairns have been distributed throughout its length. Main pillars were built at both terminals of the boundary, at all pivotal points and at approximately every intermediate interval of 30 kilometres. These were numbered consecutively from the north. Each pivotal pillar was furnished with a small pointer pillar set in each direction of the boundary. One large cairn was built on the flank of MIKRO, where the boundary passes. Small cairns and small pillars were built at approximately every 10 kilometres and elsewhere to accentuate the boundary where it crosses tracks of any importance and also where it crosses grass land in which the lane becomes otherwise ill-defined. The map produced by the Commission shows the particular type of beacon used in each instance.

The materials used and the method of construction adopted with regard to pillars varied with the progress of demarcation. In the north the following system was adopted. The pillar, which was of cement masonry, was rectangular in horizontal section, being about 2'6" by 2' at the base and slightly tapering as it rose to a slightly weathered top. The [illegible] was about 3'

[illegible] the pillars were hardened
[illegible] thin a wooden mould, and
[illegible] quantities of the faces w[illegible]
[illegible] increasingly coarse, the
[illegible] Until the coast was
[illegible] in spell during
[illegible] materials. The
[illegible] ving aggregate
[illegible] trunk were a[illegible]

[illegible] ions where stone was [illegible] small pillars
[illegible] and about 3' in height took the place of
[illegible] construction of cairns was masonry, a peculiarity
[illegible] tion. The special cairn on MIKRO was
[illegible] ght built cone circular base of about
[illegible] The smaller cairns were only about 4' in
[illegible] ght a circular base of about

Stone and water were sometimes found on the line of construction, but more often had to be carried considerable distances by camel transport.

§ 143. Spelling of [illegible]

It was decided that the British Mission should use the R.G.S. II system of transcription for geographical names, but a copy of this was not available until August, 1926.

All names occurring in the British work that could be identified have been adjusted accordingly, as well as those of the names collected by the Italian Mission that were made available in Africa. The remainder of those from the Italian work were transcribed as well as was then

§ 143 (Contd.)

possible. In Italy, and all these appear in the Name Book prepared by the British Liaison and lodged with the Geographical Section, General Staff, our Office.

The spelling of place names on the Boundary Map presented a problem that was not settled for some time, as the Italians are not familiar with the R.G.S.II system and Italian spelling would be meaningless, or even misleading to most British officials. It was ultimately decided that for the names of places lying in British territory the R.G.S.II system should be used, and Italian spelling for those in Italian territory, while important localities, such as EL WAK, lying astride the boundary, should be given in both methods.

§ 144. As a result of this decision, it was thought necessary to compile a gazetteer which would also state the method of spelling applied to each name and its other form. Appendix IV of the Agreement.

The names shown on the previous existing maps of East Africa are spelt according to personal whim, and in many cases they do not even approximate to the correct name. This is particularly the case in the Galla and Somali areas of Kenya. It was therefore considered desirable to obtain R.G.S.II versions of the names recorded on all available map documents in a strip of country approximately 1 degree wide astride the boundary.

In the absence of a Topographical Survey in Kenya, much could be done by Administrative and K.A.R. officers towards extending this belt of names spelt under an approved official system. In any case, all offices of the Government - Administration, Police, Military, &c. - should be in possession of copies of the appropriate P.O.G.H. publications.

§ 145. It was thought likely that the names of certain of the more important localities might have become conventionalised, and the Director of Land Surveys was approached in the matter. His reply however showed clearly that the matter had never received serious consideration.

§ 146. The verification of the names was a task of some magnitude. The method employed was fairly exhaustive. 2 officers, 1 interpreter and the greatest possible assortment of tribes and sections from the area under examination constituted the committee. In every case an approximation to the name was available. The locality was described and every likely variation of this approximation was pronounced until the place was identified by one of the natives. The argument then proceeded until the natives, particularly those whose tribal area was nearest the locality, were in agreement. The name was then written down, as well as its language and meaning. A single name not infrequently took 15 minutes.

§ 147. The R.G.S.II system was found to be admirably with the qualification that there is no means of differentiating between long and short vowels or of indicating accented syllables.

§ 148. Blue Prints of map produced in Kenya.

It was the intention that, on the completion of field work, tracings of the survey on a convenient scale should at once be made available to the KENYA Survey

§ 148 (Contd.)

Department, whence from blue prints might be made for the immediate use of the Administration and the Military Forces. Unfortunately the Italian Mission did not fulfil its contract in this respect, and it was only possible to produce tracings of the survey work effected by the British Mission, but the gaps were not very large and these happily occurred chiefly in a region of no great consequence.

§ 149. Final Reproduction of the Map of the Commission.

The final reproduction of the map was made, under the auspices of the Commission, at the Istituto Geografico Militare in FLORENCE, and this occupied a period of time (8 months) which was absolutely unwarranted.

The delay was caused in the first instance by the facts that a considerable amount of the Italian field work had not been plotted when the Commission reassembled in ITALY, and that the officer who was responsible for this work was not made further available for some time later. Again, when the work was eventually plotted, it was found to contain so many errors that it had to be plotted again.

The method of drawing for reproduction was out-of-date and slow. The pattern was carefully drawn up completely in black in the first instance. Black zinc plates were prepared from this by helio-zincography, and the black impressions pulled from these plates were used, as a temporary measure, to illustrate the memorandum drawn up by the Political Commission.

On the date of signature of this present report, the Italian Authorities are in process of reproducing the same map in colour, the plates for the various colours being obtained by "stopping out" on exact facsimiles of the original plates.

In due course this coloured map will be completed and will be the official map of the Commission.

## P A R T   V I.

## NOTES ON THE NEW FRONTIER

## from an

## ADMINISTRATIVE STANDPOINT.

### S 150. Inspection.

It is recommended that the boundary line be inspe[illegible] by administrative officers and by police patrols, to keep [illegible] "lane" open, and to repair such pillars, or cairns as may [illegible] been destroyed by the natives. [illegible] already been reported, as the [illegible] popular with certain sections [illegible]

### S 151. [illegible] Motor Road. [illegible]

[illegible]

The concen[illegible] at DIF on the British side [illegible] WAJIR - LUGHAYU road, to the Italian police post [illegible] the Italian side will require surveillance by the British administration of WAJIR district.

As DIF may become an important [illegible] owing to the new motor road to [illegible], and also to the [illegible] the frontier out for caravans, it is suggested that the [illegible] Government establish a permanent [illegible] post there, and that a well or bore-hole be sunk.

### S 154. Two Special Points under the Treaty of Cession.

Of the most important points decided by the Jubaland Commission, those under Articles 6 and 9 require particular attention:-

(a) That there is to be no trans-frontier grazing or movement of tribes during the rainy season for pasturage into British territory.

§ 154. (Contd.)

(b) The limitation as to the number of persons who may proceed into British territory on the plea that they are separated from their families.

These two points want careful consideration by the KENYA Government.

§ 155. Three unruly chiefs.

With regard to the trans-frontier grazing, a great deal of intrigue and evasion will be attempted by Sultan Osman Gelli of the Mohamad Zubeir, Sultan Hassan Othmah of the Abdulla, and Chief Ababalle of the Gurreh.

All these headmen have gone over to the Italian side and are now paid chiefs under the Italian Administration.

The two years, during which the Commission worked on the frontier, was occupied by these anti-British chiefs in agitating among the tribes along the frontier to take no notice of the demarcated frontier and also to refuse to recognize the ownership of waterholes by British sections of those tribes in question, as demarcated by the new frontier line and beacons.

§ 156. Post at [illegible] advocated.

It will [illegible] maintained in [illegible] Tellemugge [illegible] from WAMA [illegible] British [illegible]

§ 157. Control of [illegible]

[illegible] police from [illegible] control of [illegible] the large [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] that [illegible] prevent any migration of other natives across the frontier [illegible]

The Italian Government have ignored [illegible] Part of the Treaty for two reasons:

(a) They wish to attract as many new subjects with their flocks and herds as possible, as Italy has a shortage of meat stock in her territories, both in Europe and Africa.

(b) Italy has constituted herself the protector of the Somali people and issued a proclamation to this effect, thus any dissatisfied chiefs or sections of tribes, on the British side of the frontier, are invited and welcomed to remove

§ 158. (Contd.)

themselves with their stock to the Italian side of the frontier. The whole of the agitation for the frontier grazing by Canun Galy was reported by the Italian Government, to indoce the Somali people to believe that the Italian Government was sympathetic to their interests.

Unless the proper situation of the Curreh and Aquaile tribes can be adjusted between the two Central Governments, it will lead to interminable friction between the two local Governments in Africa.

Furthermore, the whole of Mr. Kittermaster's idea, when he was consulted that the frontier as now laid down would be a tribal one, will have been defeated.

If, however, the Italian Government had scrupulously carried out its obligations under Article 9 of the Treaty of Cession, there would have been no cause for those remarks, or for any future administrative difficulties along the line of frontier between KENYA and SOMALILAND.

## PART VII.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

3.158. Health.

In general, health was very good, but the very hot, bone-dry climate proved a great strain on the nerves of several of the Europeans.

Following the exceptionally heavy short rains in November, 1925, there was a very great death rate, principally among the Somali personnel. One man died at EL WAK. At MALKA RIE, at the end of January, 1926, there were as many cases that H.Q. was completely immobilised for some days. This abnormal sickness continued until about March, 1926, when it ended as a result of the general drying up of the country.

After this, the native personnel never suffered to any degree from sickness.

In mid-December, 1925, Sergeant Foster went sick and very nearly died through the absence of skilled attention. His life was saved by the unselfish nursing of Lieutenant Watson (Escort Officer), the only other European in camp, who was fortunate in diagnosing the complaint as pneumonia after several days of treatment for fever.

At Xmas 1925, Mr. Kane developed a bad attack of fever at EL WAK.

In mid-January, 1926, and again at the end of the same month, Lieut.-Colonel King had severe attacks of fever at MALKA RIE.

In mid-February, Captain Clifford suffered an attack of sunstroke at FINNO, due to a defect in the construction of his tent, followed a few days later by a light attack of fever.

Lieut.-Colonel King also experienced a sunstroke at this place owing to exposure.

Lieutenant Watson also suffered from fever during February.

Corporal Higson went on the sick list in February with a rather indefinable complaint, which was probably due to excess of sun; and he was not properly recovered from it until the middle of March.

In the middle of June, 1926, Lieut.-Colonel King developed a bad abscess in the jaw, while returning to the boundary from KISMAYU. He was obliged to return to KISMAYU for medical treatment, and did not rejoin the Commission until the middle of July.

In June, 1926, all 3 B.N.C.Os. developed skin trouble, particularly on the shins, feet and hands. This was no doubt due to shortage of European rations and resultant loss of health and moral, aggravated by the irritation caused by grass seeds.

§ 159. (Contd.)

In January, 1927, one personal servant (of an Interpreter) died of beri-beri.

In mid-February, 1927, Captain Clifford went down to a light attack of fever, followed 24 hours later by Captain Erskine with a very bad one. Captain Clifford then underwent a series of attacks at steadily increasing intervals, the last of which was in November, 1927.

At LAMU, in March, Sergeant Foster and Lance-Sergeant Higson were on the sick list for several days with fever.

At the end of March, 1927, [illegible] Lieut.-Colonel King had a [illegible] on the [illegible] on arrival in MAIDUGURI.

[illegible] starting in March, 1926, [illegible] with the Bedi Marshi-Chin [illegible] during [illegible] taken ill [illegible] fever or when [illegible] producing [illegible]

[illegible] Matters of [illegible]

§ 161.

[illegible] ground in [illegible] water-buck appear, and [illegible] Water-buck [illegible] to be [illegible] [illegible]

§ 162.

[illegible] Hartebeest, Bear [illegible] Lance-Sergeant [illegible] spend [illegible] with horns about 28½ and 28½ inches, which [illegible] authenticated by Rowland Ward.

§ 163.

Large hordes of the rare "arola" (Hunter's Antelope) were encountered in the [illegible] Lance-Sergeant [illegible] shot a very fine [illegible] with horns about 27½ inches, which [illegible] authenticated by Rowland Ward.

L. N. King,

Lieutenant-Colonel, R.E.
Senior British Commissioner,
Juba-land Boundary Commission.

London,
10th. February, 1928.

TREATY

POLITICAL COMMISSION MINUTES of MEETINGS

FIRST MEETING.

Kismayu,
2nd July, 1925.

Present:-

Maj. Zammarano
Dav. Scarpa.

1. The meeting opened at 3.30 p.m.

2. The Commission found that the members, as named above, were duly accredited.

3. The Commission found that the aforementioned Articles of the Convention were not within its terms of reference, viz., Articles 3, 4, 5, and 6, and decided upon the order in which the remaining Articles should be considered.

4. The meeting closed at 5 p.m.

PRIMA SEDUTA.

Chisimaio,
2 Luglio, 1925.

Presenti:-

Lieut.Col. L.N.King, D.S.O.,
Mr. J.O.N.Hope, C.M.G.

1. La seduta si è aperta alle ore 3.30 p.m.

2. La Commissione constato che i membri come su nominati erano regolarmente accreditati.

3. La Commissione trovo che i seguenti articoli non erano di sua competenza, Art.3,4,5, 6, e decise interno all'ordine di discussione degli altri articoli.

4. La seduta si chiuse alle 5 p.m.

(sgd.) Zammarano.

(sgd.) Scarpa.

(sgd.) L.N.King, Lt. Col. R.E.

(sgd.) J.O.N.Hope.

SECOND MEETING

Kismayu
3rd July 1925.

SECONDA SEDUTA

Chisimaio,
3 Luglio, 1925.

Presenti:-

PPresenti-

Lieut. Col. L.S.King, C.B.E.,
Mr J.O.W.Hope, C.M.G.

Magg. Zammarano.
Cav. Scarpa.

The [illegible] met at [illegible] a.m.

La seduta si è aperta alle [illegible] ore [illegible] antimeridiane.

[illegible] Commissioner said that, in accordance with the [illegible] paragraph of Article 2 of the Convention, a visit of the whole Commission to El Wak and vicinity would [illegible] that [illegible] included [illegible]

Il Commissario [illegible] che, in relazione a quanto [illegible] l'ultimo paragrafo dell'art. 2 della Convenzione, a [illegible] giorni dell'intera Commissione [illegible] Area di Uarsenni, e che poscia [illegible] itinerario [illegible] parte del [illegible] per poter [illegible] la [illegible] In relazione [illegible] in tali località.

[illegible] Consulate, [illegible] Mohamed Hussein [illegible] He reported [illegible] Cliff [illegible] Cra[illegible]

[illegible] discussion [illegible] relative [illegible] Margio [illegible]

[illegible] adjourned [illegible] 4.30 p.m. [illegible] ordinario.

(sgd.) [illegible] Lt.Col. B.E. (sgd.) Zammarano

(sgd.) J.O.W. Hope. Scarpa.

[illegible] variety (?) [illegible] one skin was [illegible] to be [illegible] the Foohard [illegible]

[illegible] Hagar [illegible]

THIRD MEETING

Kismayu,
7th July, 1925.

Present:-

Lieut. Col. L.N.King O.B.E.
Mr J.O.W.Hope, O.M.G.

1. The meeting opened at 5.30 p.m.

2. The Commission examined the second part of Article 10 of the Convention with regard to the Sudanese Pensioners residing at Jonte, and after an exchange of views, postponed the discussion to a later meeting.

3. The Commission then considered [illegible] pursued the Land Law [illegible] Chaffanvelli under [illegible] pertinent to the Graded [illegible]

[illegible]

TERZA SEDUTA

Chisimaio,
7 Luglio 1925.

Presenti:-

Magg. Zammarano,
Cav. Scarpa.

1. La seduta si è aperta alle 5.30 pomeridiane.

2. La commissione ha preso in esame la seconda parte dell'art. 10 della Convenzione che riguarda i pensionati sudanesi residenti a Jonte, e dopo un primo scambio di vedute ha rinviata la discussione a una successiva seduta.

3. La Commissione si è quindi occupata dell'Art.7 ed ha [illegible] quali diritti sulla terra [illegible] Land Law [illegible]

FOURTH MEETING.

Kismayu,
9th July, 1925.

Present:-

Lieut.Col.King C.B.E.
Mr. J.O.M.Hope D.C.M.

1. The meeting opened at 9.30 a.m.

2. Major Zammarano adverted to the last paragraph of Article 10 of the Convention and requested that he might be provided with a record defining the rights of the Sudanese Pensioners together with a list of residents and a map shewing their plots.

Lt.Col.King replied that this documentary information would be provided.

3. With further reference to Article 7 of the Convention, Dr.Scarpa stated that he had examined certain questions relative to cessions and rights to properties, that he had not concluded his investigations, and that he would bring to the notice of the Commission at a later date any matters that might come

4ª SEDUTA

Chisimaio,
9 Luglio,1925.

Presenti:-

Magg.Zammarano,
Dott.Scarpa.

1. La seduta si è aperta ore 9.30 a.m.

2. Il Maggiore Zammarano riguardo all'ultimo paragrafo dell'articolo 10 della Convenzione ha richiesto che i diritti dei Pensionati Sudanesi fossero determinati mediante una memoriale, una lista dei concessionari ed una carta dimostrativa dei nuovi terreni.

Il Ten.Col. King ha risposto che tale documento sarebbe stato compilato.

3. Riferendosi al precedente Articolo 7 della Convenzione il Dott. Scarpa ha comunicato di aver studiato alcune questioni relative ai diritti di proprietà ed alle concessioni e di non aver ancora terminato l'esame di tale materia; ha quindi rimesso ad una prossima riunione la presentazione delle risultanze

within its terms of reference.

He asked that he might be given complete copies of the Ordinances and Regulations of the Kenya Colony, and Lt. Col. King undertook to make these documents available.

4. The Commission discussed paragraph 3 of Article 8 of the Convention, relative to the right conferred on Somalis who are separated from their families by the new frontier.

The Members acquainted themselves with the reports of the discussions which had taken place in London previous to the final drafting of this portion of the Convention.

Mr. Hope who was the Administrator of the Northern Frontier and Jubaland at differ-ent times, and after relating certain events which took place during his periods of administration, expressed his conviction that the wells in the ex territory defined in the annex to the Article under discussion were incapable of supporting more families with stock.

risultanze di tali indagini alle Commissione ~~di~~ lui per quella parte che rosse di sua competenza. Egli ha chiesto copia integrale delle ordinanze e dei Regolamenti della Colonia Kenia. Il Ten.Col.King si è impegnato al ott-pnere questi.

4. La Commissione ha discusso il 3 per errare dell'articolo 8 della Convenzione relative ai diritti conferiti ai Somali che dalnuovo confine vengano a trovarsi separati dalle loro famiglie.

I membri esaminarono i verbali delle discussioni tenutesi a Londra prima della definitiva redazione del trattato.

Hope che fu amministratore del Northern Frontier e del Jubaland in differenti epoche ha esposto alla Commissione il suo punto di vista, dopo aver riferito alcuni avvenimenti verificatisi durante i periodi della sua amministrazione, ha espresso la convinzione che i pozzi del territorio definito dall'annesso all'articolo in esame sarebbero stati insufficienti ad un maggiore afflusso di popolazione e di bestiame.

Major Zammarano informed the Commission that he had requested the Resident at Afmadu to furnish a report on the matter under discussion. He suggested that if this report did not enable the Commission to check a falsehood [illegible] that [illegible] further evidence should be taken at Wajhier. The [illegible] agreed to this [illegible] should, [illegible] possible, [illegible] Alexandria and Serenli on the outward journey in order to assess [illegible] buildings at these [illegible]. It was [illegible] this journey [illegible] taken on the [illegible] at Kismayu [illegible].

5. The Commission [illegible] discussed [illegible] the above-me[illegible].

The [illegible]

[illegible] L.N.K[illegible]

(sgd.) J.O. [illegible]

Il Magg. Zammarano ha informato la Commissione che aveva richiesto al Residente d'Afmadu un rapporto intorno alla materia in discussione. Egli suggerì che qualora tale rapporto non avesse offerto alla Commissione elementi [illegible] sufficienti [illegible] giungere ad [illegible] [illegible] ulteriori [illegible] indagini [illegible]

[illegible] a Com-[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Commissione [illegible]

[illegible] alle

[illegible] Zammarano.

[illegible]

FIFTH MEETING.

Kismayu,
11th July, 1925.

Present:-

Lieut. Col. L. N. King O.B.E.,
Mr. J. G. N. Hope O. [illegible]

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1. The meeting opened at 9.30 a.m.

2. Lt.Col.King produced a memorandum on the rights of Sudanese Pensioners at Yonte, supported by a plan, as requested by Major Zammarano at the Fourth meeting. This memorandum and plan are attached as Appendix 1.

The Italian members of the Commission agreed to present at a later meeting a memorandum in reply which would give their point of view.

3. The Commission then proceeded to consider Article [illegible] of the Convention with regard to grazing beyond the frontier.

Mr. Hope stated that the Mohamed Zubier cattle [illegible] were from Wajhier, the boundary between the Wajhier and [illegible] districts was officially [illegible] Meridian 41, and that [illegible] been understood by [illegible] of both districts [illegible] Zubier people of [illegible] not proceed further [illegible] because it was considered inadvisable to allow the Mohamed Zubier people to be in close touch with the people of Wajhier on account of the additional incentive such contact might give to the former to push inland.

Mr. Hope continued that, to the south of the Lak Dera, the Mohamed Zubier of the Afmadu District have been allowed to penetrate as far as Libori, not because the pasturage to the eastward of the Meridian was insufficient, but because this region was normally unoccupied by other tribes.

5. SEDUTA.

Chisimaio,
11 Luglio, 1925.

Presenti:-

Magg. Zammarano.
Cav. Sem pa.

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1. La seduta si e aperta alle 9.30 a.m.

2. Il Ten. Col.King ha presentato un memoriale sui diritti dei pensionati sudanesi a Yonte allegando una carta dimostrativa come ha richiesto il Magg. Zammarano nella 4 seduta. Questo memoriale ed il piano ad esso unito formano l'appendice 1.

I membri Italiani della Commissione convennero di presentare in una prossima seduta un memoriale di risposta con il loro punto di vista.

3. La Commissione procede indi a considerare [illegible] della Convenzione che riguarda pascolo oltre confine.

[illegible] informato che [illegible] proprietari [illegible] allontanati [illegible] il distretto [illegible]

Egli dichiarò che queste misure erano state prese in considerazione del fatto che il pascolo ad ovest di tale località era appena sufficiente agli indigeni di Wajhier, ed anche perche non pareva prudente permettere ai Mohamed Zubier del Jubaland di portarsi in contatto con la gente di Wajhier onde evitare che da tale contatto si originasse un generale spostamento verso l'interno.

Il Signor Hope aggiunse che a Sud del Lak Dera i Mohamed Zubier del distretto di Afmadu avevano avuto autorizzazione di penetrare fino a Libori, non perche il pascolo ad est fosse insufficiente, ma perche tale regione non era normalmente occupata da altre tribu.

He added that a continuance of this practice might possibly cause trouble as the Selamugga Tribes from the Tana River, who are hostile to the Mohamed Zubier, sometimes advance as far as this region, but that he had no knowledge that a conflict had actually taken place.

Dr. Scarpa asked Mr. Hope if he considered that in the vicinity of Liboyi, which the map annexed to the Convention showed as being situated a considerable distance from the boundary, there may not be conditions of pasturage which would explain the tendency of the Ogaden to penetrate there.

Mr. Hope replied that he could not give an assured reply.

Lt. Col. King asked if the Italian Commissioners considered it possible to reach a provisional decision regarding the main question under consideration.

Major Zammarano replied that he was of the opinion that it was impossible to make any decision previous to the fixation of the boundary, since the map showed that there was no actual certainty regarding the relative positions of any of the places near the boundary line, and he proposed that a decision be postponed until the Commissioners had more certain information at their disposal.

Dr. Scarpa observed that every decision on the part of the Commission made under Article 3 should be dependant on proof that in the neighbourhood of the sector of the new frontier running from El Beru to the Jubaland-Tanaland boundary there exists a shortage of pasture for the tribes situated on the Italian side of the frontier, and if on the other hand, that during the rainy season there is on the British side of that sector more pasturage available than is required for the tribes in British territory, that information regarding these facts was not yet available for the Commission and that it was impossible to obtain such information except by an examination on the ground or from information furnished by local officials.

The Commission unanimously agreed

Egli aggiunse che il permanere di tale consuetudine avrebbe potuto provocare incidenti dato che i Telamugga dal fiume Tana, pur sono ostili ai Mohamed Zubier, si spingono a volte fino a tale regione, non risultandogli tuttavia che vi fossero stati conflitti in passato.

Il Dott. Scarpa chiese al Sig. Hope se egli ritenesse che in vicinanza di Liboyi, località che sulla carta annessa alla Convenzione appare situata ad una considerevole distanza dal confine, vi fossero condizioni di pascolo tali da spiegare la tendenza degli Ogaden a penetrarvi.

Sig. Hope rispose che non poteva dare una sicura risposta.

Il Tenente Colonnello King ha chiesto se i Commissari italiani ritenessero possibile addivenire ad una decisione provvisoria circa alcuni spostamenti temporanei considerati dall'art. 10.

Il Magg. Zammarano ha risposto che non riteneva si potesse prendere alcuna decisione prima che fosse definitivamente tracciata la linea di confine, poichè l'attuale carta dimostrativa non dà alcun affidamento circa la posizione relativa delle varie località rispetto al confine, ed ha proposto di rimettere la decisione a quando si avranno elementi più sicuri di giudizio.

Il Dott. Scarpa ha osservato che ogni decisione in proposito da parte della Commissione, a norma espressa dispositivo dell'art. 3, subordinata all'accertamento che, in vicinanza del settore della nuova frontiera da El Beru al confine Jubaland-Tanaland, esista una deficienza di pascoli per le tribù situate entro il confine italiano e che invece, durante la stagione delle piogge, vi sia oltre il confine britannico del detto settore più pascolo utile di quello che è necessario per le tribù in territorio britannico; elementi di fatto questi che attualmente mancano alla Commissione e che non si potranno avere se non in seguito ad un sopraluogo o per informazioni dei funzionari locali.

La Commissione concorde ha deciso per tanto

agreed to postpone further examination of this question pending further competent enquiry.

4. The meeting closed at 12 noon.

(sgd.) C.S. King, Lt.Col., R.E.

(sgd.) J.C.W. Hope.

pertanto di rimettere ad indagini compiute l'ulteriore esame della questione.

4. La seduta si è chiusa alle ore 12.

(ft.) Chamberlain.

(ft.) Scarna.

SIXTH MEETING.

Kismayu,
14th July 1926.

Present:-
Lieut.Col.King, C.B.E.
Mr. J.O.W.Hope, C.M.G.

1. The meeting opened at 9.30 a.m.

2. Dr. Scarpa produced a memorandum setting forth the Italian point of view regarding question and of concessions and property rights in the ceded territory and criticised proposals to the question contained in the memorandum is attached as [illegible]

The British Commissioner [illegible] and further pointed out the [illegible] pending two considerations [illegible]

[illegible] concession discussed [illegible] Convention re [illegible] Illicit [illegible] territory and [illegible] the urgent [illegible] opinion that [illegible] action at present as the matter was [illegible] judicial [illegible] view that [illegible] covenant [illegible] that the [illegible] and would inform their respective Governments accordingly.

4. The meeting closed at 11 a.m.

(sgd.) L.O.King, Lt.Col. R.E.

(sgd.) J.O.W.Hope.

6. SEDUTA.

Chisimaio,
1° Luglio, 1926.

Presenti:-
Magg. Zammarano.
Cav. Scarpa.

1. La seduta si è aperta alle 9.30 a.m.

2. Il Dott. Scarpa ha presentato un memoriale contenente le osservazioni italiane in merito alle concessioni ed ai diritti di proprietà nel territorio [illegible] proposte [illegible] Questo memoriale è [illegible] segnato [illegible]

[illegible] ha fatto [illegible] due considerazioni [illegible] concessioni [illegible] Convenzione [illegible] commercio [illegible] nell'esplodere [illegible] la trattazione [illegible] tale criteria [illegible] nella [illegible] questione [illegible] practica [illegible] dai due governi.

Si è convenuto che su tale argomento i Commissari avrebbero riferito direttamente ai rispettivi Governi.

4. La seduta è chiusa alle 11a.m.

(ft.) Zammarano.

(ft.) Scarpa.

SEVENTH MEETING.

Kismayu,
10th July, 1925.

Present,

Lt-Col. L.N.King, C.B.E.
Mr. J.O.W.Hopps, C.M.G.

1. The meeting opened at 10 a.m.

2. Major Zammarano presented a memorandum in which the rights of the Sudanese Pensioners at Yonte were further discussed and definite proposals regarding action on the part of the local Italian Government were made.

This document is attached [illegible] Appendix III.

[illegible] Chisimaio district [illegible] as regards submission [illegible] upon the [illegible] both [illegible] latter [illegible] make [illegible]

[illegible] a provisional [illegible] measure that, with the exception of the waterhole of Dumuss which is actually astride of the [illegible] boundary, and which therefore [illegible] commune

SEDUTA

Chisimaio,
16 Luglio, 1925.

Presenti:

Magg. Zammarano,
Cav. Scarpa.

La seduta si è aperta alle ore 10 a.m.

2. Il Magg. Zammarano ha presentato un memorandum nel quale i diritti dei Pensionati Sudanesi a Yonte erano diffusamente discussi ed erano presentate le proposte del Governo Italiano. Questo documento è unito quale Appendice III.

[illegible] Kismayu [illegible] Chisimaio [illegible] Governo [illegible] Somalia [illegible] esame [illegible] provvisoria [illegible] Dumuss, situata a cavallo [illegible] territorio [illegible] acqua attingi- [illegible] alla

communal to both countries, the waterholes adjacent to the frontier be allotted in the following manner:-

3. To the peoples on the Italian side; El Geru or El Shema, Konton (the position of which is not shown on the map but which is believed to be approximately 20 kilometres north of Danek), Danek, Gerillon (marked Garse on the map), Worta Masajit, Djirma, the Lak Dera to a point equidistant from Galja and Liboyi, Jaldes, Garma Gar, Gonearedu, Jara, Lungana, the upper portion of the Durnford River to a point equidistant from Dibichilowi and Korre, the waterholes situated within a radius of 30 miles from Birikau.

To the peoples on the British side:- Dieff, Doble, Tumticha.

4. It was agreed that such distribution could be modified subsequently by the Commission if it should happen that such distribution did not meet the necessities of the populations.

alla frontiera verranno distribuiti nel modo seguente:-

3. Alle popolazioni di parte Italiana El Gerù (o El Shema), Konton (posizione non indicata sulla carta), situata approssimativamente 20 chilometri a Nord di Danek), Danek, Gerillon, (Garse della carta), Worta Masajit, Djirma, il Lak Dera fino ad un punto equidistante da Galja e da Liboyi, Jaldes, Garma Gar, Jara, Lungana, l'alto Durnford fino ad un punto equidistante da Dibichilowi e da Korre, i posti d'acqua situati in un raggio di 30 miglia intorno a Birikau.

Alle popolazioni di parte Britannica: Dieff, Doble, Tumticha.

4. Si è convenuto che tale distribuzione possa venir in seguito modificata dalla Commissione stessa, qualora risultasse non rispondente alle necessità delle popolazioni.

6. Mr. Hope drew attention to the fact that there were in the ceded territory a number of Somalis who had come from British Somaliland, that these were merely travellers and had no intention of residing permanently and that they might wish to enjoy the rights accorded to British-protected persons and British subjects under the first two paragraphs of Article 8 as though they were not Somalis.

The Italian Commissioners replied that in their opinion the Commission could not consider the matter put forward by Mr. Hope as such action would imply the capacity to make a decision at variance with the exact wording of Article 8 and that was beyond the powers of the Commission.

The British Commissioners agreed.

6. The meeting closed at 11.30 a.m.

(sgd.) L.H.King, Lt.Col. R.A.

(sgd.) J.C.E.Hope.

6. Il Sig. Hope ha richiamata l'attenzione sul fatto che nel territorio ceduto vive un certo numero di Somali provenienti dalla Somalia Inglese, i quali vi si sono in passato trasferiti senza alcuna intenzione di risiedervi permanentemente e che ora vorrebbero godere dei diritti riconosciuti ai protetti e sudditi britannici dall'art. 8 primo e secondo capoverso, come se essi non fossero Somali.

I Commissari italiani hanno risposto che a loro avviso la Commissione non poteva prendere in esame la questione così prospettata dal Sig. Hope perchè ciò avrebbe implicato la possibilità di una decisione in contrasto con la precisa lettera dell'art. 8, cosa questa che esula interamente dalla competenza della Commissione.

I Commissari britannici hanno convenuto.

6. La seduta si è chiusa alle ore 11.30 c.m.

(ft.) Zammarano.

(ft.) Scarpa.

EIGHTH MEETING.

Kismayu,
18th July, 1925.

Present:-

Lieut.Col. L.N.King, C.B.E.
Mr. J.C.W.Hope, C.M.G.

8a SEDUTA.

Chisimaio,
18 Luglio, 1925.

Presenti:-

Magg. Zammarano,
Cav. Scarpa.

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ing form. The meeting came [illegible]

[illegible]

1. Lt. Col. King adverted to the question of concessions and property rights in the ceded territory and

2. [illegible] Governo del Kenya

[illegible]

forwarded [illegible]

[illegible] relative [illegible]

[illegible] the ceded [illegible]

possible.

The Commissioners agreed that, after receipt of those documents, that would give to the latter any such further consideration [illegible] necessary.

3. The meeting closed [illegible] 11 a.m.

1. La seduta si chiude alle 11 a.m.

(Sgd.) L.N.King, Lt. Col. C.B.E.

(Sgd) J.C.W.Hope.

(ft.) Zammarano

(ft.) Scarpa.

NINTH MEETING.

Kismayu,
31st JULY 1925.

Present:-

Lieut.Col. King C.B.E.,
Mr. J.O.W. Hope, C.M.G.

1. The meeting opened at 10.30 a.m.

2. The Commission having previously appointed a sub-committee to discuss appropriate prices for the Government buildings at Kismayu and Gobwen, and the wireless apparatus and [illegible] Kismayu, [illegible] the above [illegible] Government [illegible] the [illegible] for consideration.

[illegible] buildings [illegible] on the official plan [illegible] but situated on an [illegible] plots viz., Administrative Offices, Wireless Station, [illegible] Office, (unused) [illegible] £6,004 (six thousand [illegible] hundred and four pounds) sterling.

For the Government buildings at Gobwen, viz., Customs Building, Barracks and Native Officers House £1,983 (one thousand nine hundred and eighty three Pounds) sterling.

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9. SEDUTA.

Chisimaio,
31 Luglio 1925.

Presenti:-

Magg. Zammarano,
Cav. Scarpa.

1. La seduta si è aperta alle 10.30 a.m.

2. La Commissione avendo in precedenza costituito un comitato per la determinazione dei fabbricati di proprietà del Governo in Chisimaio e Gobuin [illegible] ed antenne della [illegible] telegrafica di [illegible] approssimativamente [illegible] Governo [illegible] noi [illegible] presentata [illegible] per i [illegible] di proprietà del Governo, indicati nella mappa ufficiale di Chisimaio, non inclusi nei lotti, con le dizioni di Uffici Amministrativi, Stazione Radiotelegrafica, Dogana, [illegible] Pontile (Britannico). Lire sterline 6004 (seimila [illegible] lire sterline)

Per le costruzioni di proprietà Governo in Gobuin, cioè fabbricati della Dogana, baraccamenti ascari caserma ed annesso alloggio ufficiale indigeno L.st. 1983 (millenovecentottantatre).

NINTH MEETING.

Kisumayu,
31st July 1925.

Present:-

Lieut.Col. King C.B.E.,
Mr. W.H.Hope, C.M.G.

1. The meeting opened at 10.30 a.m.

2. The Commission having previously appointed a sub-committee to discuss arrangements for the Government buildings at Kismayu and Gobwen, and the wireless apparatus and [illegible] the above-mentioned [illegible] the terms [illegible] submitted on the official plan [illegible] but situated on an [illegible] viz., Administration Offices, Wireless Station, [illegible] (unused) [illegible] (six thousand [illegible] hundred and [illegible] pounds) sterling [illegible] for the Government buildings [illegible] viz., Customs Buildings, Barracks and Native Officers Houses-L.1,983 (one thousand nine hundred and eighty three pounds) sterling [illegible]

9. SEDUTA.

Chisimaio,
30/Luglio 1925.

Presenti:

Magg. Zammarano,
Cav. Scarpa.

1. La seduta si è aperta alle 10.30 a.m.

2. La Commissione avendo in precedenza costituito un comitato per la determinazione dei fabbricati di proprietà del Governo in Chisimaio e Gobwin [illegible] delle [illegible] Marconi [illegible] che [illegible] Governo [illegible] [illegible] considerati [illegible] [illegible] di proprietà [illegible] dalla mappa [illegible] chiamati, in tutti [illegible] condizioni di Uffici Amministrativi, Stazione Radiotelegrafica, Dogana, [illegible] (Britannici), Ponte (Brit. Soc). Lire sterline [illegible] (sette novecentoquattordici lire sterline)

Per la costruzione di proprietà Governo in Gobwin, quali fabbricati, [illegible] dogana, baraccamenti ed una caserma ed annesso alloggio ufficiale indigeno L.st. 1983 (millenovecentottantatre).

For the Wireless Apparatus and Masts at Kisumu, £ 1,480 (one thousand four hundred and eighty pounds) sterling.

3. Lt. Col. King reported that, with regard to the Sudanese Pensioners at Yonto, the terms quoted by the Italian members of the Commission as not forth in Appendix III, were agreeable to the Government of Kenya.

4. The meeting closed at 11.30. a.m.

(sgd.) L.N.King, Lt.Col.R.E.
(sgd.) J.O.R.Hope.

Per gli apparati e le antenne della stazione Radiotelegrafica di Chisimaio Lire 1480 (mil) quattro centottanta).

3. Il Ten.Col. King ha riferito circa per quanto riguarda i Pensionati Sudanesi di Yonte, le condizioni propposte dai membri italiani della Commissione quali risultano dall'appendice III sono di gradimento del Governo del Kenya.

4. La seduta si è chiusa alle 11.30 a.m.

(ft.) Zammarano.
(ft.) Scarpa.

TENTH MEETING.

Sarenli,
15th September, 1920.

Present:-

Lieut.Col.L.E.King O.B.E.
Mr.J.O.W.Hope O.B.E.

1. The meeting opened at 10.a.m.

2. Lt.Col.Cav.Giovanni Dotto, of the Engineers, Chief of the Italian Delegation, joined the Commission.

3. The Commission record herewith their decision with regard to agreeable prices for the immovable property at Alexandria:-

For the District Commissioner's dwelling house, the District Commissioner's Office, the military camp, the hospital hut, the quarantine hut, the Cadi's office, the clerk's dwelling hut, the interpreter's dwelling hut, the hospital attendant's dwelling hut, the rest hut, three gardens and the brick well. £224.10.0 (two hundred and eighty-four pounds and sixteen shillings) sterling.

4. Lt.Col.King adverted to Articles 6 and 9 of the Convention and asked if the Italian members of the Commission had collected sufficient

10. SEDUTA.

Sarenli,
15 Settembre, 1920.

Presenti:-

Ten.Col.Dotto,
Magg.Zammarano,
Cav.Scarpa.

1. La seduta si è aperta alle nove antimeridiane.

2. E' stato preso atto dell'intervento del Ten.Col. del Genio Dotto Cav. Giovanni capo della delegazione Italiana.

3. La Commissione ha preso in esame la cessione dei seguenti immobili esistenti in Alessandretta:

Abitazione del Residente, Ufficio della Residenza, Campo degli Ascari, Infermeria, Lazzaretto, Abitazione del Cadi, Abitazione dello scrivano, Abitazione dell'interprete, Abitazione dell'Infermiere, Alloggio per la guardia di passaggio, tre orti ed un pozzo in muratura. Per tali immobili stato concordemente stabilito il prezzo complessivo di cessione in lire sterline 224 (duecento ottanta quattro) e scellini 10 (dodici).

4. Il Ten.Col.King con riferimento agli articolo 6 e 9 della Convenzione di Londra, ha chiesto se i membri italiani della Commissione avevano

sufficient evidence to warrant the further discussion of outstanding questions.

Dr Goarpa replied that the Italian members of the Commission would prefer to delay further consideration of these matters pending the receipt of special instructions which were awaiting from their Government.

stated that he would to the Kenya Government the on the subject

that the main

as the

thy to

ish Scottish

ary Commission, but

that since such round im-

possible to such a matter a-

vailable. He suggested for consideration that an Italian doctor might be appointed to the Commission as a whole, the additional cost being shared by both parties. Lt. Col. Dotto replied that no provision had been made for

stavano raccolti elementi sufficienti per discutere le questioni ancora in pendenza.

Il Dott. Goarpa ha risposto che i membri italiani della Commissione avrebbero preferito rimandare ora la loro presa in esame di queste questioni in attesa di speciali istruzioni dal proprio Governo.

che questo si

il Commissione

Kenya

competenze e diritti

proprietà, turistiche, caccia

allegato

(appendice II) con

che i documenti

Governo del Kenya

Egli

obbligato

considerato la possibilità che un

medico italiano venisse aggregato

la intera Commissione dividendo

ripartire le due parti.

Il Ten. Col. Dotto ha risposto

che finora nessuna provvisione

preso per l'assegnazione di un

medico al seguito della Delegazione

italiana.

for the apointment of a doctor to his staff, but that he was in complete sympathy with Lt.Col. King's suggestion and would immediately refer the matter to his Government.

Lt.Col. King remarked that he was not empowered to conclude any such arrangement, but that, in the event of favourable consideration by the Italian Authorities, he would refer the matter to his Government with a definite statement of the increased expenditure involved.

7. The meeting closed at 10.30.

italiana, ma che egli convenivo nella proposta del Ten.Col.King e che avrebbe immediatamente riferito in proposito al proprio Governo.

Il Ten.Col. King ha replicato precisando che egli non aveva potere per decidere definitivamente al riguardo, ma che qualora in dove no Italiani avesse preso in favorevole considerazione la cosa, egli avrebbe riferito al proprio Governo al quale doveva comunicare la spesa che ne verrebbe a suo carico.

7. La seduta è chiusa alle ore

ELEVENTH MEETING.

Seronli,
14th September, 1925.

Present:-

Lieut.Col.L.N.King, O.B.E.
Mr.J.Q.W.Hope, O.M.G.

1. The meeting opened at 9. a.m.

2. The Commission first dealt with the agreement reached by the sub-committee appointed for this purpose, and accepted the price fixed for the immovable property existing at Seronli at the date of cession as £84. (eighty-four pounds sterling, inclusive). This property comprises a masonry house used as a dwelling by the District Commissioner, a masonry building used as a military store, the remains of a masonry building used as a store-room, a masonry building roofed with corrugated iron, a native building used as an office by the District Commissioner, a native building used as a dwelling by the Doctor and Civil Clerk.

3. Lt.Col.Doig took the opportunity to draw attention to the recent seizure of certain live-stock by the District Commissioner

II SEDUTA.

Seronli,
14 Settembre, 1925.

Presenti:-
Ten.Col.Doig,
Magg.Zamarano,
Cav.Scarpa.

1. La seduta si è aperta alle 9 pomeridiane.

2. La Commissione presa nota delle stime concordate dalla apposita sottocommissione, ha stabilito in Lire sterline 84 (ottantaquattro) il prezzo complessivo di cessione dei seguenti immobili esistenti a Seronli: casa in muratura ad uso alloggio dei Residenti, casa in muratura ad uso magazzino militare, parte di fabbricato in muratura utilizzabile come magazzino, fabbricato in muratura con copertura in lamiera, capanna ad uso ufficio della Residenza, capanna addita ad uso alloggio del medico e dell'impiegato.

3. Il Ten.Col. Doig prendendo occasione da un sequestro di bestiame operato recentemente dal Residente di Mandera in danno dei Marehan for

Ahmed,

Mandera. This seizure of stock affected the Warehan Sections Rer Ahamed Wat, Rer Hassan and Ali Dora, who had crossed the frontier in the vicinity of Enfudu, the alleged reason for the transgression of the frontier being shortage of pasturage.

Lt-Col.Doria, speaking on behalf of the local Italian Government, proposed to the Commission to similar cases the local authorities on the frontier should use mild or moderate methods, at any rate the the population was more certain of its bearings, and also because the population might not be aware of any decisions made by the Commission.

Mr. Hope replied that it was the usual policy of the British Authorities to check by seizure of stock and by fines any transgression of the District Boundaries by the various tribes. He affirmed that in the case under review it could not be admitted that the Warehan were ignorant of the boundary, since the new frontier corresponded exactly with the boundary which formerly existed between the Districts of Serenli and Gurreh, and that even before the cession of Jubaland to Italy, punishment was imposed for transgression of this boundary.

Major



Ahmed, Rer Hassan e Rer Ali Dora, i quali si erano spinti allegando ragione di pascolo nei dintorni del confine in località Enfudu, in meno del governo italiano, ha proposto alla Commissione l'opportunità che in casi consimili le autorità di confine usino verso le popolazioni un'azione più moderata almeno finchè esse non si sono esattamente orientate circa la cessazione della cessione e non [illegible] grado di conoscere le decisioni [illegible] prendere dalla Commissione stessa.

Il Gr. Uff. Hope ha risposto che è [illegible] consuetudine delle autorità Britanniche di arrestare e con sequestri di bestiame e multe gli sconfinamenti dello varie tribù nei confini di distretto; che nel caso dei Warehan non può ammettersi che essi ignorassero quale è il confine, poichè esso corrisponde esattamente al confine già prima esistente fra i distretti di Serenli e di Gurreh e che se anche prima del passaggio dell'Oltre Giuba all'Italia essi avessero oltrepassato tale limite sarebbero stati ugualmente puniti.

Il Maggiore

authority of Art.3, that such action was contemplated by the Treaty and that, consequently, the Commission was in order in dealing with the question.

Mr. Hope maintained that the population was well aware of the position of the meridional boundary as this tallied with the District boundaries which were officially gazetted in 1926. He stated that, from long experience of administration, he was convinced that the only way to deal with Somalis in such matters was to exercise firmness and that to show any weakness would be a great mistake.

Major Lamarano observed that although the District boundaries had been fixed since 1921, it was well known that various sections of the population had crossed these boundaries in the past, were even crossing them now, and would continue to cross them for some time to come.

Lt.Col.King consented to forward Lt.Col.Dotto's proposal to the Government of Kenya. He pointed

della convenzione di Londra e che quindi poteva essere trattata ufficialmente dalla Commissione.

Il Sig. Hope dichiarato che egli ritenva che le popolazioni fossero già ad esatta conoscenza del confine, anche lungo il meridiano, poichè fin dal 1926, come risulta dalla Gazzetta Ufficiale del Kenia, esso era già stato stabilito come confine distrettuale e che per lunga esperienza egli era del parere che convenisse ai Somali esercitare estrema fermezza e che l'usare tolleranza fin da principio fosse un errore.

Il Magg. Lamarano ha osservato che quantunque fin dal 1921 fosse stabilito il confine distrettuale, era noto che passaggi di gruppi di popolazione si erano effettuati attraverso di esso, e che quindi era naturale che anche ogni qualche tempo si dovessero verificare.

Il Ten.Col. King ha concluso che egli avrebbe notificato al predetto Governo la proposta del Ten.Col.Dotto, pur significando

pointed out, however, that neither Mrs. Hope nor he were favourable to the proposition.

4. (The meeting closed at 7.50 p.m. at 7.30 p.m.)

(sgd.) J.M.King (Lt.Col.) R.E.
(sgd.) J.C.W.Hope.

pur dimostrando che egli ed il Sig. Hope non erano favorevoli.

4. La seduta si è chiusa alle

(fto.) Zamboraro
(fto.) Scarra

pointed out, however, that neither Mrs. Hope nor he were favourable to the proposition.

4. The meeting closed at 7.50 p.m.

(sgd.) L.H.King-Hall Col. R.E.
(sgd.) J.O.W.Hope.

pur significando che egli od Il Sig. Hope non erano a essa favorevoli.

4. La seduta si è chiusa alle

(f.) Zammarano.
(f.) Scarpa.

TWELFTH MEETING.

El Bern,
27th September, 1925.

Present:-
Lieut.Col.A.H.King,O.B.E.
Mr.J.D.V.Hope,C.M.G.

1. The meeting opened at 9 a.m.

2. Lt.Col.King asked the Italian Commissioners to express their views on the latter part of Article 2.

Major Zamarano stated that the water of El Bern, as the British Commissioners could see themselves, was very bad [illegible] of Shamma was not to carry out Article 2 [illegible] ready, it would be [illegible] using El Shamma in [illegible].

Apart from the difficulty and the inconvenience of extracting the water from the well of El Bern itself, the water was very bad.

Lt.Col.King pointed out that the water of El Bern was no different to that of El Shamma.

Major Zamarano admitted this statement.

Mr.Hope was of the opinion that the scarcity of water on the day the Commission arrived was due to

12 SEDUTA.

El Bern,
27 Settembre, 1925.

Presenti:-
Ten.Col.Dotto.
Magg.Zamarano.
Cav.Scarpa.

1. La seduta si è aperta alle ore nove a.m.

2. Il Ten.Col.King ha chiesto ai delegati italiani di esporre le loro vedute sulla ultima parte dell'articolo 2.

Il Magg.Zamarano ha risposto che [illegible] delegati [illegible] conosciuto [illegible] oluso del territorio italiano di pozzo di El Shamma. A parte la difficoltà e gli inconvenienti di estrarre l'acqua dal pozzo di El Bern l'acqua dal pozzo stesso è molto cattivo.

El Ten.Col.King ha dichiarato che non diverge quella di El Shamma.

Il Magg.Zamarano lo ha ammesso.

Il Signor Hope ha obbiettato che la scarsità di acqua riscontrata ad El Bern dal giorno di arrivo

to the large quantity of Gurreh Stock which had been watered at the well. These Gurreh being natives, living in British Territory, should be told that they could not use the well in future and then there would be sufficient water for an Italian post in any emergency.

Dr. Scarpa was of the opinion that if it was admitted that the water of El Beru was sufficient for a small detachment of Italian Troops stationed there, the word "sufficient" mentioned in Article 3 was not intended only to refer to this, but it was necessary to consider whether there would be enough water to supply reinforcements of some hundreds of men, whom it might be necessary to send to El Beru, in case of any operations which might take place on the Frontier.

He contended that this was indisputably proved by the fact that there was not sufficient water to supply the requirements of the modest escort of the Commission and the transport attached, but it had been necessary to send to El Shama for water.

Major Zammarano added that the

arrivo della Commissione si deve al fatto che al pozzo stesso ha abbeverato anche numeroso bestiame dei Gherra, ma essendo i Gherra sudditi britannici essi non dovranno più in futuro usufruire di tale pozzo ed allora l'acqua di esso sarà sufficiente in ogni eventualità al posto di frontiera italiano.

Il Dottor Scarpa ha fatto presente che nel valutare se l'acqua di El Beru è o meno sufficiente non ci si può solo riferire ai bisogni di un piccolo distaccamento di truppe stabilito a tale pozzo, ma devesi anche considerare la possibilità che in un dato momento si renda necessario rinforzare tale distaccamento con alcune centinaia di uomini, e che El Beru debba essere la base per una qualche modesta operazione di confine.

In questo caso l'acqua sarebbe indubbiamente insufficiente, come lo ha dimostrato il fatto che per sopperire ai bisogni della piccola scorta della Commissione e della relativa carovana si è dovuto ricorrere al pozzo di El Shama.

Il Magg. Zammarano ha aggiunto

the suitability as well as the scarcity of water at El Beru came into the question as it was very difficult to draw water from the well, and if a patrol arrived and had to leave again in a few hours it would be impossible for them to get water. Furthermore the well might at any time collapse, or become unservicable, and the Frontier Post might find itself in a very difficult position owing to the distance to the nearest water in Italian Territory, and it would be impossible for the troops to remain at El Beru even for a day.

Lt.Col.King asked the Italian Commissioners to state the number of men for whom water would be required at El Beru and the amount of water obtainable from the well could be measured, and it would be possible to tell whether it would be sufficient for that number of men. In the case of extra troops arriving for operations at El Beru it might be possible to allow the temporary use of El Shama.

Major Zammarano replied that I think

aggiunto che l'efficienza del pozzo di El Beru è minima oltre che per la scarsità dell'acqua, per la grande difficoltà di estrarla, tanto che se un reparto di truppe ivi giungendo dovesse rifornirsi d'acqua per ripartire dopo poche ore non avrebbe la possibilità di farlo. Inoltre devesi considerare che qualora per una evenienza qualsiasi il pozzo avesse a crollare o ad essere reso inservibile, il posto di frontiera verrebbe a trovarsi in condizioni disastrose data la distanza da qualsiasi altro luogo d'acqua in territorio italiano, e ad ogni modo non potrebbe rimanere ad El Beru neppure un giorno.

Il Ten.Col.King ha chiesto che i delegati italiani precisassero per quale numero di uomini dovrebbe bastare l'acqua di El Beru, dopo di che si potrebbe procedere alla misurazione della potenzialità del pozzo stesso. Si potrebbe anche stabilire che qualora giungessero ad El Beru reparti di truppe per compiere operazioni straordinarie fosse loro concesso di valersi temporaneamente del pozzo di El Shama.

Il Magg.Zammarano ha replicato

this could not be considered as it was not dealt with in the Treaty. He added that the Italian Commission had considered the evidence of the Vice Resident at El Beru and were of the opinion that it was necessary to include El Ghama in Italian Territory.

Lt.Col.King then asked that the meeting might be adjourned for a short time to enable him to discuss the matter of the Gurreh with the District Commissioner, Mandera.

The meeting re-opened at 10.30.a.m.

Lt.Col.King proposed to postpone the discussion re El Ghama and to proceed with the discussion of Articles 4 and 5.

Major [illegible] replied that it was not possible to discuss Articles 4 and 5 until after the Commission had reached a decision on the question of El Ghama.

Lt.Col.King stated that the British Commissioners were firmly convinced

questo
replicato che proposta non poteva essere presa in considerazione perchè estranea a quanto è contemplato dal trattato; che la Delegazione italiana avendo constatato l'esattezza delle informazioni fornite dal V.Residente al Commissariato Generale circa l'insufficienza del pozzo di El Beru, era ferma nell'avviso che il pozzo di El Ghama dovesse essere compreso in Territorio italiano.

Il Ten.Col.King [illegible] chiese di [illegible] di Mandera [illegible] esporre [illegible] Ghorra.

[illegible] è stata sospesa [illegible] alle 10.30 a.m.

Il Ten.Col.King ha proposto di sospendere la discussione circa il pozzo di El Ghama e di procedere la stessa la questione di quelli articoli 4 e 5 della Convenzione.

Il Magg. [illegible] ha risposto che le questioni di cui agli articoli 4 e 5 non avrebbero potuto essere prese in esame che dopo risolta dalla Commissione la questione di El Ghama, questo per il momento era necessario definire la questione di El Ghama.

Il Ten.Col.King ha detto che la Delegazione britannica era ormai

convinced that the pasturage at Wajir Bor was hardly sufficient for the tribes in British Territory and hence any discussion on the spot was useless.

Major Zammarano replied that the Italian Commissioners had seen El Beru and were convinced that the water was insufficient but not having seen the Territory referred to in Article 9 it was not possible to express an opinion about the use of pasturage.

Lt.Col.King said that he understood that the Italian Commissioners [illegible] to select further [illegible] in Articles 8 and 9.

3. The Commission unanimously agreed to proceed to Wajir.

4. Lt.Col.Notin stated that his Government had informed him that they found it impossible to supply a doctor for the Commission.

Lt.Col.King requested that this might be recorded in the minutes of the meeting, and stated that it might be possible to obtain a Medical

ormai fermamente convinta che i pascoli di Wagier Bor erano appena sufficienti per le tribù di suddi[illegible] britannici e che quindi ritenevo inutile ogni discussione.

Il Magg. Zammarano ha replicato che la Delegazione italiana aveva visto El Beru ed aveva constatato che non vi era acqua sufficiente, ma che non avendo visto ancora il territorio di cui è parola nell'articolo 9 non poteva esprimere alcun avviso circa l'esuberanza o meno di pascoli nel territorio stesso.

Il Ten.Col.King ha allora detto che egli intendeva che i Delegati italiani non avevano elementi sufficienti per decidere e che [illegible] per raccogliere maggiori notizie.

La Commissione concordemente ha deciso di trasferirsi ad Wagier.

3. Il Ten.Col.Notin ha comunicato di aver avuto partecipazione dal proprio Governo che gli era impossibile fornire alla Commissione un medico per deficienza di personale sanitario.

Il Ten.Col.King ha chiesto che ciò fosse fatto risultare dal verbale della seduta ed ha informato che avrebbe fatto passi per avere

a Medical Officer from London.

4. The meeting closed at 13.30. P.M.

evera un medico da Londra.

4. La seduta si è chiusa alle 13½ P.M.

TWENTY-FIFTH MEETING

Wajhiar,
21st October, 1925.

Present:-
Lieut.Col.D.H.King,O.B.E.
Mr.J.C.P.Hope,O.B.E.

1. The meeting opened at 8 a.m.

2. Lt.Col.King reminded the Commission that at El Hamra he had asked the Italian Delegates if they had collected sufficient evidence to deal with Articles 8 and 9, and that the Italian Delegates had replied that they were not yet in possession of sufficient evidence and that they considered it necessary to complete the same on the spot at Wajhiar and at other places affected by the above-mentioned Articles. He now asked if the Delegates had collected such information as would enable a discussion to take place on the questions affected by Articles 8 and 9.

Lt.Col.Dotto replied that he considered it necessary to decide the question of the wall of El Shama first, and presented to the British Delegates a Memorandum on the question, which is attached to these proceedings as Appendix 14.

Major Zammarano suggested that the British Delegates could reply to the same in writing whenever they wished

XV SEDUTA.

Ungar,
21 ottobre, 1925.

Presenti:-
Ten.Col.Dotto,
Magg.Zammarano,
Cav.Scarpa.

1. La seduta si è aperta alle ore 8 a.m.

2. Il Ten.Col.King dopo aver ricordato che El Hamra egli aveva chiesto ai Delegati Italiani avessero raccolti elementi sufficienti per trattare le questioni di cui agli art.8 e 9, e che i Delegati Italiani avevano risposto che ancora non erano in possesso di elementi sufficienti e ritenevano necessario compiere sopraluoghi a Ungar e nelle altre località di cui in detti articoli si tratta, ha domandato se i Delegati stessi avessero ora raccolti tali elementi da poter addivenire ad una decisione circa le questioni di cui ai surricordati articoli 8 e 9.

Il Ten.Col.Dotto ha risposto che egli credeva fosse necessario anzitutto decidere la questione del muro di El Shama e su tale questione ha presentato ai delegati britannici un memoriale da allegarsi agli atti e che porta il numero 14.

Il Magg.Zammarano ha fatto presente che i Delegati Britannici avrebbero potuto, qualora volessero, rispondere

wished. He added that by continuing the discussion on the question of El Shama until a solution were reached, with precedence over the discussion of Articles 8 and 9, one would be [illegible] development of the work in the order in which the evidence was collected, and that in his opinion, a decision on the question of El Shama might influence the work yet to be done.

Lt.Col.King remarked that he had asked if the Italian delegation could submit sufficient evidence [illegible] relative to Article [illegible] had received [illegible] Sultan's Council [illegible] Resident [illegible] which [illegible] sessions [illegible] the [illegible] ...ings [illegible] ...ted sufficient... [illegible] ...ur grids for the discussion of Articles 8 and [illegible] that he considered that such discussion [illegible] not [illegible] be commenced until the question of El Shama had first been settled. [illegible] that [illegible] consider [illegible] continue [illegible] but rather [illegible] could be [illegible] could be solved leaving the second [illegible] meanwhile in abeyance.

[illegible] discussion and an examination

ondere al memoriale per iscritto. Ha aggiunto che continuando la trattazione della questione di El Shama per addivenire ad una soluzione con precedenza su quella degli artt. 8 e 9, si finirebbe per fare [illegible] lo svolgimento dei lavori all'ordine seguito nei sopraluoghi, e che a suo avviso una decisione sulla questione di El Shama era pregiudiziale per la continuazione dei lavori.

Il Ten.Col. [illegible] ha detto [illegible] rispetto [illegible] sedute [illegible] come [illegible] the [illegible] ...idges [illegible] ...ted sufficient... [illegible] ...ur grids for the discussion of Articles 8 and [illegible] that he considered that such discussion [illegible] not [illegible] be commenced until the question of El Shama had first been settled. [illegible] that [illegible] consider [illegible] continue [illegible] but rather [illegible] could be [illegible] could be solved leaving the second [illegible] meanwhile in abeyance.

[illegible] discussion and an examination

[illegible] questione di El Shama [illegible] ha aggiunto [illegible] che egli non riteneva che in nessun [illegible] due questioni potessero [illegible] essere trattate insieme, ed che anzi [illegible] che [illegible] prima [illegible] risolta [illegible] mento nonpossa [illegible] sospesa.

Dopo ciò sono stati esaminati [illegible] discussi

ination of the various arguments pro- e discussi vari argomenti prospett-
pounded in the memorandum, and after ati nel memoriale sui quali i sing-
all the members of the commission had gli membri della commissione hanno
expressed their views, Lt.Col.King espresso il loro punto di vista,
finally, in the name of the British infine il Ten.Col.King, a nome dei
Delegates, asked for time to give Delegati Britannici, ha chiesto di
this document more careful consider- dar loro tempo di esaminare più
ation and to frame a reply. attentamente il documento e dare
una risposta.

5. The meeting closed at 11.30 5. La seduta si è chiusa alle
a.m. 11.30 a.m.

FOURTEENTH MEETING

Wajhier,
23rd October, 1925.

Present:-
Lt.Col.L.H.King, C.B.E.,
Mr.J.G.W.Hope, C.M.G.

1. The meeting opened at 9.30 a.m.

2. Lt.Col.King adverted to paragraph 2 of the 8th meeting and asked the Italian Commissioners if the documents therein mentioned had been made available to their Government.

Dr.Scarpa replied that the documents had been made available and that it was not considered necessary that the Commission should take any further action in the matter, any further action would be taken by the Italian Government in accordance with the terms of the Treaty.

3. Lt.Col.King then referred to paragraph 3 of the proceedings of the 11th meeting, relative to the seizure of certain livestock by the District Commissioner at Mandora, and to the request of the Italian Government through the Italian Commission, that more lenient measures might be adopted in the suppression of the transgression of the new frontier. He thereupon stated that he had been instructed to convey to the Italian

14 SEDUTA

Dager,
25 Ottobre, 1925.

Presenti:-
Ten.Col.Dotto,
Magg.Zaccagnini,
Dav.Scarpa.

1. La seduta si è aperta alle ore 9.30 a.m.

2. Il Ten.Col.King riferendosi al paragrafo 2 del verbale della 8 seduta ha chiesto ai Delegati Italiani se i documenti in esso paragrafo menzionati erano pervenuti al loro Governo.

Il Dott.Scarpa ha risposto che i documenti erano pervenuti e che non si ritenova necessario che la Commissione avesse ad occuparsi ulteriormente della cosa, poichè ogni ulteriore azione in materia di competenza del Governo in conformità alle disposizioni contenute nel trattato.

3. Il Ten.Col.King, quindi, ha ricordato il paragrafo 3 del verbale della 11 seduta riguardante il sequestro di bestiame operato dal Commissario Distrettuale di Mandora e la richiesta fatta dal Governo Italiano, pel tramite dei Delegati Italiani, che misure più moderate fossero adottate per reprimere le violazioni della nuova frontiera. Egli quindi ha detto di aver ricevuto instruzioni di comunicare ai Delegati Italiani

che

Italian Commission that the Government of Kenya fully appreciated the possibilities of difficulties arising in regard to the boundary and would make due allowance for any ignorance on the part of the ceded tribes which might be ascribed to this cause.

Lt.Col.Dotto, on behalf of his Government, thanked the Government of Kenya for its courteous reply.

4. Lt.Col.King, on behalf of the British Commissioners, stated that they had given due consideration to the memorandum (Appendix IV) presented by the Italian Commissioners at the last meeting, but that they were not convinced that the well of El Beru did not contain water either sufficient or suitable for the maintenance at that point of an Italian frontier post. He added however, that as there were, in their opinion, elements of doubt regarding the sufficiency of water in a very dry season, and security of the well against collapse, they agreed that that portion of the boundary line which is defined by a meridian, should be so drawn as to include the well of El Shara in Italian Territory.

che il Governo del Kenya comprendeva come potessero presentarsi delle difficolta nei riguardi della nuova frontiera, exche si sarebbe tenuto conto della possibilita di ignoranza da parte delle tribu cedute, sempre quando le eventuali trasgressioni potessero essere attribuite a tale causa.

Il Ten.Col.Dotto, in nome del proprio Governo, ha ringraziato il Governo del Kenya per la cortese risposta.

Il Ten.Col.King, a nome dei Delegati Britannici, ha detto che questi avevano presa nella dovuta considerazione il memoriale (Allegato IV) presentato dai Delegati Italiani nell'ultima seduta ma essi non si erano convinti che pozzo di El Beru non contenesse acqua ne sufficiente ne conveniente per il mantenimento di un posto Italiano di frontiera in quel punto. Ha aggiunto che tuttavia essendovi nella loro opinione elementi di dubbio circa la sufficienza dell'acqua in caso di stagione molto secca e circa la sicurezza del pozzo per il caso di eventuali frane essi convenivano che la parte della linea di confine segnata dal meridiano si dovesse tracciare in modo da includere il pozzo di El Shara nel territorio Italiano.

5. A general discussion then took place on Articles 8 and 9 and Lt.Col. King then suggested that the Italian Delegates should present a memorandum on the said articles.

Lt.Col.Di[illegible] assented to this suggestion.

6. The meeting closed at 11.30 a.m.

5. E seguita una discussione generale sugli art.8 e 9, ed il Ten.Col.King ha proposto che i Delegati italiani presentassero un memoriale su tali articoli.

Il Ten.Col.Doito ha accolta la proposta.

6. La seduta è chiusa alle 11.50 a.m.

FIFTEENTH MEETING.

Valletta,
26th. October, 1925.

Present:-
Lt.Col.L.H.King.O.B.E.,
Mr.J.C.W.Hope.C.M.G.

1. The meeting opened at 4-45 p.m.

2. The Commission noted the handing of a Memorandum (Appendix 5) by the Italian Delegates on Articles 8 and 9 to the British Delegates, and the handing of a memorandum in reply (Appendix 6) by the British Delegates to the Italian Delegates. The exchange of Memoranda took place between the 14th. and 16th. instants.

3. Lt.Col.Dotto states that the Italian Delegates have given due consideration to the memorandum handed to them by the British Delegates (Appendix 5) and that they maintain that, owing to the great divergence of views existing between the British and Italian Delegates with regard to Articles 8 and 9, any discussion respecting the said articles would be useless and of no practical value until further and more careful enquiries had been made and their own Government had been informed as to the actual state of affairs.

Lt.Col.

16 SEDUTA.

Hagar,
26 Ottobre, 1925.

Presenti:-
Ten.Col.Dotto,
Magg.Cammarano,
Cav.Scarpa.

1. La seduta si apre alle 4-45 p.m.

2. La Commissione ha preso atto che un memoriale (All. 5) sulle questioni di cui agli articoli 8 e 9 è stato consegnato dai delegati Italiani ai delegati Britannici e che un memoriale di risposta (All.6) era stato dato dai delegati Britannici ai delegati Italiani. Lo scambio di tali memoriali aveva avuto luogo nell'intervallo fra la 14 e 16 seduta.

3. Il Ten.Col.Dotto ha fatto presente che i delegati Italiani avevano preso nella dovuta considerazione il memoriale presentato dai delegati Britannici (All. 5) e dichiaravano che data la grande divergenza fra le vedute degli uni e quelle degli altri ogni discussione circa gli art. 8 e 9 sarebbe stata sterile e di nessun valore pratico, se prima non fossero stati eseguiti ulteriori e più particolareggiati accertamenti ed il loro Governo non fosse stato informato dello stato attuale delle cose.

Il Ten.

Lt.Col.King asked the Italian Commissioners if it were possible to estimate the time which would elapse before they would be in a position to resume the discussion with regard to Articles 8 and 9.

Lt.Col.Deitch replied that it was impossible to give a close estimation but that a period of several months might be necessary in which to collect further and more accurate evidence.

Lt.Colking then reported that the British Delegates were in agreement with the views of the Italian Delegates in regard to the ility of further discussion ement. He stated that ish Delegates had of collecting evi tions at issue for that their views ablished and that ced that the Commissi evidence on that alter their views that the British Commissioners erandum, Appendix B 6, were the most liberal to which they could possibly agree, and regretted to have to report that, failing agreement on the part of the Italian Commissioners with these conditions, now

Il Ten.Col&King ha chiesto ai delegati Italiani se potevano precisare quanto tempo era loro necessario per essere in grado di riprendere la discussione circa gli Art. 8 and 9.

Il Ten.Col.Deitch ha risposto che era impossibile fare una esatta previsione, ma che qualche mese poteva essere necessario per eseguire le ulteriori accurate indagini.

Il Ten.Col.King ha replicato che i delegati [illegible] erano nel [illegible] con la [illegible] pa ni [illegible] le indagini [illegible] vinti [illegible] nuovi [illegible] ficare [illegible] che le [illegible] Britannici nel loro [illegible] all'a [illegible] per [illegible] la [illegible] per [illegible] e [illegible] comunicato [illegible] avere i delegati [illegible] nel [illegible] avevano [illegible] che [illegible] in seguito su tali condizioni egli sarebbe stato obbligato a rimettere la questione al Governo Britannico. Infine concludeva che data la possibilità che i lavori della Commissione si prolungassero di molto

now or at a future date, he would be compelled to refer the matter to the British Government. In conclusion he reported that, as the activities of the Commission were likely to be prolonged, and in view of the above remarks regarding the evidence already collected, he proposed to dispense with the further service of Mr.Hope on the Commission forthwith, but was prepared to recall this officer at a later date if such action should prove necessary.

Lt.Col.Dotto, on behalf of the Italian Commissioners, noted the above statement made by Lt.Col.King, and gave notice that Major [illegible] leaves the Commission at the same time as Mr.Hope.

The meeting closed at 6.45 P.M.

[illegible]

alle 6.45

Il Ten.Col.Dotto ha dichiarato che a nome dei delegati Italiani prende atto di quanto il Ten.Col King ha comunicato e fa sapere che il Mag. [illegible] lascerà la Commissione contemporaneamente al Sig. Hope.

La seduta si è chiusa

SIXTEENTH MEETING

El Shama,
30th November, 1935.

Present:-
Lieut.Col.L.F.King,O.B.E.

16. SEDUTA

El Shama,
30 Novembre, 1935.

Presenti:-
Ten.Col.Dotto,
Cav Scarpa.

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1. The meeting opened at 10 a.m.

1. La seduta si apre alle ore 10 a.m.

2. Dr.Scarpa asked, in the first instance, if Lt.Col.King thought it possible to resume, without the assistance of Mr.Hope, the discussion relative to Arts. 6 and 9, with a view to reaching an agreement, or if on the other hand he was disposed to recall Mr.Hope for that purpose.

Lt.Col.King replied that he had already stated at the 15th meeting, the conditional proposal the British Delegates in their turn had formulated represented the greatest concession they were prepared to make in order to reach an agreement, that the British Delegates were then convinced any modification of their views was impossible, and that it was for this reason that he had dispensed with the further services of Mr.Hope on the Commission.

2. Il Dott.Scarpa ha chiesto in via preliminare se il Ten.Col.King riteneva possibile riprendere senza la presenza del Sig.Hope, la discussione relativa agli art. 6 e 9, avendo per prospettiva di raggiungere un accordo, ed in caso contrario se era disposto a richiamare il Sig.Hope per tale scopo.

Il Ten.Col.King ha risposto che come già aveva dichiarato nella seduta precedente, le proposte condizionali che le delegazioni britanniche avevano formulato rappresentavano la massima concessione che esse erano preparate a fare per giungere ad un accordo, che i delegati stessi erano certi di non poter modificare il proprio punto di vista, e che per questo egli aveva dispensato il Sig.Hope dal servizio presso la Commissione.

Dr.Scarpa remarked that at the 15th meeting Lt.Col.King had also stated that he was prepared to recall Mr.Hope if it should prove necessary, and that the Italian Delegates had interpreted this statement as an admission

Il Dott.Scarpa ha replicato che nella 15 seduta il Ten.Col.King aveva anche dichiarato che era disposto a richiamare in seguito il Sig.Hope qualora fosse risultato necessario, e che i delegati italiani avevano

mission of the possibility of further discussion which might result in an agreement on lines other than those considered in the British memorandum.

Lt.Col.King replied that he was prepared to recall Mr.Hope if such action should be proved necessary by the production, by the Italian Delegates, of new evidence of special importance relative to the questions still in debate, and asked if the Italian Delegates had any such new evidence to produce.

Mr.Scarpa replied that he had no such evidence to produce, for facts could not change in so short a time, but that he thought it possible to examine minutely and to discuss the statements recorded in both memoranda, and also to consider the questions relative to Arts. 8 and 9 from a different view-point from that from which they had been examined in the past.

Lt.Col.King stated that the convictions of the British Delegates were founded on elements of judgment so sure that he considered

avevano interpretato tale dichiarazione nel senso che egli arrettava ancora la possibilità di una ulteriore discussione la quale avrebbe potuto eventualmente portare ad un accordo su basi anche diverse da quelle prospettate nel memoriale britannico.

Il Ten.Col.King ha risposto che egli intendeva dire che era pronto a richiamare il Sig.Hope qualora ciò fosse risultato necessario per nuovi fatti di speciale importanza, relativi alle questioni di cui agli articoli in parola, che fossero prodotti dai delegati italiani; ed ha chiesto se questi avevano nuovi fatti, di valore decisivo da produrre

Il Dott.Scarpa ha replicato che veri fatti nuovi non aveva da produrre perchè le condizioni di fatto erano quelle e non potevano modificarsi in breve tempo, ma che riteneva di poter prendere in approfondito esame e dibattere le affermazioni fatte nei due memoriali ed anche di poter considerare le questioni di cui agli art. 8 e 9 sotto un punto di vista diverso da quello secondo il quale erano state esaminate in precedenza.

Il Ten.Col.King ha dichiarato che le convinzioni dei delegati britannici erano fondate su elementi di giudizio così sicuri che egli non riteneva

ed that they could not be modified by any further discussion; but that in any case he would be ready and even pleased to hear any such arguments as the Italian delegates might consider opportune, and thus be able to refer these to his government in order to explain better the reasons for which he considered it necessary not to change his opinion.

Dr.Scarpa replied that, in view of this statement, he did not consider it advisable to expose arguments which would be unproductive of immediate results.

After a final short discussion it was agreed unanimously to leave in suspense any decision regarding the application of the paragraphs of Arts. 6 and 9, and that such decision could be made before the conclusion of the demarcation of the boundary. In the mean time, naturally, the agreement established at the 7th meeting regarding the watering places near the boundary remains in force, and the arrangements regarding the temporary allotment of watering places will be gradually cancelled as the demarcation of the boundary proceeds.

5. The Joint Commission agreed in

cneva che una qualsiasi ulteriore discussione potesse modificarle; ma che comunque era disposto, anzi aveva piacere, di ascoltare le argomentazioni che i delegati italiani avessero creduto opportuno di esporre, per poterle riferire al proprio governo e così meglio chiarire i motivi per i quali aveva creduto necessario non modificare il proprio punto di vista.

Il dott.Scarpa ha replicato che dopo tale dichiarazione, non riteneva del caso fare una esposizione che non avrebbe potuto portare ad alcun immediato risultato.

Dopo una breve ulteriore discussione è stato unanimemente convenuto di lasciare ancora in sospeso ogni decisione circa l'applicazione delle clausole contenute negli art. 6 e 9, decisione che avrebbe potuto essere presa in seguito, prima che fosse ultimata la demarcazione del confine. Nel frattempo, naturalmente, restava in vigore quanto era stato stabilito nella 7 seduta circa i posti d'acqua attigui alla frontiera, intendendosi che le provvisorie assegnazioni di tali posti d'acqua verranno gradualmente annullate man mano che procederà la demarcazione del confine sul terreno.

5. La Commissione riunita ha convenuto

to the transfer by the Kenya Government to the local Italian Government, of the river steamer "Buffin Bird" together with the steel lighters for the sum of £1500 (thirteen hundred) sterling, this price being agreeable to both the local Governments.

convenuto sulla cessione, dal Governo del Kenya al locale Governo italiano, della "steamer" fluviale "Buffin Bird" insieme ai battelini in ferro e tre cassoni in ferro per la somma di lire sterline 1500 (millecinquecento), prezzo di gradimento dei due governi locali.

4. The meeting closed at 11 a.m.

4. La seduta è chiusa alle 11 a.m.

APPENDIX I.

THE RIGHTS OF SUDANESE PENSIONERS AT YONTE.

1. The rights of these pensioners were never been definitely recorded.

2. When a reserve was to old soldiers generally, an area of land, outlined in yellow on the attached plan, was set aside as a reserve, on which facilities were [illegible] from time to time.

3. The plan shows the present duly accredited occupants and their plots. The unallocated area of the reserve remains tended for communal grazing, for new [illegible] and for [illegible] extensions of plots already allocated.

4. [illegible] of a freehold nature was ever [illegible] it was not [illegible] that the occupants should be in a position [illegible] let the land.

5. [illegible] intention of limiting the period of occupation to [illegible] the occupants or their heirs remained on the land.

6. The fact that several [illegible] are now in the occupation [illegible] widows and heirs of the original pensioners bears evidence of this intention.

7. Although the Convention prohibits polygamy the limitation of the Pensioners, the [illegible] by a separated area [illegible]

8. The Convention also names the Pensioners as Sudanese, but the privelege of occupation [illegible] similar conditions was extended to soldiers other than Sudanese.

(sgd.) L.F. King Lieut. R.E.

(sgd.) J. [illegible]

Appendice 1. (TRANSLATION)

DIRITTI DEI PENSIONATI SUDANESI A JONTE.

1. I diritti dei pensionati non sono mai stati definitivamente stabiliti.

2. Quale ricompensa ai vecchi soldati era accantonata generalmente un'area di terra delimitata in giallo nell'acclusa carta quale riserva sulla quale di tempo venivano stabilite famiglie. La carta dimostra la dislocazione degli attuali occupanti debitamente accreditati ed i loro terreni.

L'area indivisa della riserva era destinata a pascolo comune o a nuovi occupanti o per eventuale estensione dei terreni già a coltivazione.

3. Nessun titolo individuale di proprietà assoluta era dato e non era desiderato che gli occupanti fossero in posizione di vendere od affittare la terra.

4. Non vi era intenzione di limitare il periodo di occupazione finchè l'occupante o i suoi eredi rimanessero sulla terra.

Il fatto che parecchi terreni sono occupati da vedove ed eredi degli originari occupanti dimostra l'evidenza di questa intenzione.

5. Benchè la Convenzione specifichi Jonte quale luogo dei pensionati, la Riserva venne in fatto accresciuta da un'area separata vicino a Gobuin.

6. La Convenzione nomina anche i Pensionati come sudanesi ma il privilegio dell'occupazione sotto simili condizioni era esteso anche ad altri soldati.

(ft.) A.W.King Lt. Col. R.E.

(ft.) J.O.W.Hope.

APPENDICE II.

CONCESSIONE E DIRITTI DI PROPRIETA' NEL TERRITORIO CEDUTO.

Il riconoscimento, a norma dell'art. 7 della convenzione, di tutte le concessioni o diritti di proprietà nel territorio ceduto che sono stati riconosciuti validi dal Governo Inglese e sono posseduti da privati o da Associazioni alla data del trasferimento del territorio stesso, e fonte di diritti e di obblighi per il Governo Italiano il quale pertanto ha la necessità di conoscere specificatamente e con assoluta precisione le concessioni ed i diritti di proprietà al cui riguardo è dovuto.

Pertanto i membri italiani della Commissione ritengono indispensabile che siano forniti loro i seguenti documenti:-

1. Una copia di tutte le disposizioni legislative ed Ordinanze del Governo del Kenia che regolano le concessioni ed il riconoscimento dei diritti varii sulla terra,

2. Un estratto autentico dei registri nei quali sono annotati tutti i diritti e concessioni sul territorio ceduto che debbono essere riconosciuti validi dal Governo Italiano, intendendosi che il Governo Italiano non sarà tenuto a riconoscere nessun diritto o concessione che non figuri in tali estratti.

3. Una copia autentica di tutti i certificati "OF INTEREST" ed altri similiari. E' necessario che tali certificati siano singolarmente esaminati per accertare che i diritti, non tutti della stessa natura, da essi risultanti non siano in contrasto coi concetti ai quali s'informa la legislazione della Somalia Italiana.

4. Una copia dei contratti "LEASEHOLD" affinchè possano essere esaminati e in seguito ad atto di sottomissione da parte del contraente, confermati.

(ft.) Tedesco Zammarano.
(ft.) Antonio Scarpa.

APPENDICE III.

DIRITTI DEI PENSIONATI SUDANESI A JONTE.

Dall'esame [illegible] fatto della questione e dal memorandum presentato dai Commissari britannici, risulta che mai è stato stabilito quali siano i diritti dei pensionati sudanesi restanti a Jonte, che questi abbiano da trarre la parte che ora occupano non in forza di [illegible] disposizioni legislative le quali regolino la materia, ma in modo del tutto indeterminato ed a precario, restando all'arbitrio dell'autorità concedente il modificare [illegible] anche annullare [illegible] concessioni fatte: che quindi ogni non sciano di uno stato di [illegible] relativo di stato di fatto.

Di fronte [illegible] si volesse dare all'art. 10 una interpretazione letterale e restrittiva, a tutto sarebbe tenuto il Governo [illegible] venendo all'esistenza di quei diritti che l'articolo suddetto gli fa obbligo rispettare.

I commissari italiani tuttavia, dando all'articolo dieci l'interpretazione più lata e più favorevole possibile, ritengono che debba essere rispettato lo stato di fatto esistente e che questo debba anche essere riconosciuto in linea di diritto. Un tale riconoscimento, però, non può avvenire che nei limiti consentiti dalle [illegible] generali ed i regolamenti della Somalia Italiana, ai quali [illegible] ho espresso richiamo, e solo dove detti [illegible] e regolamenti non consentono una [illegible] ne di [illegible] a [illegible] a tempo indeterminato, e più favorevole [illegible] attualmente [illegible] ai detti pensionati [illegible] essere [illegible] non [illegible]

Per quanto [illegible] l'area indivisa della riserva, il Governo

Governo Italiano, al fine di sostituirsi anche nelle intenzioni al Governo precedente, potrebbe proporsi in linea generica, senza tuttavia assumere alcun formale impegno, di conservare a dette aree, quale figura dalla carta allegata, la stessa destinazione finora avuta, e cioè che essa debba servire per pascolo comune, per eventuale estensione dei terreni concessi e per nuove concessioni a nostri militari indigeni ritirati dal servizio.

(ft.) Zammarano.

(ft.) Scarpa.

APPENDIX III. (TRANSLATION)

RIGHTS OF THE SUDANESE PENSIONERS AT YONTE.

It appears from the examination made up to the present and from the memorandum presented by the British Commissioners that the nature of the rights of the Sudanese Pensioners resident at at Yonte have never been established. It appears furthermore that these persons were granted the lands they now occupy, not by virtue of and in conformity with legal enactments in support thereof but in a very loose and insecure manner, leaving the power to modify or even to cancel the concessions to the authority which granted them. It appears therefore that their enjoyment (of these rights) is not a matter of law but only a matter of fact. That being so, and if it were desirable to give a literal and exclusive interpretation to Article 10, the Italian Government would be bound by no obligation as these rights which the above-mentioned Article obliges it to respect do not exist.

The Italian Commissioners, however, desiring to [illegible] the widest and most favourable interpretation possible, maintain that the actual matter of fact should be respected and that it is even capable of acquiring the sanction of law. Such recognition, however can only be subject to the limitations admitted by the general laws and regulations of Italian Somaliland to which reference is expressely made in Article 10. and since the said laws and regulations do not admit of a grant of land in absolute ownership or for an undetermined period and giving the matter the most favourable consideration, the plots now effectively held by the Sudanese Pensioners, as shewn on the attached plan, could be considered as granted for 99 years with the right of transmission to heirs but without the right of sale or devise.

With regard to the unallocated portion of the reserve, the Italian Government, pursuing the intentions of the preceding Government,

Rights of the Sudanese Pensioners at Kanto. (continued).

ernment, would propose in principle, but without committing itself to any formal obligation, to preserve the said area as shown on the attached plan for the sole purpose as heretofore, that is that it should be used as common grazing ground, for [illegible] tenalon of the plots allotted and for their [illegible] retired from service.

[illegible] Amarano

[illegible] Sokoto

APPENDIX IVa ( Thirteenth Meeting).

POZZO DI EL SHAMA

L'articolo I ultimo capoverso della convenzione di Londra dice: " Nel caso tuttavia che la Commissione di cui al-
"l'articolo 1a della presente convenzione trovasse che il
"pozzo di El Beru non contiene acqua sufficiente o conveniente per il mantenimento in quel punto di un posto di frontie-
"ra italiano, la linea di confine, come tra El Beru ed Killa
"Kalla, sara tracciata dalla commissione stessa, in modo da
"includere nel territorio italiano il vicino pozzo di El
"Shama."

La Commissione deve quindi stabilire anzitutto se l'acqua contenuta nel pozzo di El Beru è sufficiente e se è conveniente per il mantenimento in quel punto di un posto di frontiera italiano.

I delegati italiani osservano:

1.- L'acqua contenuta presentemente nel pozzo di El Beru è senza dubbio assai poca. La prova più palese se ne è avuta in occasione dell'arrivo della Commissione mista ad El Beru; l'acqua del pozzo è risultata insufficiente per abbeverare i quadrupedi dalla carovana che pure non erano in gran numero, tanto è vero che parte di essi hanno dovuto essere inviati ad El Shama.

Il villaggio di El Beru, inoltre, anche in tempi normali ha dovuto più volte ricorrere al pozzo di El Shama per insufficienza di acqua in quello di El Beru. Infine va tenuto presente che questa non è la stagione peggiore; informazioni concordi degli indigeni danno che nella stagione di gilal l'acqua del pozzo in questione diminuisce notevolmente ed alla fine del gilal stesso (marzo) è in quantità

limitatissima.

Pertanto non si può ritenere che l'acqua del pozzo di El Beru sia in quantità sufficiente per il mantenimento in quel punto di un posto di frontiera italiano, specie quando si consideri l'eventualità che si renda necessario rinforzare il posto stesso con parecchie centinaia di uomini ed esso debba addivenire al centro e in casa per operazioni di polizia lungo il confine. Un reparto di truppe giungendo ad El Beru con forte carovana non avrebbe dunque la possibilità di rifornirsi di acqua a quel pozzo in breve tempo e quindi il possesso di quella località viene meno ad uno dei suoi scopi principali.

2.-L'acqua di El Beru è di qualità pessima, essa è veramente fetida. Di sapore e di odore disgustoso, fortemente purgativa, non può essere usata dagli europei ne per bere ne per cuocere le vivande. L'esperimento che gli ufficiali italiani ne hanno fatto è stato disastroso in quanto ha procurato loro notevoli disturbi. L'acqua stessa non è neppure atta a lavare perchè non scioglie il sapone.

Gli indigeni stessi nei primi tempi che usano tale acqua ne risentono dei disturbi, poi, pare, vi si abituino; gli ascari del presidio italiano, tuttavia, dopo qualche mese che erano ad El Beru continuavano ad avere disturbi causati dall'acqua.

Pertanto l'acqua di El Beru non può ritenersi conveniente per il mantenimento in quel punto di un posto di frontiera, posto che per la sua grande importanza deve necessariamente essere comandato da europei.

3.-Per quanto è detto nei numeri precedenti l'acqua di El Beru non è ne sufficiente ne conveniente, e si verificano perciò ambe le condizioni di cui è parola nell'ultimo capoverso dell'articolo uno. Ma anche quando si

volesse porre in dubbio l'insufficienza dell'acqua, è impossibile negare la non convenienza dell'acqua stessa; non convenienza che è notoria a tutti e che è facilmente accertabile dai membri tutti della Commissione qualora essi si adattino ad usare per qualche tempo detta acqua, a titolo di esperimento, come bevanda per cuocere i propri alimenti.

E poichè la lettera dell'articolo 1100 richiede soltanto che una delle due condizioni sovra accennate si verifichi, e non considera nè ammette ulteriori indagini di nessuna specie, ne consegue senz'altro in modo preciso ed indubitabile che la linea di confine deve essere tracciata dalla Commissione in modo da lasciare nel territorio italiano il pozzo di El Shama.

Wagler 31 ottobre 1925.

otto

Zamboni

TRANSLATION. 70

APPENDIX IV.

## THE WELL OF EL GHAMA.

The last paragraph of Article 1 of the Treaty of London stated [illegible] however, of it [illegible] [illegible] water [illegible] sufficient [illegible] point [illegible] frontier [illegible] between El Beru and [illegible] as to include in Italian [illegible] well of El Ghama".

The [illegible] water contained in the well of El [illegible] [illegible] that point [illegible]

[illegible] Italian Delegate's observations.

The water at present contained in the well of El Beru [illegible] very small in quantity. Proof of this was most apparent on the occasion of the arrival of the Joint Commission at El Beru, when the water in the well proved insufficient for the watering of the animals of the Caravan which were few in number, so much so that it was necessary to send a portion of [illegible] El Ghama. Moreover, the Assist. Dist. Commissioner at El Beru [illegible] under normal conditions, [illegible] the well of El Ghama [illegible] of [illegible] of water in the well of El Beru. Finally it was maintained that the present season was not the worst; information from the natives was consistent that in the season of Jilal the water in the well in question diminishes greatly, and that towards the end of [illegible] (March) the quantity becomes extremely limited.

Upon these [illegible] that the water of El [illegible] well was sufficient for [illegible] of an Italian frontier post, especially in an eventuality [illegible] considered which may render it necessary to reinforce the said post with several hundreds of men and to make it the centre and base of police operations along the frontier. A detachment of troops arriving at El Beru with a large

caravan

caravan would certainly not be able to replenish itself with water in a short time, and thus the conditions of possession of that post failed with respect to one of the principles at least.

2. The water of El Beru is of the worst quality, it is truly fetid. The taste and smell are disgusting and it is a strong purgative. Europeans could use it neither for cooking their food nor for drinking. The experiments which the Italian Officers had made had been disastrous and had caused them severe inconvenience. The water was not even suitable for washing as soap would not lather in it.

The natives themselves, when first using the water, became indisposed, then later it seems became accustomed to it. The Askaris of the Italian Command however, after several months residence at El Beru, continued to suffer from the effects of the water.

On these grounds it could not be entertained that the water at El Beru was suitable for the maintenance at that point of a frontier post, a post which, on account of its great importance, should of necessity be commanded by Europeans.

3. The preceding paragraphs show that the water of El Beru is neither sufficient nor suitable, and both the conditions as expressed in the last paragraph of Article I are verified. But even if it could be admitted that there might be a doubt as to the sufficiency of the water, it is impossible to deny the unsuitability in the said water, an unsuitability which is very well known to everybody and which could easily be ascertained by all the members of the Commission if an attempt were made to use this water for any length of time, by way of experiment, either as a beverage or in the cooking of their own food.

Since the wording of Article I demands that only one of the aforesaid conditions be verified and does not consider nor admit any further evidence of any kind, it follows therefore, without any doubt whatever, that the boundary should be traced by the Commission in such a manner as to include in Italian Territory the well of El Shama.

Walir,
21st October, 1928.

Signed:- Ten.Col.G.Dotto.
Vittorio Tedesco Zammarano.
Antonio Scarpa.

ARTICOLI 6 e 9 DELLA CONVENZIONE

Dietro richiesta dei Delegati Britannici, i Delegati Italiani espongono, con questo Memoriale, il loro punto di vista nelle questioni di cui al penultimo capoverso dell'articolo 6, ed al primo capoverso dell'articolo 9 della Convenzione di Londra.

1. La frontiera, quale stabilita dall'articolo 1 della Convenzione, dividendo in due parti il territorio occupato dalla tribu dei Mohamed Zuber, non separa due frazioni etnicamente distinte ed omogenee della tribu stessa, ma bensì disgiunge individui appartenenti alla stessa famiglia. Non esistono, come è stato detto, Mohamed Zuber dediti all'allevamento dei bovini i quali risiedano normalmente nella zona di Afmadu, e Mohamed Zuber dediti all'allevamento dei cammelli i quali risiedano nella zona di Dagerat; sono gli stessi Mohamed Zuber, le stesse famiglie, gli stessi individui i quali possegguno bovini e cammelli e tengono i primi nella zona di Afmadu ed i secondi in quella di Dagerat.

Non si può parlare perciò di un certo numero di Somali separati dalle loro famiglie dalla nuova frontiera, poichè per i Mohamed Zuber tutte o quasi tutte le famiglie vengono da tale frontiera spezzate in due, e non è quindi possibile stabilire a priori il numero delle persone che potranno prevalersi del diritto accordato dall'articolo in questione. Come pure è evidente che tale numero è subordinato a quanto verrà stabilito nei riguardi dell'articolo 9.

Infine gli apprestamenti compiuti fanno ritenere che la risorsa dei pozzi e dei wadi nel territorio delimitato

/ nell'annesso

nell'annesso all'articolo 6 siano tali da non giustificare alcuna preoccupazione per le presenti e le future ragionevoli esigenze delle tribù e frazioni di tribù residenti in tale territorio, anche quando [illegible] alcuna limitazione al numero dei Mohamed Zuber che intendano in esso trasferirsi.

2. Le tribù situate entro il confine italiano solevano, fino a pochi anni fa, estendere [illegible] di pascolo in [illegible] territorio [illegible] all'[illegible] cioè fino ai pozzi di Uaga [illegible] Solo dopo [illegible] trattative [illegible] all'Italia [illegible] furono [illegible] al di là [illegible] essendo [illegible] vieto [illegible] linea stessa. Fu allora tuttavia [illegible] Autorità Britanniche [illegible] della linea ste[illegible] cio, e la cui perma[illegible] alcune stagioni dell'anno, [illegible] piogge, dalla presenza di speciali [illegible] fatto, [illegible] il suddetto divieto, [illegible] continuato, durante la [illegible] piogge, a condurre i propri bovini [illegible] attuale [illegible] [illegible] frontiera [illegible] per i bovini, non sono sufficienti per tutto il bestiame situato entro il territorio italiano, ove, per il provvedimento sopra accennato, si è addensata una popolazione

/ esuberante.

locale".

3. "Per quanto è sovra esposto i Delegati italiani giudicando che esistano le condizioni di cui è parola nella lettera 9, ritengono che la Commissione riconosca ai Somali ed altri indigeni viventi nel territorio contiguo al confine meridiano il diritto di varcare nel periodo della raccolta il confine stesso almeno fino a raggiungere la linea Gocchi - Ribba - El Tuffi - Lanaia - Tour Guda - Raun Guda che i Delegati italiani tuttavia giudicano non ancora rispondente alle esigenze delle popolazioni di parte italiana".

DOTTO
ZAMARANO
SCARPA

Uoger 23 ottobre 1925.

APPENDIX V. TRANSLATION.

ARTICLES 8 AND 9 OF THE CONVENTION.

At the request of the British Commissioners the Italian Commissioners expressed in this memorandum their views on the questions treated in the penultimate paragraph of Article 8, and the first paragraph of Article 9 of the Convention of London.

1. The boundary, as established by Article 1 of the Convention, dividing in two parts the territory occupied by the Mohamed Zubier Tribes, does not divide two fractions ethnically distinct and homogeneous in themselves, but actually divides members of the same family. Conditions which have been alleged do not in fact obtain, namely that the Mohamed Zubier cattle owners reside normally in the Afmadu District and that the Mohamed Zubier camel owners reside normally in the Wajhier District; but these are the same Mohamed Zubier, the same families, the same persons who possess cattle and camels, and maintain the first in the Afmadu District and the second in the Wajhier District. It is impossible to talk of a certain number of Somalis who are separated from their kinsmen by the new frontier, because in the case of the Mohamed Zubier all, or nearly all the families are separated by such a boundary; it is therefore impossible to calculate in advance the number of people who could avail themselves of the right accorded by the Article in question. It is also evident that such a number depends on the agreement with regard to Article 8.

Finally, the evidence taken shows that the capacity of the wells and the amount of pasturage in the territory defined in the annexe to Article 8 are such as not to justify any preoccupation as to the present and future reasonable requirements of the tribes, and the fractions of tribes resident in such territory, even if no limitation should be placed on the number of Mohamed Zubier who intend to transfer.

2. The tribes situated within the Italian boundary were accustomed, until a few years ago, to extend themselves for reasons of pasturage over all the territory defined in the Annexe to Article 8, that is to say as far as the wells of Wajhier and even to the Lorian Swamp.

It was only after the beginning of the negociations for the cession of

of Jubaland to Italy that such peoples were intentionally pushed beyond the line now constituting the new boundary were forbidden to pass to the west of this same line.

An exception was made at the time, however, by the British Authorities for certain tribes on the eastern side of the same line which failed to find favourable conditions for their permanent residence being rendered absolutely impossible during certain seasons of the year, corresponding generally to the [illegible] particular flies (Bas ). As a matter of [illegible] said prohibition, the tribes [illegible] to take the [illegible]

[illegible] before, to [illegible] ary that lies between [illegible] roamings of the numerous bael [illegible] earlier on the other hand the Italian Delegates on the spot, as they [illegible] the said [illegible] the [illegible] the impression that the pasturage is not in the [illegible] fact, although the investigation was made in the dry season, the

area

[illegible] published by stock[illegible]

[illegible] usually

[illegible] with gold

[illegible] and over

[illegible] with the money on

[illegible] M.G.Dotto.

Vittoria Tedesco Zamorano.

Vitonio Guarna.

APPENDIX VI.

BRITISH MEMORANDUM.

(Article 6 and 8 of the Convention)

The British Commissioners having given due consideration to the Italian memorandum which is attached to the minutes of the proceedings of the Commission, marked Appendix V, submit the following memorandum in reply.

1. With regard to paragraph 1 of the Italian memorandum, the British Commissioners do not deny that the meridional boundary may possibly separate families of the Mohamed Zubier, but they refute the assertion that the capacity of the wells and the amount of pasturage in the territory defined in the Annex to Article 6 are sufficient to justify any preoccupation as to the present and future reasonable requirements of the tribes resident in such territory.

The evidence furnished to the British Commissioners establishes without doubt that the Mohamed Zubier cattle people were removed from the area in question solely on account of the then present and future requirements of the resident native, other than Mohamed Zubier, who undoubtedly had a prior claim.

A certain number of Mohamed Zubier camel people were permitted to remain in the region of Wajhir, so long as their conduct was consistently satisfactory to the local administration, as in their case the question of pasturage was not acute, but at no time has the Kenya government recognized any rights of the Mohamed Zubier people to the Wajhir or Lorian Districts.

Evidence supplied by the natives residing in British territory, including the Mohamed Zubier camel people, shows clearly that the pasturage now available to them is barely sufficient for their needs, and that they are unanimous in opposing any increase of stock in the area in question. The Mohamed Zubier camel people of the Wajhir District draw particular attention to the fact that the cession of Jubaland deprived them of a most valuable grazing area in the region of Gerillah, resulting in considerable congestion with no possibility of expansion elsewhere.

Considering, however that, as the Mohamed Zubier people have

have, during the last few years, been allowed, during the rainy season, to graze westward of the meridional boundary to the south of the Lak Dera and as far south as Liboya, apparently without causing undue congestion in that area. The British Commissioners are of opinion that this concession might be continued for a period [illegible] the area of grazing.

2. With regard to paragraph 4 of the Italian memorandum, the British Commissioners understand from evidence supplied that at no time was permission given to natives resident in the present Italian territory towards the north of the meridional boundary to cross the frontier for purposes of grazing during the rainy season. Such transgressions undoubtedly did take place, but it was the constant endeavour of the Local Administration to suppress them.

As has been noted in paragraph 1 of the present memorandum, a certain number of [illegible] people who were temporarily resident in the [illegible] were permitted to remain there or [illegible] even at the same time as certain of their brethren, also camel people, who were then to the eastward of the meridional boundary, to join them under the same conditions, but this latter permission was not granted on account of lack of grazing or the presence of baal fly in the territory vacated, but in order to bring the Mohamed Zubir camel people into one administrative area. Although the baal fly is undoubtedly present in those regions, it has not necessitated the withdrawal of other camel-owning tribes resident in the area [illegible].

[illegible] actual expulsion of the Mohamed Zubir camels [illegible] place during the preliminary negotiations [illegible] area further south, [illegible] early [illegible] of Jubaland, but this [illegible] formulated [illegible] previously and its execution at an earlier date [illegible] impracticable.

With regard to the alleged shortage of pastures on the Italian side of the meridional boundary, the British Commissioners consider that as the meridional boundary almost entirely coincides with

with the late Provincial boundary, which after many years experience has shown for administrative purposes entirely to the grazing needs of the people on either side, and as practically no [illegible] operation has occurred under the treaty, it is reasonable to [illegible] meridional boundary apportions [illegible] with the exception of the deviation [illegible] dional boundary so as to include the Gerille [illegible] district, the present boundary has been [illegible]

The Mission [illegible] unable to agree [illegible] in part [illegible] the new frontier [illegible] on the west by the line Good [illegible] Ribba [illegible] Ramamuda there [illegible] from [illegible] for [illegible] and came [illegible] offer [illegible] above [illegible] attitude made by [illegible] by stock and the absence of [illegible] Turkhman's camps [illegible] the neighbourhood of the [illegible] traversed by them, and these [illegible] observations as evidence of abundance of grazing surplus. The conditions as described were observed also by the British Commissioners who traversed the country, and they maintain that the increase of grass existed [illegible] at the time of observation only because the long rains having failed, the natives were unable to utilize it in the rainy season as in past years, and because it was too far distant from the Wajhir wells to be so utilized in the dry season. The British Commissioners contined that within cattle-grazing distance of the Wajhir wells the abundance of grass ceased. Owing to the cession of the Gerillon area to Italy, there is no doubt but that the area immediately in question will be fully exploited.

With regard to the alleged scarcity of population on the Wajhir wells, the British Commissioners report as follows.

The recent long rains failed almost completely at Wajhir and to

the

the northwards, and more late and heavy in the region of Lak Dera. Consequently the native population which normally waters at Wajhir only at the present time of year, have naturally sought the better watered areas. Normally in the month of October watering at the numerous wells of Wajhir has to be continued without abatement throughout the day and night, in order to satisfy the stock then present. It was obvious to the British Commissioners that the stock which had of necessity been left at Wajhir, was in very poor condition through the lack of grazing in the vicinity.

5. The British Commissioners find it impossible to agree to the proposals contained in the concluding paragraph of the memorandum furnished by the Italian Commission.

The British Commissioners, in view of the evidence available and in consequence of the arguments advanced in this memorandum, herewith record their joint opinion with regard to articles 8 and 9 of the Convention.

(i). Article 8. The British Commissioners, having regard to the present and reasonable future requirements of the tribes or sections of tribes already resident in British territory, and in view of the conditions mentioned in paragraph 2 of the same Article, regarding immovable property of every description, are of opinion that no persons should be allowed to avail themselves of the right mentioned in paragraph 2 of the same Article.

(ii). Article 9. The British Commissioners consider that the privilege of grazing during the rainy season to the east of that portion of the meridional boundary, which lies to the north of the Lak Dera, should not be granted to tribes situate on the Italian side of the frontier. They are of opinion however, that the privilege should be accorded with regard to the country south of the Lak Dera as far as the line Ecor Guda - Hamaguda, for a period of five years from the date of the cession of Jubaland. It is not considered necessary to specify the numbers to whom this privilege should be granted.

Wajhir,

24th October, 1925.

TRANSLATION.

APPENDIX VI.

MEMORIALE BRITANNICO.
( articoli 8 e 9 della Convenzione )

I Commissari britannici, preso nella dovuta considerazione il memoriale italiano che è allegato ai verbali della Commissione col numero 5, presentano in risposta il seguente memoriale.

1.- Per quanto riguarda il paragrafo 1 del memoriale italiano, i Commissari britannici non negano che il confine meridionale possa eventualmente dividere famiglie di Mohamed Zuber, ma contestano l'asserzione che la capacità dei pozzi e la sufficienza dei pascoli nel territorio definito dall'annesso all'art. 8 siano tali da non giustificare alcuna preoccupazione per i presenti o futuri ragionevoli bisogni delle tribu residenti in tale territorio.

Le informazioni avute dai Commissari britannici stabiliscono, senza alcun dubbio, che i Mohamed Zuber dediti all'allevamento dei bovini furono cacciati dalla zona in questione soltanto in considerazione dei bisogni presenti e futuri degli indigeni locali che non erano Mohamed Zuber e che indubbiamente avevano un diritto precedente.

Un certo numero di Mohamed Zuber, dediti all'allevamento dei cammelli, ottenero il permesso di restare nella zona di Ueger fino a tanto che la loro condotta fosse stata di soddisfazione della locale amministrazione, dato che nel loro caso la questione del pascolo non era acuta; ma in nessun tempo il Governo del Kenia ha riconosciuto ai Mohamed Zuber alcun diritto sui distritti di Ueger e Dorian.

Da notizie fornite dagli indigeni residenti nel territorio britannico, compresi fra questi i Mohamed Zuber dediti all'allevamento dei cammelli, risulta chiaramente che il pascolo ora sfruttabile è a mala pena sufficiente ai loro bisogni, e che essi sono unanimi nell'opporsi a qualsiasi aumento di bestiame nella zona in parola.

I Mohamed Zuber, dediti all'allevamento dei cammelli,

TRANSLATION.

APPENDIX VI.

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I Mohamed Zuber, dediti all'allevamento dei cammelli,

del distretto di Uager hanno richiamata l'attenzione sul fatto che essi con la cessione del Jubaland sono stati privati di una zona di pascolo di grande valore nei pressi di Serilika e che da ciò ne è derivato un notevole addensamento [redacted] di espansione in altre località.

In considerazione, inoltre, che i Mohamed Zuber hanno avuto il permesso negli ultimi anni di pascolare, durante la stagione delle piogge, all'occidente del confine meridiano [redacted] del Lac Dora ed in direzione ovest fino a Libogi, senza causare, per quanto risulta, un addensamento in quelle zone, i consiglieri britannici ritengono che tale concessione potrebbe essere [redacted] per un periodo di tempo in armonia con quanto stipulato [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] l'impossibile.

[redacted] Mohamed Zuber [redacted] addensamento [redacted] stesso [redacted] nella zona di [redacted] pascolo di riunirsi ne sarà in condizione di [redacted]. Un dato analogo [redacted] ad alcuni [redacted] costretti [redacted] dediti all'allevamento dei cammelli che dimorano [redacted] ad est del confine meridiano, di [redacted] sotto determinate condizioni. Questo ultimo permesso [redacted] condanna [redacted] Mohamed Zuber dediti all'allevamento [redacted] di riunirsi [redacted] regioni non è mai stato necessario di ritirare [redacted] dediti all'allevamento dei cammelli, che risiedono nelle zone infestate.

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del distretto di Uager hanno richiamata l'attenzione sul fatto che essi con la cessione del Jubaland sono stati privati di una zona di pascolo di grande valore nei pressi di Derilleh e che da ciò ne è derivato un notevole addensamento senza al[illegible] [illegible]ilità di espansione in altre località.

In considerazione, tuttavia, che i Mohamed Zuber hanno avuto il permesso negli ultimi anni di pascolare, durante la stagione delle pioggie, all'occidente del confine meridiano a sud del Lak Dara ed in direzione ovest fino a Libogi, senza causare, per quanto risulta, un addensamento in quelle zone, i commissari britannici ritengono che tale concessione potrebbe essere proseguita per un periodo di tempo in armonia con quanto disposto [illegible] [illegible].

Per [illegible] [illegible] l'impedirlo.

[illegible] è stato dato il permesso [illegible] numero di Mohamed Zuber [illegible] nell'allevamento [illegible] risiedono [illegible] nelle zone di Uager, [illegible] il permesso di [illegible] in condizione di [illegible]. Fu dato anche il permesso ad alcuni [illegible] di costoro dediti all'allevamento dei cammelli che allora si trovavano ad est del confine meridiano, di [illegible] sotto determinate condizioni, ma questo ultimo permesso [illegible] a causa del [illegible] territorio [illegible] Zuber dediti all'allevamento [illegible] di riunire [illegible] tribù [illegible] regioni non è mai stato necessario di ritirare [illegible] tribù, dediti all'allevamento dei cammelli, che risiedono nelle zone infestate.

Ha piacevole ora l'accasione del Mohamed Zuber, de-
[illegible] che [illegible] più a sud, ci offre-
[illegible] i preliminari per la cessione del Fu-
bolandi, ma tale provvedimento già stabilito molti anni prima non
[illegible] venne effettuato che dopo varii anni.

[illegible] delimitazione definitiva dei confini
[illegible] Somalia Britannica, [illegible] Britan-
nici ogni volta che il [illegible] scrivono accordo quasi identi-
camente con il [illegible] confine interprovinciale, il quale fu adottato
dopo molti anni di esperienza, [illegible] regioni amministrative, di re-
ciproca indiscutibile necessità di vedere delle popolazioni di stessa
razza [illegible] che in effetti [illegible] quella [illegible] vanno al
[illegible] in comune [illegible] delle [illegible] e [illegible] pascoli e
[illegible] Inoltre [illegible] sono utilizzabili per
il [illegible] occasione [illegible] del confine marittimo
[illegible] includere nel circuito di Uegerta zona di Gerilen.
[illegible] confine esiste già da molti anni.

I Commissari britannici sono nella [illegible] di
accettare in quanto è sostenuto dai Commissari italiani pure-
mente e nel loro memoriale il quale dice "hanno constato come ad
ovest della nuova frontiera e dentro il limite segnato dalla
"linea Cobbe - Dibba - El Tulli - Lakele - Toor Gube - Sana Gube,
"vi sono pascoli abbondantissimi" date le informazioni degli in-
digeni da [illegible] già riferito nel paragrafo 1.

I Commissari italiani hanno richiamato l'attenzione sul-
constatazioni fatte personalmente dell'esistenza di foraggio sito
non [illegible] dal Governo e della [illegible] di [illegible] di [illegible]
[illegible] di pastori e [illegible] nella vicinanza della strada da loro
percorsa [illegible] considerate [illegible] constatazioni [illegible] prove di
foraggio superfluo. Le condizioni descritte sono state osservate
anche dai Commissari britannici che hanno percorso la stessa
strada, ma essi ritengono che quando fu fatta la constatazione vi
era abbondanza di foraggio in quella zona, solo perchè essendo
mancate le grandi pioggie, gli indigeni si erano trovati nella
impossibilità di sfruttarla durante la stagione delle pioggie, e

135

Si riconosce che l'esclusione dei Mohamed Zuber, dall'allevamento [illegible] dalla zona più a sud, fu effettivamente attuata durante i preliminari per la cessione del Jubaland, ma tale provvedimento già stabilito molti anni prima non [illegible] effettuato che dopo vari anni.

[illegible] insufficienza dei pascoli della parte italiana lungo il confine meridiano, i Commissari britannici osservano che il [illegible] meridiano coincide quasi interamente con il già confine interprovinciale, il quale fu [illegible] dopo molti anni di esperienza, per ragioni amministrative e [illegible] necessità di pascoli delle popolazioni [illegible] in [illegible] utilizzabili per il [illegible] nella occasione [illegible] del confine [illegible] da includere nel distretto di [illegible] zona di [illegible] confine esiste già da molti anni.

I Commissari britannici sono nell'impossibilità di convenire in quanto è sostenuto dai Commissari italiani nel paragrafo D del loro memoriale il quale dice "hanno constatato come ad "est della nuova frontiera e dentro il limite segnato dalla "linea [illegible] - Bibba - El Tulli - Lakole - Toor Guda - Hana Guda "vi sono pascoli abbondantissimi" date le informazioni degli indigeni del luogo già riferito nel paragrafo 1.

I Commissari italiani hanno richiamato l'attenzione su constatazioni fatte personalmente dell'esistenza di foraggio [illegible] non toccato dal bestiame e della mancanza di traccie di accampamenti di pastori e greggi nelle vicinanze della strada da loro percorsa ed hanno considerato tali constatazioni quali prove di foraggio superfluo. Le condizioni descritte sono state osservate anche dai Commissari britannici che hanno percorsa la stessa strada, ma essi ritengono che quando fu fatta la constatazione vi era abbondanza di foraggio in quella zona, solo perchè essendo mancate le grandi pioggie, gli indigeni si erano trovati nella impossibilità di sfruttarla durante la stagione delle pioggie, e

perchè quei pascoli erano troppo distanti dai pozzi di Uager per poter essere usufruiti nella stagione secca. I Commissari britannici hanno invece osservato che entro la distanza dal pozzo di Uager in cui è possibile il pascolo, l'abbondanza di foraggio cessava.

Data la scarsità di Gorillah non vi è dubbio che la loro uccisione sarà pienamente sfruttata.

Circa la scarsità di popolazione nei pressi dei pozzi di Uager, i Commissari britannici osservano quanto segue: le ultime grandi pioggie sono mancate completamente ad Uager e verso nord, e sono state in ritardo ed abbondanti nella regione del Lac Dara, di conseguenza la popolazione indigena che normalmente usa, in questo periodo dell'anno, i pozzi di Uager, ha naturalmente emigrato verso le zone nelle quali ha piovuto. In condizioni normali nel mese di ottobre, l'abbeverata ai pozzi di Uager deve continuare anche durante la notte per soddisfare il bestiame che vi affluisce.

I Commissari britannici hanno constatato in modo evidente che il bestiame trattenuto per ragioni di necessità ad Uager si trova in condizioni di nutrizione assai cattive a causa della scarsità di pascolo nelle vicinanze.

5.- I Commissari britannici non ritengono possibile convenire sulle proposte contenute nel paragrafo conclusivo del memoriale presentato dai Commissari italiani.

I Commissari britannici, date le indagini fatte ed in conseguenza degli argomenti esposti in questo memoriale, esprimono qui appresso la loro comune opinione nei riguardi degli articoli 3 e 9 della Convenzione.

Il Articolo 3. - I Commissari britannici, avuto riguardo ai presenti ed ai futuri ragionevoli bisogni delle tribu o frazioni di tribu già residenti in territorio britannico ed in vista delle condizioni di cui è menzione nel paragrafo 4 dello stesso articolo relativamente alle proprietà mobili di ogni specie sono di opinione che nessun individuo debba avvalersi dei diritti menzionati nel paragrafo 3 dello stesso articolo.

perchè quei pascoli erano troppo distanti dai pozzi di Uagor per poter essere usufruiti nella stagione secca. I Commissari britannici hanno invece osservato che entro la distanza dal pozzo di Uagor in cui è possibile il pascolo, l'abbondanza di foraggio cessava.

Data la cessione di Gorilioh non vi è dubbio che la zona sopradetta sarà pienamente sfruttata.

Circa la scarsità di popolazione nei pressi dei pozzi di Uagor, i Commissari britannici osservano quanto segue: le ultime grandi piogge sono mancate completamente ad Uagor e verso nord, e sono state in ritardo ad abbondanti nella regione del Lago Dera, di conseguenza la popolazione indigena che normalmente usa, in questo periodo dell'anno, i pozzi di Uagor, ha naturalmente emigrato verso le zone nelle quali ha piovuto. In condizioni normali nel mese di ottobre, l'abbeverata ai pozzi di Uagor deve continuare anche durante la notte per soddisfare il bestiame che vi affluisce.

I Commissari britannici hanno constatato in modo evidente che il bestiame trattenuto per ragioni di modestia ad Uagor si trova in condizioni di nutrizione assai cattive a causa della scarsità di pascolo nelle vicinanze.

3.- I Commissari britannici non ritengono possibile convenire sulle proposte contenute nel paragrafo conclusivo del memoriale presentato dai Commissari italiani.

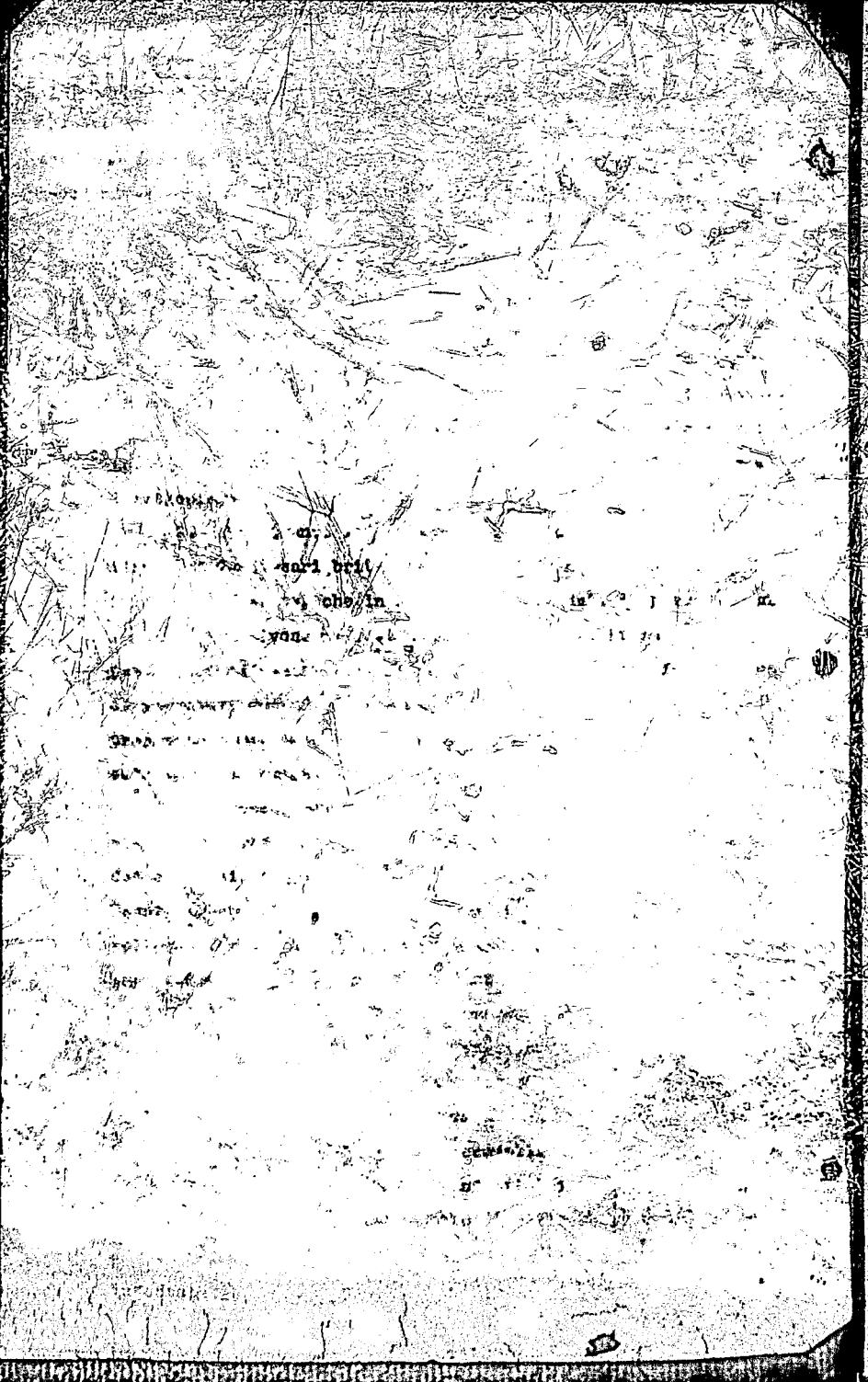
I Commissari britannici, dato le indagini fatte ed in conseguenza degli argomenti esposti in questo memoriale, esprimono qui appresso la loro comune opinione nei riguardi degli articoli 8 e 9 della Convenzione.

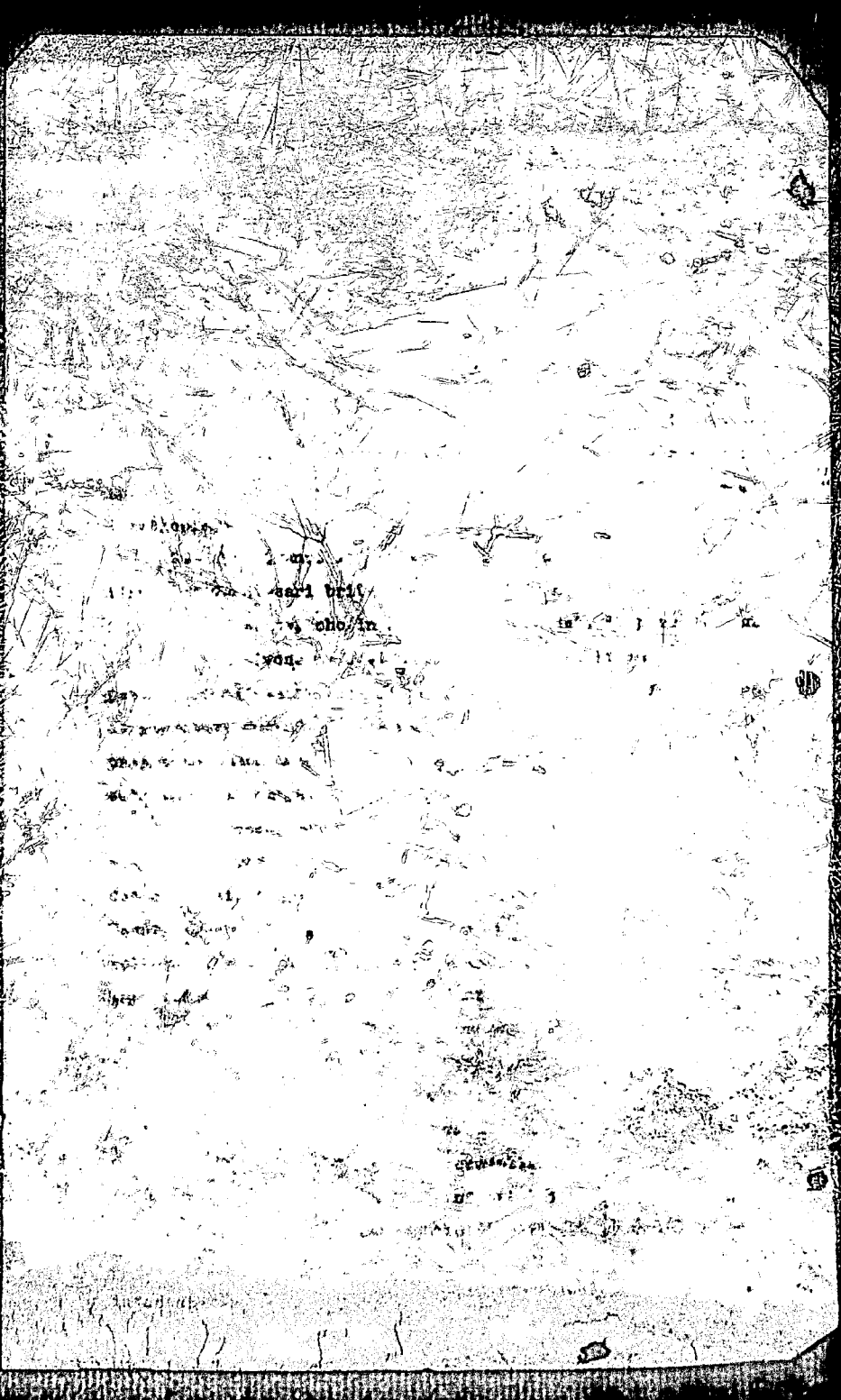
1). Articolo 8. - I Commissari britannici, avuto riguardo ai presenti ed ai futuri ragionevoli bisogni delle tribu o frazioni di tribu già residenti in territorio britannico ed in vista delle condizioni di cui è menzione nel paragrafo 4 dello stesso articolo relativamente alle proprietà mobili di ogni specie, sono di opinione che nessun individuo debba avvalersi dei diritti menzionati nel paragrafo 8 dello stesso articolo.

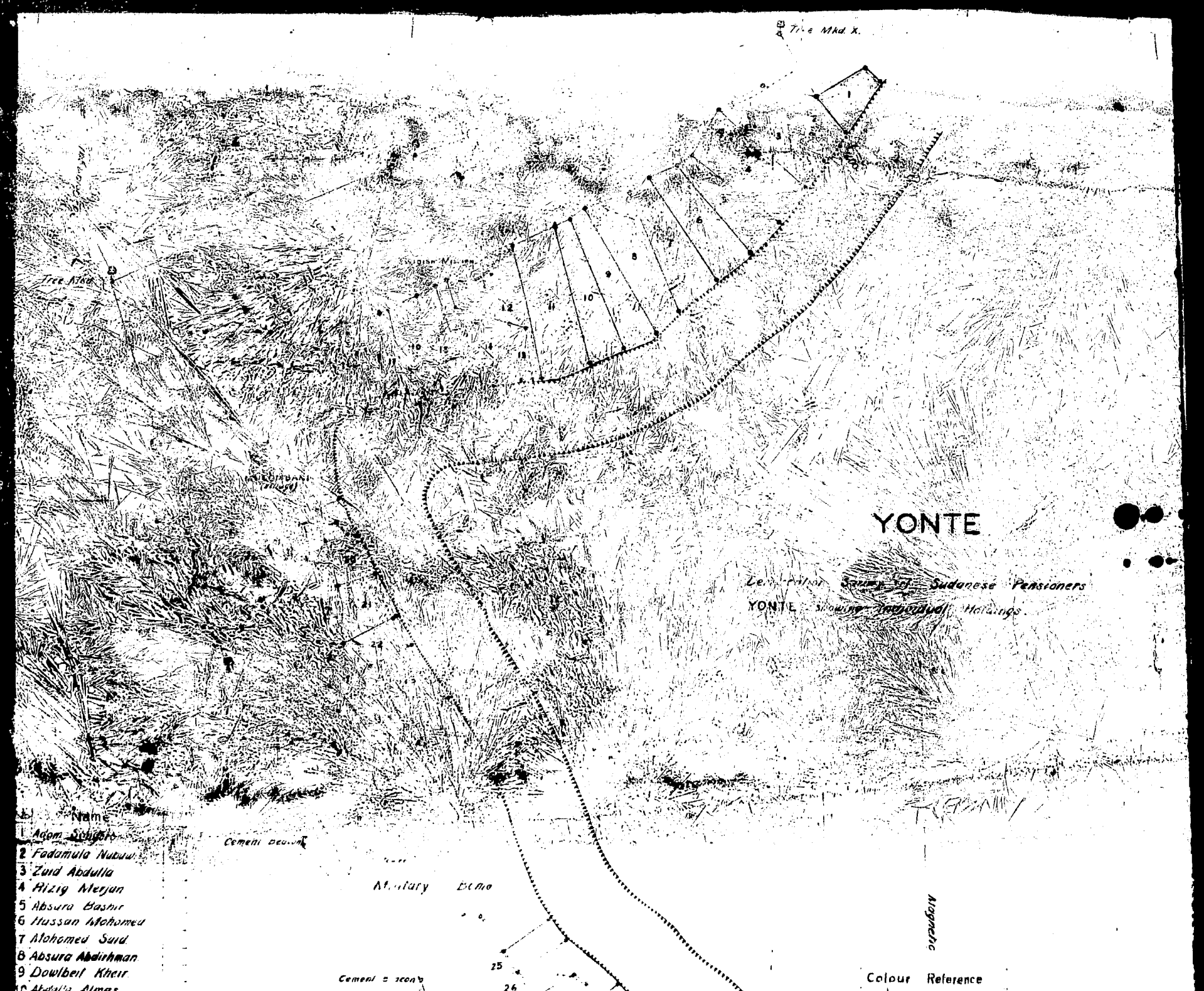
II). Articolo 9. - I Commissari britannici ritengono che il permesso di pascolo durante la stagione delle pioggie ad ovest di quella parte del confine meridiano che resta a nord del Lac Dera non debba essere concesso alle tribu che vivono in territorio italiano.

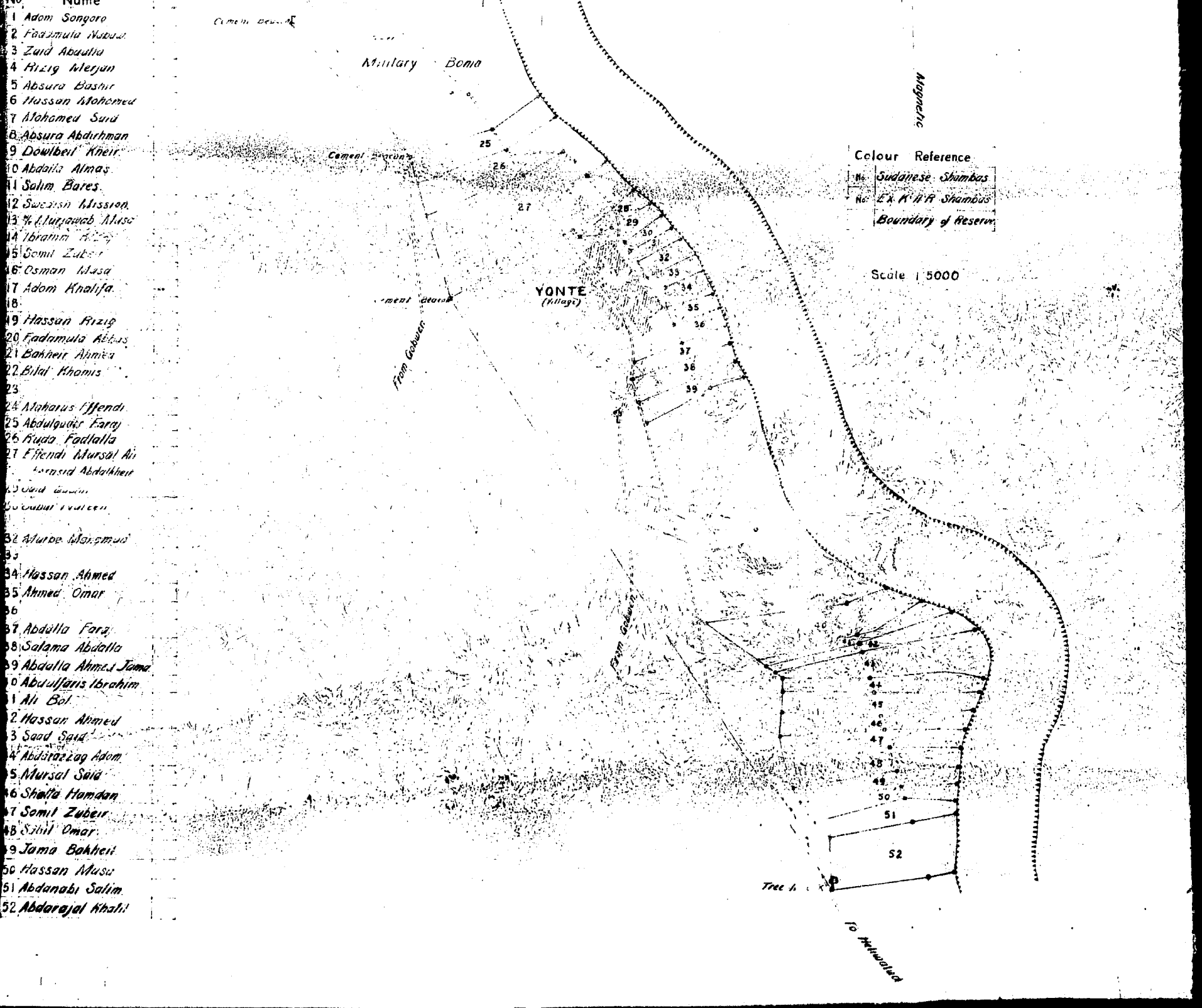
Sono tuttavia d'avviso che tale permesso debba essere accordato per il territorio a sud del Lac Dera fino alla linea Fou-Guda - Raba Guda per un periodo di cinque anni a datare dalla ratificazione del trattato. Non ritengono necessario che sia specificato il numero delle persone alle quali viene concesso il passo stesso.

Ginevra - 24 ottobre 1925.






Tree Mkd X.
Tree Mkd
YONTE
Name
1 Adam Sichiro
2 Fadamula Nubuwa
3 Zuid Abdulla
4 Aizig Merjan
5 Absura Bashir
6 Hussan Mohomed
7 Mohomed Suid
8 Absura Abdirhman
9 Dowlbeit Kheir
Colour Reference


No. Name
1 Adom Songoro
2 Fadamula Nabud
3 Zaid Abdulla
4 Rizig Merjan
5 Absura Bashir
6 Hassan Mohamed
7 Mohamed Said
8 Absura Abdirhman
9 Dowlbeit Kheir
10 Abdalla Almas
11 Salim Bares
12 Swedish Mission
13 Mohamed Musa
14 Ibrahim Rizig
15 Somil Zuber
16 Osman Musa
17 Adom Khalifa
18
19 Hassan Rizig
20 Fadamula Abbas
21 Bakheir Ahmed
22 Bilal Khamis
23
24 Maharus Effendi
25 Abdulgadir Farag
26 Ruda Fadlalla
27 Effendi Mursal Ali
Mohamed Abdalkheir
32 Adurbe Mangmud
33
34 Hassan Ahmed
35 Ahmed Omar
36
37 Abdulla Fara
38 Salama Abdalla
39 Abdulla Ahmed Jama
40 Abdulfaris Ibrahim
41 Ali Bol
42 Hassan Ahmed
43 Saad Said
44 Abdulrazzag Adom
45 Mursal Said
46 Sheila Hamdan
47 Somil Zubeir
48 Sibil Omar
49 Jama Bakheit
50 Hassan Musa
51 Abdanabi Salim
52 Abdarajal Khalil
Military Boma
Cement beacon
25
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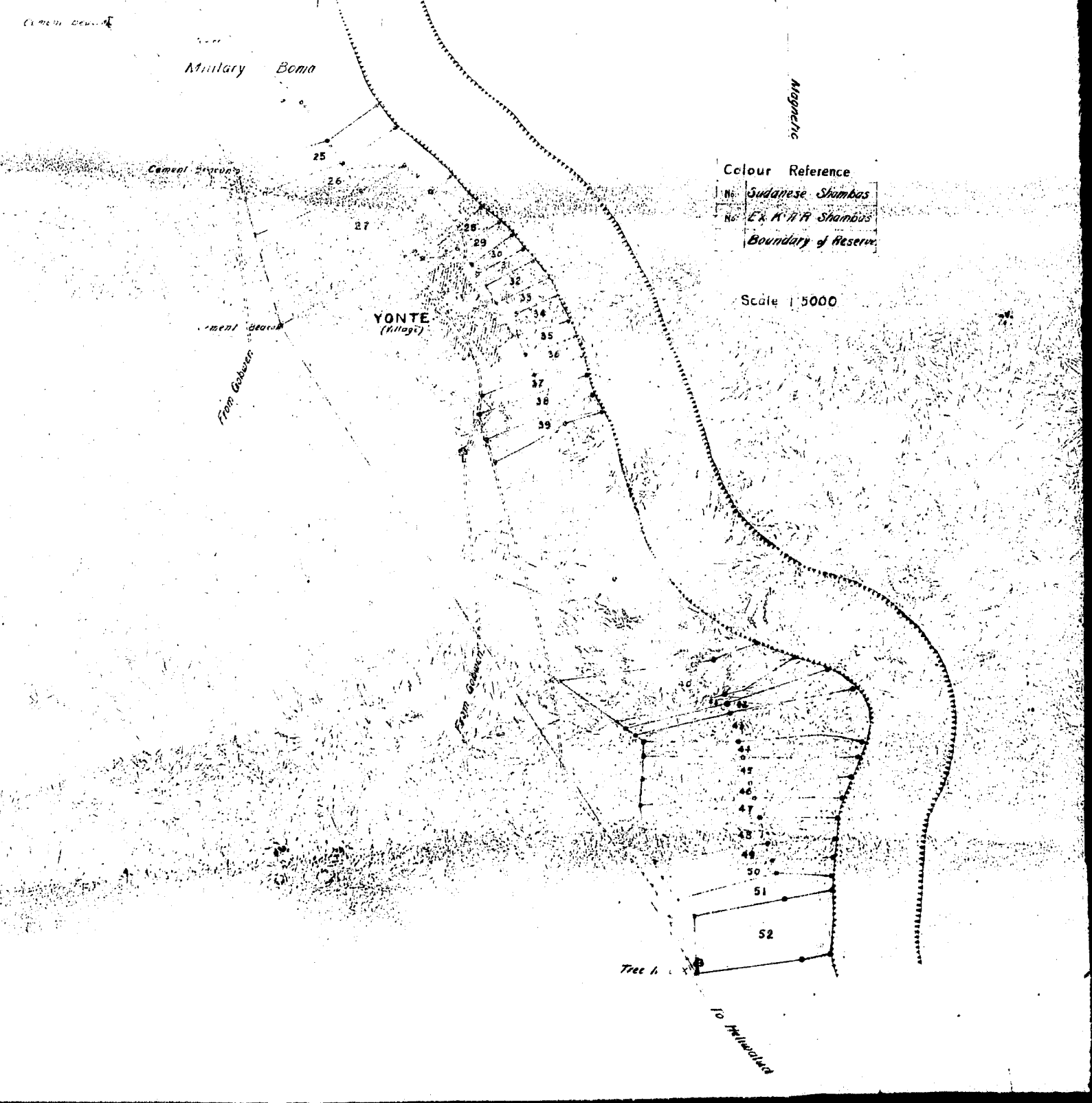
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
YONTE
(Village)
From Gobwen
From Gobwen
Magnetic
Colour Reference
No. Sudanese Shambas
No. E.A.K.A.R. Shambas
Boundary of Reserve
Scale 1 5000
Tree
To Nelwalland


Military Boma
Magnetic
Colour Reference
No. Sudanese Shambas
No. Ex K.A.R Shambas
Boundary of Reserve
Scale 1/5000
YONTE
(Village)
From Gobwen
From Gobwen
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
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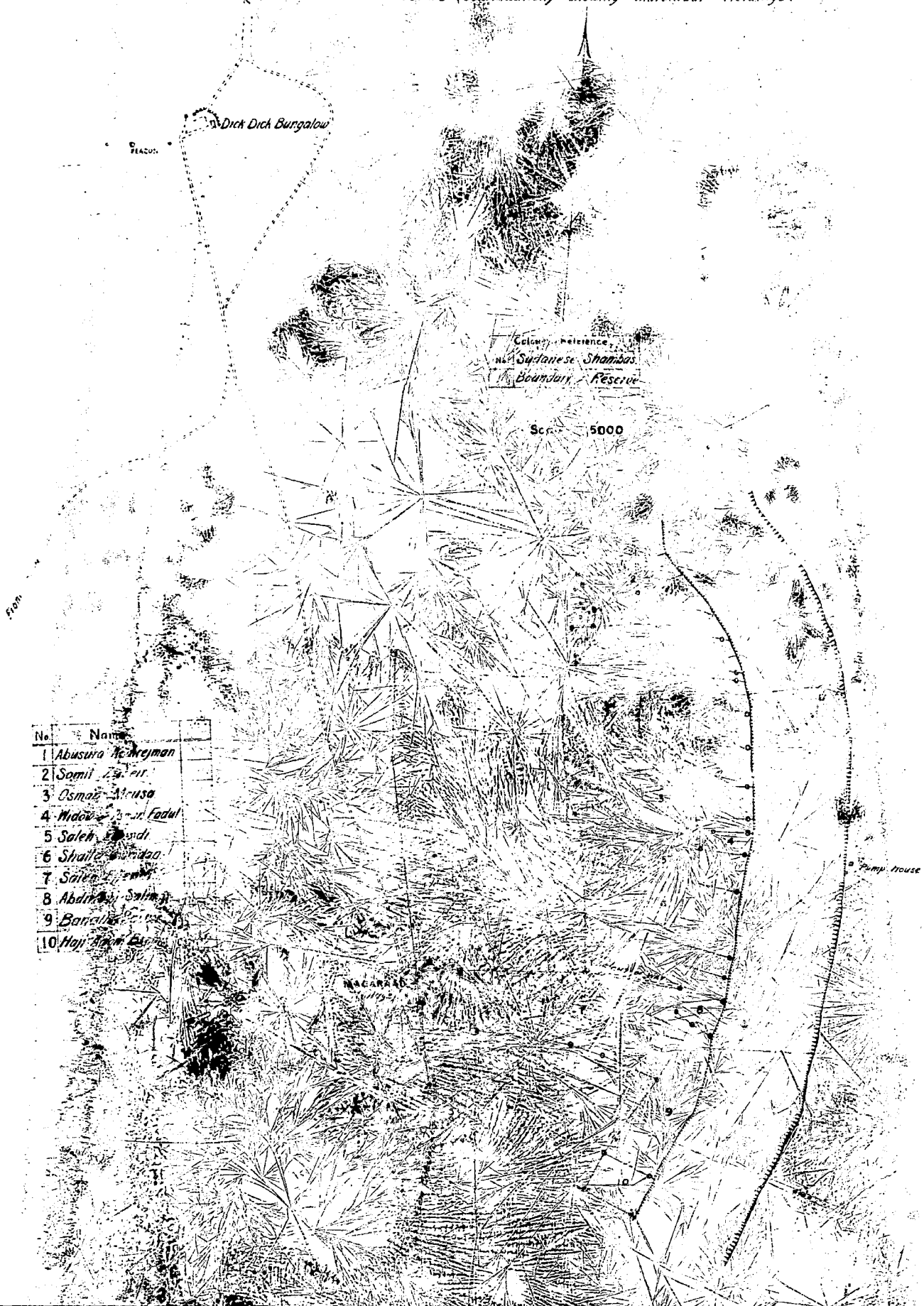
51
52
To Hellwadland

# HELIWALUD

*Demarcation Survey of Sudanese Pensioners*

YONTE *(continuation) showing individual holdings.*




| No. | Name |
|---|---|
| 1 | Abusura Abdreyman |
| 2 | Somil [illegible] |
| 3 | Osman Mousa |
| 4 | Midow [illegible] Fadul |
| 5 | Saleh [illegible]ndi |
| 6 | Shaiffe [illegible]ndao |
| 7 | Saleh [illegible] |
| 8 | Abdin[illegible] Salim |
| 9 | Barcalla [illegible] |
| 10 | Haji Adam Ba[illegible] |

ICELAND BOUNDARY COMMISSION

Agenda

for a Conference held at [illegible]

on 2nd April, 1927

between the Acting Governor and Heads of

Departments of Kenya Colony

and the Senior British Commissioner

K 537/3/3

Nairobi,
2 April, 1927.

The Senior British Commissioner,
Jubaland Boundary Commission.

Sir:-

I have the honour to report as follows:-

Acting on instructions received from you-self, and the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, I interviewed the heads of departments concerned with the work, on results of the work of the Jubaland Boundary Commission.

I understand that the following points will be brought up at the conference this morning at 11:30.

The Commission while in Nairobi will be asked to endeavour to induce the Italian Government:-

(a) To carry out their obligations under Art. 9 of the Treaty.

(b) to return the Gurreh now across the frontier at Eil Wak.

(c) to return certain families of Abdulla now in Italian Territory.

(d) to withdraw the claim for grazing rights in Kenya Colony on the Lak Dera.

(e) to accept from Kenya Government certain Herti, Magabul and Aulihan Somali families with their stock who have crossed the frontier into Kenya.

(f) that the Italian Government help to maintain the out frontier and the pillars and beacons erected thereon, since they informed the Commission by telegram that the Italian Government in Africa had

no intention of maintaining the frontier line after it was made.

(g) that the Italian Government appoint a member to their Mission in Italy who will fully discuss the illicit ivory traffic and endeavour to use the Commission as a means whereby some international agreement be arrived at.

(h) to sign and accept the map of tribal areas as proposed by the British Section.

The conference this morning is to decide where the blue prints of the field sheets of the Commission are to be kept, and who is to bear the cost of same. [illegible] for the many documents and plans [illegible] to obtain [illegible] of the areas [illegible] frontier all [illegible]

Lastly, the matter has to be concerned with various representations made by the Commission as to the policing of the frontier by the military forces of Kenya in the areas which have been affected politically by the operations of the Jubaland Boundary Commission in those areas.

Each head of department will advance his views and request that you take notice at subsequent political meetings of the Commission in Italy.

I have the honour

to be Sir

Your obedient Servant

E. N. Erskine
Capt.

Political Officer,
Jubaland Boundary Commission

SEVENTEENTH MEETING.

Florence,
9th July, 1927.

Present:-

Lieut.-Col. L.S. King,
O.B.E., R.E.
Capt. E.H.F. Clifford,
R.G., R.N.
Capt. E.N. Erskine, R.G.

SEDUTA DICIASSETTESIMA.

Firenze,
9 Luglio, 1927.

Presenti:-

Commendatore Dott. Colucci Tullio,
Ispettore Superiore Coloniale.
Maggiore Napolitano Antello.
Maggiore Marina Armando.

.....

1. The meeting opened at 9.40 a.m. in the Istituto Geografico Militare, Florence.

1. La seduta si è aperta alle 9.40 a.m. nell'Istituto Geografico Militare, Firenze.

2. The Commission satisfied itself as to the credentials of the new members as under:

Commendatore Colucci
(appointed as Senior Italian Member),
Maggiore Marina
(Italian Member),
Captain Clifford
(British Member),
Captain Erskine
(British Member).

2. La Commissione si dichiara soddisfatta delle credenziali dei seguenti nuovi membri:

Commendatore Colucci
(Capo dei Membri italiani),
Maggiore Marina
(Membro italiano),
Capitano Clifford
(Membro britannico),
Capitano Erskine
(Membro britannico).

3. The Commission records the fact that the change of venue from Africa to Italy (Florence) received the sanction of the two Central Governments.

3. La Commissione constata il fatto che il cambio della sede dall'Africa in Italia (Firenze) ricevette la sanzione dei due Governi centrali.

4. A Note stating the steps to be taken to complete and give effect to the work of the Commission, and which received the recognition of both Governments, is attached as Appendix VII.

The Commission, having discussed Appendix VII, decided that, previous to the preparation of the Protocol and Appendices thereto mentioned, the following work remains to be done:-

(a) to discuss and reach a decision regarding paragraphs (a)(VIII) and (a)(IX) of the above-mentioned Appendix VII.

4. Una nota indicante il da farsi per completare o rendere efficace il lavoro della Missione e che ha ricevuto il riconoscimento dei due Governi, è annessa come Appendice VII.

La Commissione, avendo discusso l'Appendice VII, ha deciso che prima della preparazione del Protocollo e delle Appendici che vi sono menzionati, resta da farsi il seguente lavoro.

(a) discutere e venire ad una decisione circa i paragrafi (a)(VIII) e (a)(IX) della su menzionata Appendice VII.

(b) to complete all geographical work not yet effected.

(b) completare tutto il lavoro geografico non ancora effettuato.

5. The meeting closed at 11.25 a.m.

5. La seduta si è chiusa alle 11.25 a.m.

(sd.) L.N. King
Lt.-Col.
R.E.
Chairman

(ft.) T. Colucci
Capitano di Fregata
Marina Militare Italiana

(sd.) E.N. Erskine
R.O.

(ft.) Varing.

# APPENDIX VII.

NOTE VERBALE.

[illegible] Embassy have the [illegible] form the Royal [illegible] His Britannic Majesty's [illegible] have had under [illegible] the [illegible] completed and [illegible] the work of the [illegible] was appointed [illegible] the 5th July [illegible] the [illegible] proposals.

[illegible] Majesty's Government [illegible] be exchanged between the two [illegible] the appropriate time confirming the undermentioned views:-

(a) A Protocol, being a [illegible] of the Senior Italian and British members of the [illegible] out the decisions of the Commission on the various matters which under the Treaty fell to be decided by them. Among such matters it would appear that the following might be included:

(I) The decision of the Commission with regard to the [illegible] in Italian territory.

(II) The decision of the Commission as to the exact position of the Meridian which leaves in Italian territory the Wadi of El Shuraq.

(III) The exact position of the boundary terminal at

(Walka Rs)

Halka Ro, as it is understood that there is no most southerly bend of the Dana River at that point.

(IV) A description of the point on the coast chosen at Ras Kimbone.

(V) A record of the fact that there are five islets and not four, immediately South of Ras Kimbone, and a description of the exact point on the most southerly islet which defines the southern parallel.

(VI) A description of the western terminal of the most southerly parallel a few yards inland from high water mark.

(VII) A list of the geographical coordinates of all fixed points.

(VIII) The decision of the Commission regarding the wells referred to in the paragraph of article 6 of the Treaty, and the number of the persons who may avail themselves of the right conferred by Article 6 of the Treaty to retain their previous nationality on withdrawing from the transferred territory.

(IX) The report of the Commission regarding Article 9 of the Treaty.

(X) The report of the Commission regarding Article 10 of the Treaty.

(b) As an Appendix to the Protocol, a detailed textual description of the boundary line as demarcated by the Joint Commission. This should also be signed by the Senior Italian and British Members of the Commission.

(c) As a further Appendix to the Protocol, a map illustrating the boundary, also signed by the Senior British and Italian Members of the Commission.

In this connection it is understood that the Italian section of the Commission have suggested that a map on the scale 1/400.000 should be produced as the official annex to

(the)

the Treaty. His Majesty's Government would suggest, however, that this scale is not very suitable, and that a map on the scale of 1/1,000,000 would suffice as the official annex. In this connection it may be observed that in accordance with their usual practice, the competent Department of His Majesty's Government will produce a series of sheets on the scale of 1/250,000 containing the whole boundary, with special maps on a larger scale, of important points on the boundary for the use of colonial officials; and transfers or plates of these maps would be communicated, if desired, to the Italian authorities. In view of the production of these series of maps on the scale of 1/250,000 it is suggested that the making of the official annex on the scale of 1/400,000 would be unnecessary and that, as indicated above, a scale of 1/1,000,000 would be better for this purpose.

With regard to the actual preparation of the official annex His Majesty's Government understand that the Italian Government would wish that this map should be prepared at the Istituto Geografico at Florence. His Majesty's Government would have no objection to this official map being [illegible] under the direction of the complete Commission, and if the Italian Government agree, the British members of the Commission will be instructed to proceed to Florence for this purpose on the conclusion of their work in East Africa.

In addition to the Protocol and Appendices suggested above, the Senior British Member of the Commission will submit to his Government a technical report on the work of the Commission, which will deal with such points as

(I) A very general description of the technical methods adopted.

(II) A description of the manner in which the line is

(demarcated.)

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Comments.

(viii) A record of the part played by each [illegible] in the field work.

(ix) Any matters which may be of value to the subsequent [illegible] of the two [illegible].

[illegible] on the [illegible] Claims Committee may also [illegible] Reports by the British [illegible] sibility of such [illegible] and Italian [illegible] [illegible]

TRADUZIONE

NOTA [illegible]

Con riferimento alla nota reale n. 11 [illegible] del [illegible] il Ministero degli Affari Esteri [illegible] la Società Italiana di Londra [illegible] Ministero degli Affari Esteri [illegible] la Società Italiana di Londra [illegible] delimitazione della frontiera anglo-italiana nell'Africa Orientale.

[illegible] Ministero ha l'onore di informare il Ministero degli [illegible] Britannico ha preso in considerazione [illegible] provvedimenti onde portare effettivamente a compimento il [illegible] stato di cui all'art. 12 del Trattato 15 luglio 1924, [illegible] del Governo di Addis Abeba, e che desidera ricevere il [illegible] le seguenti proposte:

[illegible] dispone che dalle note vengano compilati, [illegible] del seguente [illegible] conformati i documenti sotto [illegible]

a) [illegible] protocollo, [illegible] un rapporto firmato dal Capo Italiano [illegible] e dal Capo Inglese [illegible] nel quale siano contenute tutte le deci[illegible]sioni della Commissione Mista sulle varie obiezioni che per effetto del [illegible] stato formulato alla loro decisione.

[illegible] delle obiezioni accolte che le seguenti potrebbero esservi incluse:

[illegible] la decisione della Commissione concernente l'inclusione di "[illegible] piano" [illegible]

(2) [illegible] decisione circa l'esatta posizione del meridiano che [illegible] il passo di [illegible]

(3) [illegible] di confine a "Malcura", essendo convenuto che [illegible] dal fiume [illegible] al punto predetto;

(4) una descrizione del punto scelto sulla costa a Ras Chiambone;

(5) una memoria del fatto che vi sono 5 inoltre e non 4 immediatamente a nord di Ras Chiambone, ed una descrizione del punto preciso dell'isola più

dell'isola più meridionale nel quale passa il parallelo meridionale;

(6) - una descrizione del termine occidentale dell'estremo parallelo meridionale di alcune yarde, verso l'interno della linea delle alte maree.

(7) - un elenco delle coordinate geografiche di tutti i punti fissati;

(8) - una relazione della Commissione riguardante i passi richiesti ai sensi dell'art. [illegible] del Trattato, ed il numero delle persone che possono avere [illegible] conforme all'art. 6 del Trattato di conservare la loro cittadinanza italiana, ritirandosi dal territorio trasferito;

(9) - un rapporto della Commissione riguardante l'art. [illegible] del Trattato;

(10) - un rapporto della Commissione riguardante l'art. 12 del Trattato;

b) - come appendice al protocollo, una dettagliata testuale descrizione della linea di confine quale essa è stata segnata dalla Commissione Mista. Anche questa appendice dovrebbe essere firmata dai Capi delle due Commissioni;

c) - come un ulteriore appendice al protocollo, una carta illustrante la frontiera, anch'essa firmata dai due Capi della Commissione Mista.

A tale riguardo si è saputo che la Sezione italiana della Commissione ha suggerito che la carta ufficiale da annettersi al Trattato fosse alla scala 1 : 400.000. Il Governo di S. M. Britannica osserva invece che tale scala non è molto conveniente e che una carta alla scala 1 : 1.000.000 sarebbe sufficiente come allegato ufficiale. In relazione a ciò si può osservare che conformemente alla sua pratica usuale, il competente Ufficio del Governo Britannico, prepara una serie di fogli alla scala 1 : 250.000 contenente la intero confine, con speciali carte a scala più grande dei punti importanti della frontiera, per uso dei funzionari coloniali, e di tali carte, le riproduzioni e le pietre, se richieste, sarebbero comunicate alle Autorità Italiane.

In vista della produzione di queste serie di carte alla scala 1 : 250.000 si ritiene che la compilazione dell'annesso ufficiale alla scala 1 : 400.000 non sarebbe necessaria e che, come è detto sopra, la scala 1 : 1000.000 servirebbe meglio allo scopo.

allo scopo.

Per quanto riguarda l'effettiva preparazione dell'accordo ufficiale, al Governo Britannico è noto che quello italiano desidererebbe che la detta fosse preparata all'Istituto Geografico Militare di Firenze. Il Governo Britannico non ha nulla da obiettare a che la parte ufficiale venga compilata sotto la direzione dell'intera Commissione unita a Firenze, e se il Governo italiano è d'accordo, i tecnici componenti la Commissione Britannica, avranno istruzioni di trasferirsi a Firenze per lo scopo suddetto dopo finito il loro lavoro nell'Africa Orientale.

In aggiunta al protocollo ed alle appendici proposte, il Capo della Missione Inglese sottoporrà al Governo un rapporto tecnico del lavoro della Commissione, in cui saranno trattati i seguenti punti:

1) - una descrizione molto generale del [illegible]

2) - una descrizione del [illegible]

3) - [illegible]

lavoro di campagna;

4) - un rapporto [illegible]

valore nella suaccennata [illegible]

Il Governo di [illegible] Britannico [illegible] rare la possibilità che il rapporto tecnico [illegible] compilato separatamente dal Capo della Missione Inglese per il suo Governo, venga invece compilato [illegible] dal Capo della Missione Italiana e dal Capo della [illegible] stato contemporaneamente, ma non come parte del [illegible].

[illegible] Britannica il 27 Settembre 1924.

EIGHTEENTH MEETING.

Florence,
11th July, 1927.

Present:-

[illegible] L.N. King,
[illegible] K.B.E., R.E.
[illegible] Oxford,
[illegible] R.E.
[illegible] Hone, M.C.
[illegible] Officer.

[illegible] opened

[illegible] Commendatore Coluc-
[illegible] opportune to
[illegible] a general
[illegible] embarking on any
[illegible] He pointed out that
[illegible] on was now sitting
[illegible] far from the places
[illegible] session and under dif-
[illegible] circumstances from those
[illegible] obtained in the past;
[illegible] naturally be impossible
[illegible] undertake further enquiries
[illegible] to bold up the work of the
[illegible] Commission for lack of definite
[illegible] information; the Commission
[illegible] should therefore not only make
[illegible] of the facts already ascer-
[illegible] but should apply the
[illegible] principle of friendship and
[illegible] which to-day ani-
[illegible] Governments of Great
[illegible] Italy, a spirit
[illegible] already [illegible] good
[illegible] results and in
[illegible] than
[illegible] Commission
[illegible] agreed.

Commendatore Coluc-
ci proposed to begin with the
discussion of Article 9 of the
Treaty, ~~that~~ red ~~that~~
this [illegible] ndamental
and th[illegible] ou[illegible]uld be
likely t[illegible] fau[illegible] [illegible]t of
Article 6.

The Commission
agreed.

DICIOTTESIMA SEDUTA.

Firenze,
11 Luglio, 1927.

Presenti:-

Commendatore Dott. Coluoci Tullio,
Ispettore Superiore Coloniale,
Maggiore Napolitano Aniello
Maggiore Marino Armando

1. La seduta si apre alle 9.15

2. Il Commendatore Coluoci fa presente opportuno premettere alla discussione una dichiarazione di carattere generale e cioè che la Commissione inizia, da quale si riunisce a Firenze, lontano dai luoghi contestati ed in circostanze diverse che nel passato, abbia per base di discussione gli elementi ed i dati di fatto già accertati, ma, non potendo qui, come è naturale, procedere ad ulteriori indagini, nè arrestare il proprio lavoro di fronte alla mancanza di questo o quell'elemento concreto, voglia supplirvi facendo ricorso a quello spirito di leale amicizia e di collaborazione che oggi anima il Governo Britannico ed il Governo Italiano e che è già stato produttivo di buoni frutti in campi ben più vasti ed in questioni più vitali che non sia la presente.

La Commissione si associa.

3. Il Commendatore Coluoci propone di cominciare la discussione dall'Art. 9 del Trattato ritenendo che detto Articolo sia fondamentale e possa facilitare la soluzione della questione dell'Art. 6.

La Commissione conviene.

4. The discussion of Article 9 paragraph 2 was begun.

Commendatore Colucci, after referring to the previous discussion of the problem, explained the Italian point of view, which is summarised as follows:-

the renewal as a whole of the demands shown in paragraph 2 of the said Article, based on the information already known to the Commission and on additional facts which would be brought forward by Maggiore Napolitano.

Captain Erskine, on behalf of the British Mission, referred to the complete negation which was made by the British Mission on this question at the 16th meeting of the Commission. He had nothing further to add.

Maggiore Napolitano stated the fresh evidence of which the Italian Mission were in possession. This evidence aimed at proving the deficiency of grazing and watering facilities for the tribes located within Italian territory.

Captain Erskine observed that, even if such evidence corresponded exactly with the facts, it would still be insufficient to satisfy the other terms of the Treaty, dealing with the excess of grazing and water in the zone to the west of the frontier as described in Article 9.

Maggiore Napolitano replied that the Italian Mission, as a result of reliable information and indirect enquiries, was satisfied of the existence of such an excess.

Captain Erskine observed that such information had been collected from the Mohamed Zubair tribe, which is interested as it desires to expand again towards the territory to the west of the boundary, an area from which its chief had been expelled by the British authorities.

Commendatore Colucci supported the evidence given by Maggiore Napolitano by arguments referring particularly to the needs of the tribes and to

4. Si apre la discussione sull'Art. 9 2° comma.

Il Commendatore Colucci, dopo aver richiamato i precedenti della questione, prospetta il punto di vista italiano che si riassume in questi termini:

riproduzione integrale della richiesta di cui al 2° comma del detto Articolo, in base agli accertamenti già noti ed agli altri che sono stati fatti in seguito e di cui darà conto il Maggiore Napolitano.

Il Capitano Erskine, per parte della Delegazione Britannica, si richiama senz'altro alle dichiarazioni completamente negative fatte in merito alla cennata richiesta dai Delegati britannici, nella 16ª Seduta della Commissione mista, dichiarazioni a cui niente egli ha da mutare.

Il Maggiore Napolitano espone i nuovi elementi di fatto dei quali la Delegazione italiana è venuta in possesso, diretti principalmente a provare la deficienza di pascoli e di acqua per le tribù situate entro il confine italiano.

Il Capitano Erskine osserva che, quand'anche tale dimostrazione rispondesse perfettamente alla realtà, essa sarebbe tuttavia insufficiente perchè non integrata dall'altra, pure richiesta dal Trattato, dell'eccesso di pascoli e di acqua nella zona ad ovest della frontiera, quale è indicata dall'Art. 9.

Il Maggiore Napolitano risponde che alla Delegazione italiana tale eccesso risulta da attendibili informazioni ed indagini indirette.

Il Capitano Erskine osserva che tali informazioni sono state assunte presso la tribù dei Mohamed Zubair che ha interesse a volersi nuovamente espandere verso il territorio ad ovest del confine, dal quale il suo capo fu espulso dalle autorità inglesi.

Il Commendatore Colucci rafforza gli elementi prodotti dal Maggiore Napolitano con argomentazioni relative in ispecie alle esigenze delle tribù ed alla in-

inadequacy of the frontier as regards Italian interests; to strengthen the assertion of the insufficiency of pasturage and watering facilities on the Italian side, he reminded the Commission that the British Mission had already granted to the Italians a zone south of the Lek Dera (vide Appendix VI).

Captain Erskine did not deny this, but replied that the greater part of that zone had already been effectively included in Italian territory by the demarcation of the frontier.

By unanimous consent, further discussion was held over for a subsequent meeting.

5. The meeting closed at 12.10 p.m.

(sd.) D.N. King,
Lt.-Col., R.E.

(sd.) E.H.M. Clifford,
Captain, R.E.

(sd.) E.N. Erskine,
F.O.

adeguatezza del confine dei riguardi degli interessi italiani, e, ad avvalorare l'asserzione dell'insufficienza dei pascoli e dell'acqua della parte italiana, ricorda che la Missione britannica aveva già concesso agli Italiani, secondo il precedente memoriale (Appendice VI), una zona a sud del Lek Dera.

Il Capitano Erskine, non negando ciò risponde che in maggior parte la detta zona è risultata già effettivamente in seguito al tracciamento del confine, inclusa nel territorio italiano.

La discussione è, di comune accordo, rinviata alla seduta seguente.

5. La seduta termina alle ore 12.10.

(ft.) T. Colucci.

(ft.) Ufficiale Napolitano.

(ft.) A. Marino.

NINETEENTH [illegible]

Florence [illegible]
12th [illegible]

[illegible] Cohen.

[illegible]

[illegible] discussion the British [illegible] stated [illegible] readiness [illegible]

(a) that [illegible] cases of Somalis separated [illegible] their families, the [illegible] option should be recognised for not more than 300 [illegible] exclusive of children [illegible] 10 years of age with or without stock.

(b) that the exercise of this right should be reserved to the judgment of the Italian authorities, who will [illegible] the transfer, after [illegible] has been collected from the British authorities, and after registration of the individuals by the said British authorities.

(c) that this right should be [illegible] within one year from the date of the ratification of the Protocol to be annexed to the Treaty.

[illegible] A SEDUTA

[illegible]

[illegible] Napolitano [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] esterna il [illegible] [illegible] 6 del Trattato.

Dopo lunga e laboriosa [illegible] la Delegazione Britannica si è dichiarata disposta ad ammettere quanto segue:

(a) che nei casi effettivi di Somali separati dalle loro famiglie con o senza bestiame venga riconosciuto il diritto di opzione per non più di 300 (trecento) persone al massimo, esclusi i fanciulli di età inferiore a 10 anni.

(b) [illegible] concreto di [illegible] riservate al giudizio [illegible] Autorità Italiana, la quale autorizzerà il trasferimento [illegible] informazioni assunte anche presso le Autorità Britanniche, [illegible] in seguito alla registrazione degli individui da parte delle Autorità medesime.

(c) che il diritto stesso venga esercitato entro un anno dalla data di ratifica del protocollo che sarà annesso al Trattato.

NINETEENTH MTG. FINAL

D [illegible] SI A SEDUTA

[illegible] 1 , 1951

Present:-

[illegible] Sir Pierson Dixon.
Nascimento Napoleão Ancella.
Monsieur Martino Armando.

[illegible] reputa di dover alle

[illegible] Dopo lunga e laboriosa discussione la Delegazione Britannica ha dichiarato di non essere in grado di aderire a quanto segue:-

(a) that the [illegible] of Somalis separated from their families, the [illegible] option should be recognized for not more than 300 [illegible] persons exclusive of children under 10 years of age with or without stock.

(a) che nei casi effettivi di Somali separati dalle loro famiglie con o senza bestiame venga riconosciuto il diritto di opzione per non più di 300 (trecento) persone al massimo, esclusi i fanciulli di età inferiore a 10 anni.

(b) that the exercise of this right should be reserved to the judgment of the Italian authorities, who will authorize the transfer, after evidence has been collected from the British authorities, and after registration of the individuals by the said British authorities.

(b) che l'esercizio di tale diritto venga riservato al giudizio delle Autorità Italiane, le quali autorizzeranno il trasferimento, dopo che informazioni saranno state richieste alle Autorità Britanniche, e dopo seguita dalle medesime la registrazione degli individui da parte delle Autorità medesime.

(c) that this right should be exercised within one year from the date of the ratification of the Protocol to be annexed to the Treaty.

(c) che il diritto stesso venga esercitato entro un anno dalla data di ratifica del protocollo che sarà annesso al Trattato.

The Italian Mission noted this declaration, and stated that they will give their decision on the matter as soon as possible.

3. The meeting closed at 12.00 noon.

La Delegazione italiana, nel prendere atto di tali dichiarazioni si riserva la facoltà di comunicare, nel più breve tempo possibile, la sua decisione in merito.

3. La seduta termina alle ore 12.00.

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(sd.) L.N. King,
Lt.-Col., R.E.

(sd.) E.H.M. Clifford,
Captain, R.E.

(sd.) E.N. Erskine,
P.O.

(ft.) T. Colucci.

(ft.) Aniello Napolitano.

(ft.) A. Marino.

TWENTIETH MEETING.

Florence,
29th July, 1927.

Present:-

Lieut.-Col. L.N. King,
O.B.E., R.E.
Capt. E.H.M. Clifford,
M.C., R.E.
Capt. E.N. Erskine, M.C.
Political Officer.

1. The meeting opened at 10.10 a.m.

2. Referring to Article 6, the Italian Delegates who had reserved their reply to the proposals of the British members vide proces verbal of 19th Meeting - stated that there would be no difficulty to their acceptance of these proposals, provided however that the numbers of persons, for whom such right of option would be recognised, be raised from 300 to 500.

After some exchange of views, the Commission agreed.

3. Referring to paragraph 2 of Article 9, Commendatore Colucci stated that, since the evidence produced in discussion had not proved the existence of all the conditions required by the said Article in connection with the right of trans-frontier grazing by Italian subjects, the Italian Delegates would not insist on their demand for the concession in question.

The British members noted this statement, and the Commission then decided that there was no case for the concession referred to in Article 9.

4. Commendatore Colucci then requested that certain watering facilities at

(the)

VENTESIMA SEDUTA.

Firenze,
29 Luglio, 1927.

Presenti:-

Commendatore Dott. Colucci Tullio,
Ispettore Superiore Coloniale.
Maggiore Napolitano Aniello.
Maggiore Marino Armando.

1. La seduta si apre alle 10.10 a.m.

2. Circa l'Art. 6, la Delegazione italiana che si era riservata di dare la sua risposta in merito alla proposta britannica, - vedi processo verbale della 19a seduta - comunica che non avrebbe difficoltà ad accogliere tale proposta, purchè il numero di persone, cui viene riconosciuto il diritto di opzione, fosse elevato da 300 a 500.

Dopo uno scambio di chiarimenti la Commissione approva.

3. Circa l'Art. 9, 2° comma, il Commendatore Colucci dichiara che non essendo risultata provata - attraverso gli elementi portati nella discussione - la esistenza di tutte le condizioni volute dal detto Articolo perchè si addivenisse alla concessione, in favore dei sudditi italiani del diritto di pascolo oltre la frontiera, la Delegazione italiana non insiste nella richiesta relativa alla concessione medesima.

La Delegazione britannica prende atto della suddetta dichiarazione e la Commissione decide che non sia il caso di far luogo alla concessione di cui all'Art. 9, 2° comma.

4. Il Commendatore Colucci allora richiede che sotto certe condizioni, venga concesso,

(a un)

the pools of Dif might be accorded, under certain conditions, to a limited number of Italian subjects.

After good discussion it was decided that the water of the pools of Dif should normally be available to the adjacent Italian police post and to Italian subjects and their baggage animals (but no other stock) travelling along the frontier; and that a state of abnormality should be considered to exist when the water in the said pools is proved to the satisfaction of both parties to suffice only for the reasonable requirements of a British police post.

5. The meeting closed at 12 noon.

a un limitato numero di sudditi italiani, la facoltà di rifornimento di acqua agli stagni di Dif.

Dopo qualche discussione viene deciso che l'acqua degli stagni di Dif debba essere normalmente disponibile per il detto posto di polizia italiano e per i sudditi italiani per i loro animali da trasporto (esclusi qualsiasi altro bestiame) viaggianti lungo la frontiera, e che uno stato di anormalità debba considerarsi esistente quando sia provato con soddisfazione d'ambe le parti che l'acqua nei suddetti stagni è sufficiente solamente per le ragionevoli esigenze di un (solo) posto britannico.

5. La seduta si chiude alle ore 12.

(sd.) L.N. Rigg,
Lt.-Colonel.

(sd.) E.H.M. Clifford,
Captain, R.E.

(sd.) E.H. Erskine,
P.O.

(ft.) [illegible]

(ft.) A. Marino.

TWENTY-FIRST MEETING.

Florence,
17th December, 1947.

Present:-

Lieut.-Col. L.N. King, O.B.E., R.E.
Captain E.H.M. Clifford, M.C., R.E.
Captain E.N. Erskine, R.N.
Naval Officer.

1. The meeting opened at 11.30 a.m.

2. The Commission having recorded their decisions in the form of an Agreement, the Heads of the two Missions have signed this document, together with its Appendices, in duplicate.

The Commission declares that they have therefore completed their allotted tasks, except as regards the reproduction of the map in colour (paragraph 17 of the Agreement), which is entrusted to Maggiore Napolitano, who will send two copies to the Heads of the two Missions for signature.

With the full cognisance of the two Governments, the Commission therefore decide to disperse at the conclusion of the present meeting.

3. The meeting closed at 11.30 p.m.

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(sd.) L.N. King,
Lt.-Col., R.E.

(sd.) E.H.M. Clifford,
Captain, R.E.

E.N. Erskine,
R.N.

VENTUNESIMA SEDUTA.

Firenze,
17 Dicembre, 1947.

Presenti:-

Commendatore Dott. Colucci Tullio.
Ispettore Superiore Coloniale.
Maggiore Napolitano Aniello.

Assente per ragioni private:-
Maniglio Murtas Armando.

1. La seduta si apre alle ore 11.30

2. Avendo la Commissione concretato le proprie decisioni nella forma di un Accordo, i Capi delle due Delegazioni hanno firmato questo documento e le annesse Appendici in duplice esemplare.

La Commissione constata che il compito ad essa affidato è in tal modo esaurito, ad eccezione di quanto riguarda la riproduzione in colori della carta (art. 17 dell'Accordo), alla quale provvede il Maggiore Napolitano, che ne invierà due copie ai Capi delle due Delegazioni per la firma.

Pertanto la Commissione, con piena conoscenza dei due Governi, delibera di sciogliersi al termine della presente seduta.

3. La seduta termina alle ore 12.30.

(ft.) T. Colucci.

(ft.) Aniello Napolitano.

FIRST MEETING.

Kismayu,
2nd July, 1925.

Present:-

Magg.Zammarano
Cav. Scarpa.

PRIMA SEDUTA.

Chisimaio,
2 Luglio, 1925.

Presenti:-

Lieut.Col. L.H.King C.B.E.
Mr. J.C.W.Hope, C.M.G.

.....

1. The meeting opened at 3.30 p.m.

1. La seduta vi e aperta alle ore 3.30 p.m.

2. The Commission found that the members, as named above, were duly accredited.

2. La Commissione constato che i membri come su nominati erano regolarmente accreditati.

3. The Commission found that the aforementioned Articles of the Convention were not within its terms of reference, viz., Articles 3,4,5, and 6, and decided upon the order in which the remaining Articles should be considered.

3. La Commissione trovo che i seguenti articoli non erano di sua competenza, Art.3,4,5,e 6, e decise intorno all'ordine di discussione degli altri articolo.

4. The meeting closed at 5 p.m.

4. La seduta si chiude alle 5 p.m.

(sgd.) Zammarano.

(sgd.) Scarpa.

(sgd.) L.H.King, Lt. Col. R.E.

(sgd.) J.C.W.Hope.

SECOND MEETING

Kismayu.
3rd July 1925.

Present:-

Lieut. Col. L.H.King, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., R.E.

Mare. Camarano.

Capt. Carpa.

1. The meeting opened at 3.30 p.m.

2. The Commission decided that, in accordance with the last paragraph of Article 3 of the Convention, a visit of the whole Commission to El Bern and Jubaland would be necessary, and that the itinerary should, if possible, include Alexandria and Serenli on the outward journey in order to access the value of the buildings at those two places.

It was further decided that this journey should be undertaken on the conclusion of work at Kismayu.

3. The Commission then discussed questions relative to the above-mentioned journey.

4. The meeting closed at 4.30 p.m.

(sgd.) L.H.King, Lt.Col., C.B.E.

(sgd.) J. T.Horne.

SECONDA SEDUTA
SECONDA SEDUTA

Chisimaio.
3 Luglio 1925.

Presenti:-

Mare. Camarano.

Capt. Carpa.

1. La seduta si è aperta alle 3.30 pomeridiane.

2. La Commissione ha riconosciuto, anche, in relazione a quanto stabilisce l'ultimo paragrafo dell'art. 3 della Convenzione, è necessario un sopraluogo dell'intera Commissione ad El Bern e Jubaland, e che possibilmente conviene seguire un itinerario il quale includa, nella prima tappa, Alessandria e Serenli per poter procedere alla valutazione degli immobili esistenti in quelle località.

Ha deciso che detto viaggio si debba intraprendere a ultimati i lavori a Chisimaio.

3. La Commissione ha quindi discusso questioni relative a detto viaggio.

4. La seduta si è chiusa alle 4.30 pomeridiane.

(ft.) Camarano.

(ft.) Carpa.

THIRD MEETING.

Kismayu,
7th July, 1925.

Present:-

Lieut. Col. L.M.King C.M.G.
Mr S.O.Sclope, C.S.

1. The meeting opened at 3.30 p.m.

2. The Commission examined the second part of Article 1º of the Convention with regard to the Sudanese Pensioners residing at Jonte, and after an exchange of views, postponed the discussion to a later meeting.

3. The Commission then considered Article 7, and discussed the land laws and particulars of concessions valid under the Italian Government in the Occupied territory.

4. The meeting closed at 6 p.m.

(sgd.) L.M.King, Lt. Col. C.M.G.

(sgd.) S.O.Sclope.

TERZA SEDUTA.

Chisimaio,
7 Luglio, 1925.

Presenti:-

Zaga, Zamarano
Cav. Scarpa.

1. La seduta si è aperta alle 3.30 pomeridiane.

2. La Commissione ha preso in esame la seconda parte dell'art. 1º della Convenzione che riguarda i pensionati Sudanesi residenti a Jonte, e dopo un primo scambio di vedute ha rinviato la discussione a una successiva seduta.

3. La Commissione si è quindi occupata dell'art. 7 ed ha preso in esame quali diritti sulla terra e quali specie di concessioni erano ritenuti validi dal Governo Inglese nel territorio occupato.

4. La seduta si è chiusa alle 6 pomeridiane.

(ft.) Zamarano.

(ft.) Scarpa.

THIRD MEETING.

Kimnoyn,
7th. July, 1925.

Present:-

Lieut. Col. L.H.King, O.B.E.
Mr. J. O. V. Hope, C.M.G.

1. The meeting opened at 3.30 p.m.

2. The Commission examined the second part of Article 10 of the Convention with regard to the Sudanese Pensioners residing at Yonto, and after an exchange of views, postponed the discussion to a later meeting.

3. The Commission then considered Article 7 and discussed the land laws and varieties of concessions valid under the English Government in the ceded territory.

4. The meeting closed at 6 p.m.

TERZA SEDUTA.

Chisimaio,
7 Luglio, 1925

Presenti:-

Magg. Zamparone.
Cav. Ceorso.

1. La seduta si è aperta alle 3.30 pomeridiane.

2. La Commissione ha preso in esame la seconda parte dell'art 10 della Convenzione che riguarda i pensionati Sudanesi residenti a Jonto, e dopo un primo scambio di veduto ha rinviato la discussione ad una successiva seduta.

3. La Commissione si è quindi occupata dell'art.7 ed ha preso in esame quali diritti sulla terra e quali specie di concessioni erano ritenute validi dal Governo Inglese, nel territorio ceduto.

4. La seduta si è chiusa alle 6 pomeridiane.

FOURTH MEETING.

Kismaiu,
9th July, 1925.

Present:-

Lieut.Col.King C.B.E.
Mr. J.O.M.Hope C.M.G.

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1. The meeting opened at 9.30 a.m.

2. Major Zammarano adverted to the last paragraph of Article 10 of the Convention and requested that he might be provided with a record defining the rights of the Sudanese Pensioners together with a list of residents and a map showing their plots.

Lt.Col.King replied that this documentary information would be provided.

3. With further reference to Article 7 of the Convention, Dr.Scarpa stated that he had examined certain questions relative to cessions and rights to properties, that he had not concluded his investigations, and that he would bring to the notice of the Commission at a later date any matters that might

como

4. SEDUTA.

Chisimaio,
9 Luglio,1925.

Presenti:-

Magg.Zammarano,
Cav.Scarpa.

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1. La seduta si è aperta ore 9.30 a.m.

2. Il Maggiore Zammarano riguardo all'ultimo paragrafo dell'articolo 10 della Convenzione ha richiesto che [illegible] Pensionati Sudanesi [illegible] mediante

[illegible]

[illegible] Col. [illegible] posto che [illegible] obbo stato compilato.

3. Riferendosi al precedente Articolo 7 della Convinzione il Dott. Scarpa ha comunicato di aver studiato alcune questioni relative ai diritti di proprietà ed alle concessioni e di non aver ancora terminate l'esame di tale materia; ha quindi rimesso ad una prossima riunione la presentazione delle risultanze

within its terms of reference.

He asked that he might be given complete copies of the Ordinances and Regulations of the Kenya Colony, and ... [illegible]

[illegible]

... paragraph ... of the Convention ... [illegible]

[illegible]

... during his ... [illegible] ... that the ... in the territory defined in the annex to the Article under discussion were incapable of supporting more families with stock.

risultanze di tali indagini alla Commissione ~~et txxx~~ per quella parte che forse di sua competenza. Egli ha chiesto copia integrale delle Ordinanze ... della Colonia Kenya ... si è impegnato al ... questi.

... ha ... [illegible]

... verbale ... [illegible]

... alla Commissione di ... verificatisi durante i ... amministrazione, ... convinzione che i possi... definito dall'annesso ... [illegible]

Major Zammarano informed the Commission that he had requested the Resident at Afmadu to furnish a report on the matter under discussion. He suggested that if this report did not enable the Commission to reach a decision, further evidence should be taken at Wajhir. The Commission agreed to this suggestion.

Il Magg. Zammarano ha informato la Commissione che aveva richiesto al Residente d'Afmadu un rapporto intorno alla materia in discussione. Egli suggerì che qualora tale rapporto non avesse offerto alla Commissione elementi sufficienti per giungere ad una decisione, le ulteriori indagini avrebbero dovuto essere espletate a Wajir. La Commissione ha accolto tale suggerimento.

6. The meeting closed at 11.45 a.m.

6. La seduta si è chiusa ore 11.45 a.m.

(sgd.) L.N.King Lt.Col. R.E.

(sgd.) J.O.M.Hope.

(ft.) Zammarano.

(ft.) Scarpa

FOURTH MEETING.

Kisumu,
9th July,1926

Present:-

Lieut.Col.L.H.King, O.B.E.
Mr. J. O. W. Hope, C.M.G.

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1. The meeting opened at 9.30 a.m.

2. Major Zammarano advertedi to the last paragraph of Article 10 of the Convention and requested that he might be provided with a record defining the rights of the Sudanese Pensioners together with a list of residents and a map showing their plots.

Lt.Col.King replied that this documentary information would be provided.

3. With further reference to Article 7 of the Convention, Dr.Scarpa stated that he had examined certain question relative to concessions and rights to properties, that had not concluded his investigations, and that he would bring to the notice of the Commission at a later date any matters that might come within its terms of reference. He asked that

4 SEDUTA.

Chisumaio,
9 Luglio, 1926.

Presenti:-

Magg. Zammarano,
Cav.Scarpa,

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1. La seduta si è aperta ore 9,30 a.m.

2. Il Maggiore Zammarano riguardo all'ultimo paragrafo dell'articolo 10 della Convenzione ha richiesto che i diritti dei Pensionati Sudanesi fossero determinati mediante una memoriale, una lista dei concessionari ed una carta dimostrativa dei nuovi terreni.

Il Ten.Col.King ha risposto che tale documento sarebbe stato compilato.

3. Riferendosi al precedente Articolo 7 della Convenzione, il Dott.Scarpa ha comunicato di aver studiato alcune questioni relative ai diritti di proprietà ed alle concessioni e di non aver ancora terminato l'esame di tale materia; ha quindi rinviato ad una prossima riunione la presentazione delle risultanze di tali indagini alla Commissione per quella parte che fosse di sua competenza. Egli ha

that he might be given complete copies of the Ordinances and Regulations of the Kenya Colony, and H.M. King understood to make these documents available.

4. The Commission discussed paragraph 3 of Article 6 of the Convention, relative to the right of persons who are separated from their families in the new Territory

chiesto copia integrale delle ordinanze e dei Regolamenti della Colonia del Kenia. Il Ton.Col. King si è impegnato a fornire quei documenti.

4. La Commissione ha discusso il 3 paragrafo dell'articolo 6 della Convenzione relativo al diritto delle persone separate dalle loro famiglie nel nuovo Territorio

[illegible]

[illegible] Convention, and after receiving certain explanations from Lt.Col. King on the subject of administrative expressed the conviction that the wells in the territory defined in the annex to the Article under consideration were incapable of supporting more families with ease.

[illegible] Convenzione, ed avuti [illegible] chiarimenti dal Ten.Col. King in merito all'amministrazione, espresse la convinzione che i pozzi nel territorio definito nell'allegato all'articolo in oggetto erano [illegible] di sostenere agiatamente un maggiore afflusso di popolazione e di bestiame.

Major Lamparano informed the Commission that he had requested the Resident at Afgoi to furnish a report on the matter under discussion. He suggested that if this report did not enable the Commission to reach a decision, further enquiries could be made on the spot. The Commission agreed to this suggestion.

The meeting closed at 11.45 a.m.

Il Magg.Lamparano ha informato la Commissione che aveva richiesto al Residente di Afgoi un rapporto intorno alla materia in discussione. Egli suggerì che qualora tale rapporto non avesse offerto alla Commissione elementi sufficienti per giungere ad una decisione le ulteriori indagini sarebbero state compiute a Uagir. La Commissione ha accolto tale suggerimento.

La seduta si è chiusa alle 11.45 a.m.

Major Zammarano informed the Commission that he had requested the President at Aflendu to furnish a report on the matter under discussion. He suggested that if this report did not enable the Commission to reach a decision, further evidence should be taken at Tajdier. The Commission agreed to this suggestion.

6. The meeting closed at 11.40 a.m.

Il Magg.Zammarano ha informato la Commissione che aveva richiesto al Residente di Afiendu un rapporto inerente alla materia in discussione. Egli suggerì che qualora tale rapporto non avesse offerto alla Commissione elementi sufficienti per giungere ad una decisione le ulteriori indagini sarebbero state espletate a Tagdier. La Commissione ha accolto tale suggerimento.

6. La seduta si è chiusa ore 11.45 a.m.

FIFTH MEETING.

Kismayu,
11th July, 1925.

Present:-

Lieut. Col. L. F. King C.B.
Mr. J. C. Hope C.M.G.

1. The meeting began at 9.30 a.m.

Mr. Col. King produced a memorandum on the rights of Mudugnodo Landowners at Yonte, supported by a plan, as requested by Major Zamarano at the Fourth meeting. This memorandum and plan are attached as Appendix

The Italian members of the Commission agreed to present at a later meeting a memorandum in reply which would give their points of view.

2. The Commission then proceeded to consider Article 2, b, the demarcation with regard to grazing beyond the frontier.

Mr. Hope stated that, since the Mohamed Zubier cattle people were from Wajhir, the boundary between the Wajhir and Afmadu districts was officially gazetted as Meridian 41, and that it had been understood by the Somalis of both districts that the Mohamed Zubier people of Jubaland should not proceed further west than the water-holes of Djirma on the Afmadu Wajhir road, and on the south side of the Lak Dera not further west than Hoija.

He stated that this arrangement was established because it was considered that the pasturage to the westward would only suffice for the natives of Wajhir and also because it was considered inadvisable to allow the Jubaland Mohamed Zubier people to be in close touch with the people of Wajhir on account of the additional incentive such contact might give to the former to rush inland.

Mr. Hope continued that, to the south of the Lak Dera, the Mohamed Zubier of the Afmadu District have been allowed to penetrate as far as Liboyi, not because the pasturage to the eastward of the Meridian was insufficient, but because this region was normally unoccupied by other tribes.

SECONDA.

Chisimaio,
11 Luglio, 1925.

Presenti:-

Magg. Zamarano.
Cav. Serafini.

1. La seduta si è aperta alle 9.30 a.m.

Il Col. King ha presentato un memoriale sui diritti dei proprietari indigeni di Yonte all'ovest di una certa dimensione come ha richiesto il Magg. Zamarano nella 4 seduta. Questo memoriale ed il piano ad esso uniti formano l'appendice

I membri italiani della Commissione consegneranno di presentare in una prossima seduta un memoriale di risposta con i loro punti di vista.

3. Si [illegible] a considerare l'art. 2 b) che riguarda il pascolo oltre [illegible]

Il Signor Hope ha informato che [illegible] quando i Mohamed Zubier proprietari di bestiame bovino furono allontanati da Wajhier il confine tra il distretto di Wajhior e quello di Afmadu fu ufficialmente portato al meridiano 41, e che venne poi [illegible] a conoscenza dai Somali di ambedue i distretti che i Mohamed Zubier del Jubaland non dovevano spingersi ad ovest dei pozzi di acque di Djirma, sulla strada Afmadu Wajhier, e nella parte meridionale del Lak Dera non più ad ovest di Golia.

Egli disse che questa misura era stata presa in considerazione del fatto che il pascolo ad ovest di tale località era appena sufficiente agli indigeni di Wajhier, ed anche perchè non pareva prudente permettere ai Mohamed Zubier del Jubaland di portarsi in contatto con la gente di Wajhior onde evitare che da tale contatto si originasse un generale spostamento verso l'interno.

Il Signor Hope aggiunse che a Sud del Lak Dera i Mohamed Zubier del distretto di Afmadu avevano avuto autorizzazione di penetrare fino a Liboyi, non perchè il pascolo ad est fosse insufficiente, ma perchè tale regione non era normalmente occupata da altre tribu.

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He added that a continuance of this practice might possibly cause trouble as the Telamugge Tribes from the Tana River, who are hostile to the Mohamed Zubier, sometimes advance as far as this region, but that he had no knowledge that a conflict had actually taken place.

Dr. [illegible] asked Mr. Hope whether he considered that in the vicinity of Liboyi, which the map annexed to the Convention showed as being situated at a considerable distance from the boundary, there were [illegible] conditions of pasturage which would explain the tendency of the Ogaden to penetrate there.

Mr. Hope replied that he could not give an assured reply.

[illegible] Col. King asked if the Italian Commissioners considered it possible to reach a provisional decision regarding the main question under consideration.

Major [illegible] replied that he was of the opinion that it was impossible to make any decision [illegible] to the fixation of the boundary [illegible] the map showed [illegible] no actual certainty regarding the relative position of any of the places near the boundary line, and he proposed that a decision be postponed until the Commissioners had more certain [illegible] at their disposal.

[illegible] observed that every [illegible] on the part of the Commission under Article 9 [illegible] dependent on proof that in the neighbourhood of the sector of the frontier running from El [illegible] the Jubaland-Tanaland boundary there exists a shortage of pasture for the tribes situated on the Italian side of the frontier, and if on the other hand that during the rainy season there is on the British side of that [illegible] pasturage available than is required for the tribes in British territory; that information regarding these [illegible] was not yet available for the Commission and that it was impossible to obtain such information except by an examination on the ground or from information furnished by local officials.

The Commission unanimously

agreed

Egli aggiunse che il permanere di tale consuetudine avrebbe potuto provocare incidenti dato che i Telamugge del Fiume Tana, che sono ostili ai Mohamed Zubier, si spingono a volte fino a tale regione; non risultargli tuttavia che vi fossero stati conflitti in passato.

Il Dott. [illegible] chiese al Sig. Hope se egli [illegible] che in vicinanza di Liboyi, località che sulla carta annessa alla Convenzione appare situata ad una considerevole distanza dal confine, vi fossero [illegible] di pascolo tali da [illegible] la tendenza degli Ogaden a [illegible]

Sig. Hope rispose [illegible] dare una sicura risposta.

Il Tenente Colonnello King ha chiesto se i Commissari italiani ritenessero possibile addivenire ad una decisione provvisoria [illegible] spostamenti temporanei [illegible] dell'art. 10.

Il Magg. [illegible] ha risposto che non riteneva si potesse prendere alcuna decisione prima che fosse definita la linea di confine, poiché l'attuale carta [illegible] alcuna [illegible] la posizione relativa delle varie località rispetto al confine, ed ha proposto di rimettere la decisione [illegible] avranno [illegible] giudizio.

[illegible] ha osservato che ogni decisione in proposito da parte della Commissione, e per [illegible] disposto dell'art. 9, subordinata all'accertamento che, in vicinanza del settore della nuova frontiera da El Beru al confine Jubaland-Tanaland, [illegible] tribù situate [illegible] e che invece [illegible] nel detto settore più pascoli [illegible] nella zona [illegible] territorio britannico; [illegible] di fatto questi che attualmente [illegible] alla Commissione e che non si potranno avere se non in seguito ad un sopraluogo o per informazioni dei funzionari locali.

La Commissione concorde ha deciso

per tanto

Agreed to postpone further examination of this question pending further competent enquiry.

4. The meeting closed at 18 noon.

(sgd.) J.N.King,Lt.Col. R.E.

(sgd.) F.O.Tuppo.

pertanto di rimettere ad indagini compiute l'ulteriore esame della questione.

4. La seduta si è chiusa alle ore 18.

(ft.) Zammarano.

(ft.) Scarpa.

FIFTH MEETING.

Kismayu,
11th July, 1925.

Present:-
Lieut.Col.L.N.King,D.S.O.,
Mr.J.O.W.Hope,C.M.G.

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1. The meeting opened at 9.30 a.m.

2. Lt.Col.King produced a Memorandum on the rights of Sudanese Pensioners at Yonte, superseding by a plan, as requested by Major Zammarano at the fourth meeting. This memorandum and plan are attached as Appendix I.

The Italian members of the Commission agreed to present at a later meeting a memorandum in reply which would give their point of view.

3. The Commission then proceeded to consider Article 9 of the Convention with regard to grazing beyond the frontier.

Mr.Hope stated that since the Mohamed Zubier cattle people were removed from Wajhir, the boundary between the Wajhir and Afmadu Districts was officially gazetted as Meridian 41, and that it has been understood by the Somalis of both Districts that the Mohamed Zubier people of

5. SEDUTA.

Chisimaio,
11 Luglio, 1925.

Presenti:-
Magg. Zammarano,
Cav. Scarpa.

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1. La seduta si è aperta alle 9.30 a.m.

2. Il Ten. Col.King ha presentato il memoriale sui diritti dei pensionati sudanesi a Yonte allegando una carta dimostrativa come ha richiesto il Magg. Zammarano nella seduta. Questo memoriale ed il piano si sono unito formano l'appendice I.

I membri italiani della Commissione convennero di presentare una prossima seduta un memoriale in risposta con il loro punto di vista.

3. La Commissione procede quindi a considerare l'art. 9 della Convenzione, che riguarda il pascolo oltre confine.

Il Signor Hope ha informato che da quando i Mohamed Zubier proprietari di bestiame bovino furono allontanati da Wajhir il confine tra il distretto di Wajhir e quello di Afmadu fu ufficialmente portato al 41° meridiano e che venne portato a conoscenza dei Somali di ambe-due i distretti che i Mohamed Zubier del

Jubaland

of Jubaland should not proceed further west than the waterholes of Djirma on the Afmadu-Wajhier road, and on the north side of the [illegible] of Golja.

He stated that this arrangement [illegible] the pasturage to the [illegible] would only suffice for the natives of Wajhier and also because it was considered inadvisable to allow the Jubaland Mohamed Zubier people to be in contact with the people of Wajhier [illegible] of the additional [illegible] in such instances.

Mr. Hope [illegible] the south of [illegible] [illegible] lation was normally occupied by other tribes. He added that a continuance of this practice might possibly cause trouble as the Telemugger tribes from the [illegible] River, who are hostile to the Mohamed Zubier, sometimes advance as far as this region, but that he had no knowledge that a conflict had actually

Jubaland non dovessero spingersi ad ovest dei posti d'acqua di Djirma, sulla strada Afmadu-Wajhier, e nella parte settentrionale dell'[illegible] non più ad ovest di Golja.

Egli disse che questa misura [illegible] stata presa in considerazione del fatto che il pascolo ad ovest di tale località era appena sufficiente agli indigeni di Wajhier, ed anche perchè non pareva prudente permettere ai Mohamed Zubier del Jubaland di portarsi in contatto con la gente di Wajhier onde evitare [illegible] tale contatto [illegible] spostamento verso [illegible]

Il Signor Hope aggiunse che a sud del Lak [illegible] Mohamed Zubier del distretto di Afmadu avevano avuto autorizzazione di penetrare [illegible] liberi, non perchè il [illegible] ad est fosse insufficiente, ma perchè tale regione non era normalmente occupata da altre tribù. Egli aggiunse che il permanere di tale consuetudine avrebbe potuto provocare incidenti dato che i Telamugger del [illegible] Zubier [illegible] fino a tale regione non risultargli tuttavia che vi fossero stati conflitti in passato.

ually taken place.

Dr. Scarpa asked Mr. Hope if he considered that in the vicinity of Liboyi, which the map annexed to the Convention showed as being situated a considerable distance from the boundary, there may not be conditions of pasturage which would explain the tendency of the Ogaden to penetrate there.

Mr. Hope replied that he could not give an assured reply.

Lt. Col. King asked if the Italian Commissioners considered it possible to reach a provisional decision regarding the main question under consideration.

Major Zammarano replied that he was of the opinion that it was impossible to make any decision previous to the fixation of the boundary, since the map showed that there was no actual certainty regarding the relative positions of any of the places near the boundary line, and he proposed that a decision be postponed until the Commissioners had more certain information at their disposal.

Dr. Scarpa observed that every decision on the part of the Commission made under Article 9 should

Il Dott. Scarpa chiese al Sig. Hope se egli ritenesse che in vicinanza di Liboyi, località che sulla carta annessa alla Convenzione appare situata ad una considerevole distanza dal confine, vi fossero condizioni di pascolo tali da spiegare la tendenza degli Ogaden a penetrarvi.

Sig. Hope rispose che non poteva dare una sicura risposta.

Il Tenente Colonnello King ha chiesto se i Commissari italiani ritenessero possibile addivenire ad una decisione provvisoria circa gli spostamenti temporanei considerati dall'art. 10.

Il Magg. Zammarano ha risposto che non riteneva si potesse prendere alcuna decisione prima che fosse definita la linea di confine, poichè l'attuale carta dimostrativa non dà alcun affidamento circa la posizione relativa delle varie località rispetto al confine, ed ha proposto di rimettere la decisione a quando ci avremo elementi più sicuri di giudizio.

Il Dott. Scarpa ha osservato che ogni decisione in proposito da parte della Commissione, e, per espresso

should be dependent on proof that in the neighbourhood of the sector on the new frontier running from El Beru to the Jubaland-Tanaland boundary there exists a shortage of pasture for the tribes situated on the Italian side of the frontier, and if on the other hand that during the rainy season there is on the British side of that sector more pasturage available than is required for the tribes in British territory; that information regarding these facts was not yet available for the Commission and that it was impossible to obtain such information except by an examination on the ground or from information furnished by local officials.

The Commission unanimously agreed to postpone further examination of this question pending further competent enquiry.

6. The meeting closed at 12 noon.

espresso disposto dell'art. 9, subordinata all'accertamento che, in vicinanza del settore della nuova frontiera da El Beru al confine Jubaland-Tanaland, esista una deficienza di pascoli per le tribù situate oltre il confine italiano e che invece, durante la stagione delle piogge, vi sia oltre il confine britannico del detto settore più pascolo utile di quello che è necessario per le tribù in territorio britannico; elementi di fatto questi che attualmente mancano alla commissione e che non si potranno avere se non in seguito ad un sopraluogo o per informazioni dei funzionari locali.

La Comm[illegible] pertanto di [illegible] compiuta [illegible] questi[illegible].

6. [illegible]

SIXTH MEETING

Kismayu,
14th July, 1925.

Present:-
Vicount Cecil of Chelwood, K.B.E.,
Mr. A.W. Hope, C.M.G.

1. [illegible] at [illegible]

[illegible]

2. The Commission discussed [illegible] Convention relating to ivory traffic and [illegible] opinion that [illegible] no motion at present [illegible] still "sub judice" [illegible] the two Governments. It was agreed that the [illegible] ignore should inform their respective Governments accordingly.

3. [illegible]

4. The meeting closed at 11 a.m.

6. SEDUTA

Chisimaio,
14 Luglio, 1925.

Presenti:-
Nosa. Vicecontee Cecil of Chelwood, K.B.E.,
Cav. A.W. Hope, C.M.G.

1. [illegible]

2. La Commissione discusse [illegible] Convenzione relativa all'importazione [illegible] traffico dell'avorio e si è [illegible] data nell'escludere che la trattazione di tale materia riguardasse [illegible] nella competenza della [illegible] Governi.

3. La Commissione ha quindi preso in esame l'art. 11 della Convenzione relativa all'importazione dell'avorio e si è deciso che [illegible] Governi.

4. La seduta si è chiusa alle 11 a.m.

SIXTH MEETING.

Kismayu,
14th July 1925.

Present:-
Lieut.Col.King, C.B.E.
Mr. J. W.Hope, C.M.G.

1. The meeting opened at 9.30 a.m.

2. Dr. Scarpa produced a memorandum setting forth the Italian point of view regarding questions as to concessions and property rights in the ceded territory which originated previous to the cession. This memorandum is attached as Appendix II.

The British Commissioners deferred further action in the matter pending due consideration of this document.

3. The Commission discussed articles II of the Convention relative to illicit ivory traffic and was of the unanimous opinion that it would take no action at present as the matter has only "sub-judice" between the two Governments, and it was agreed that the Commissioners should inform their respective Governments accordingly.

4. The meeting closed at 11 a.m.

(sgd.) L.H.King, Lt.Col. R.E.

(sgd.) J.O.W.Hope.

6. SEDUTA.

Chisimaio,
14 Luglio, 1925.

Presenti:-
Magg. Zammarano,
Cav. Scarpa,

1. La seduta si è aperta alle 9.30 a.m.

2. Il Dott. Scarpa ha presentato un memoriale contenente le considerazioni italiane in merito alle concessioni ed ai diritti di proprietà, rilasciati nel territorio trasferito in epoche anteriori alla cessione. Questo memoriale è unito come Appendice II.

I Commissari inglesi differiscono la discussione di tale documento

3. La Commissione ha quindi preso in esame l'art.II della Convenzione relativa all'illecito traffico dell'avorio ma è rimasta nell'escludere che la trattazione di tale materia rientrasse nella competenza della Commissione dato che la questione è in corso di esame da parte dei due Governi.

Si è convenuto che su tale argomento i Commissari avrebbero riferito direttamente ai rispettivi Governi.

4. La seduta è chiusa alle 11a.m.

(ft.) Zammarano.

(ft.) Scarpa.

SEVENTH MEETING.

Nanyuki,
16th July, 1926.

Present:-

Lt.-Col. L.S.King, C.B.E.
Mr. J.C.V.Hope, C.M.G.

7. RIUNIONE.

Chilonzio,
16 Luglio, 1926.

Presenti:-

Magg. Zamparoni,
Cav. Scarpa.

1. The meeting opened at 10 a.m.

1. La riunione si è aperta alle ore 10 a.m.

2. Major Zamparoni presented a memorandum in which the rights of the Sudanese Pensioners at Taita were further discussed and definite proposals regarding action on the part of the local Italian Government were made. This document is attached as Appendix XIX.

Lt.-Col.King said that he would submit the abovementioned proposals to the Government of Kenya for consideration.

2. Il Magg. Zamparoni ha presentato un memoriale nel quale i diritti dei Pensionati Sudanesi a Taita erano ulteriormente discussi ed erano presentate le proposte del Governo Italiano. Questo documento è unito quale Appendice XIX.

Il Ten.Col.King disse che egli avrebbe sottomesso gli esame del Governo del Kenya la memorandum testè presentato.

3. Article 12 of the Convention was then discussed. It was decided on a provisional measure that, with the exception of the waterhole of Dumara which is actually astride of the boundary, and which is therefore

3. Fu quindi preso in esame l'art. 12° della Convenzione. Fu provvisoriamente stabilito che a parte lo stagno di Dumara, situato a cavallo del Confine e perciò in comune fra i due territori, i punti d'acqua attigui

alla

common to both countries.

The tribes [illegible] to the frontier [illegible] following [illegible]

[illegible] 50 miles from Bir[illegible].

To the peoples on the [illegible] side: Dieff, Dolle, [illegible].

4. It was agreed that such distribution could be modified subsequently by the Commission if it should happen that such distribution did not meet the necessities of the population.

5.

alla frontiera vengono distribuite [illegible]

[illegible] 50 miglia [illegible].

Alle popolazioni di parte [illegible]: Dieff, Dolle, [illegible].

4. Si è convenuto che tale distribuzione potrà in seguito [illegible] modificata dalla Commissione stessa, qualora rilevasse non rispondente alle necessità delle popolazioni.

5.

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4. Mr. [illegible] drew attention to the fact that there were in the [illegible] a number of [illegible] who [illegible] were largely [illegible] and had no [illegible] residing [illegible] the right [illegible] to enjoy the rights [illegible] British [illegible] persons and British property under the terms of paragraph [illegible] of Article 6 [illegible] which they were [illegible].

[illegible]

The British [illegible] agreed.

5. The meeting closed at 11.30 a.m.

4. Il Sig. [illegible] richiamò l'attenzione sul fatto che nel territorio [illegible] vi è un certo numero di [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

5. La seduta si è chiusa alle ore 11,30 a.m.

EIGHTH MEETING.

Kismayu,
18th July, 1925.

Present:-
Lieut.-Col. J.R.King, O.B.E.,
M.P., J.C.V.Hope, C.M.G.

1. The meeting opened at 10 a.m.

2. Lt. Col. King alluded to the question of concessions and property rights in the ceded territory and stated that he would forward to the Kenya Government the memorandum on the subject furnished by the Italian Commissioners at the sixth meeting, (Appendix II), with a request that the documents mentioned in the said memorandum should be supplied to the Government of the ceded territory as soon as possible.

The Commissioners agreed that, after receipt of these documents, they would give the matter a further examination as might prove necessary.

3. The meeting closed at 11 a.m.

SEDUTA.

Chisimaio,
1° luglio 1925.

Presenti:-
Magg. Zamparano,
Cav. Scarpa

1. La seduta si è aperta alle 10 a.m.

2. Il Ten. Col. King ha comunicato che avrebbe spedito al Governo del Kenya il memorandum relativo alle concessioni e diritti di proprietà nel territorio ceduto, presentato dai Commissari italiani nella 6ª seduta (articolo III), con la richiesta che i documenti menzionati in esso memorandum fossero spediti al Governo del ceduto territorio.

I Commissari si sono accordati di riprendere eventualmente in esame la materia qualora, dal ricevere dei documenti in parola, se ne rilevasse la necessità.

3. La seduta si è chiusa alle 11 a.m.

EIGHTH MEETING.

Kismayu,
19th July, 1925.

Present:-
Lieut.Col.L.H.King.C.B.E.,
Mr. J.D.T.Hope.C.M.G.

1. The meeting opened at 10 a.m.

2. Lt.-Col. King advised to the question of concessions and property rights in the ceded territory and stated that he would [illegible] the Kenya Government the memorandum on the subject framed by the Italian Commissioners at the sixth meeting, (Annexure (ix II), and requested that the documents mentioned in the said memorandum should be supplied to the Government of the ceded territory as soon as possible.

The Commissioners agreed that, after receipt of these documents, they would give to the matter such further consideration as might prove necessary.

3. The meeting closed at 11 a.m.

8a SEDUTA.

Chisimaio,
19 Luglio, 1925.

Presenti:-
Magg. Zammarano,
Cav. Scarpa.

1. La seduta si è aperta alle 10 a.m.

2. Il Ten.Col. King ha comunicato che avrebbe chiesto al Governo del Kenya il memorandum relativo alle concessioni e diritti di proprietà nel territorio ceduto presentato dai Commissari italiani nella 6a seduta (Annesso (ix II), e che avrebbe richiesto che i documenti menzionati in detto memorandum fossero [illegible] al Governo del territorio ceduto.

I Commissari si sono dichiarati di riesaminare eventualmente in esame la materia qualora ne fosse emerso dai documenti in parola che ne riconoscesse la necessità.

3. La seduta si è chiusa alle 11 a.m.

EIGHTH MEETING.

Kismayu,
18th July, 1926.

Present:-

Lieut.Col. L.N.King, C.B.E.
Mr. J.O.V.Hope, O.B.E.

8. SEDUTA.

Chisimaio,
18 Luglio, 1926.

Presenti:-

Magg. Zamarano,
Cav. Scarpa.

1. The meeting opened at 10 a.m.

2. Lt. Col. King adverted to the question of concessions and property rights in the ceded territory and stated that he would forward to the Kenya Government the memorandum on the subject furnished by the Italian Commissioners at the sixth meeting, (Appendix II), with a request that the documents mentioned in the said memorandum should be supplied to the Government of the ceded territory as soon as possible.

The Commissioners agreed that, after receipt of those documents, they would refer to the matter any such further observation as might prove necessary.

3. The meeting closed at 11 a.m.

(Sgd.) L.N.King, Lt. Col. R.E.
(Sgd) J.O.V.Hope.

1. La seduta si è aperta alle 10 a.m.

2. Il Com. Col. King ha comunicato che avrebbe spedito al Governo del Kenya il memorandum relativo alle concessioni e diritti di proprietà nel territorio ceduto, presentato dai Commissari Italiani nella 6 seduta (appendice II), con richiesta che i documenti menzionati in detto memorandum fossero spediti al Governo del ceduto territorio.

I Commissari si sono accordati di riprendere eventualmente in esame la materia qualora, al ricevimento dei documenti in parola, ne venissero riconosciuta la necessità.

3. La seduta si è chiusa alle 11 a.m.

(ft.) Zamarano.
(ft.) Scarpa.

NINTH MEETING.

Kismayu,
31st July 1926.

Present:-

Lieut.Col. King O.B.E.,
Mr. J.O.T.Hope, C.M.G.

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1. The meeting opened at 10.30 a.m.

2. The Commission having previously appointed a sub-committee to discuss reasonable prices for the Government buildings at Kismayu and Gobwen, and the wireless apparatus and masts at Kismayu, herewith record their decision:-

For the Government Buildings at Kismayu, situated on plots nos. 8, 10, 147, 148, 412, 453, 483, 484, and for the following Government buildings as described on the official plan of Kismayu but situated on unnumbered plots viz., Administrative Offices, Wireless Station, British Customs, (unused), Pier, British £.s.904 (six thousand nine hundred and four pounds) sterling.

For the Government buildings at Gobwen, viz., Customs Buildings, Barracks and Native Officers House £.1,983 (one thousand nine hundred and eighty three pounds) sterling.

9. SEDUTA.

Chisimaio,
30 Luglio, 1926.

Presenti:-

Magg. Zammarano,
Cav. Scarpa.

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1. La seduta si è aperta alle 10.30 a.m.

2. La Commissione avendo in precedenza costituito un comitato per la determinazione dei fabbricati di proprietà del Governo in Chisimaio e Gobuin e degli Apparati ed Antenne della stazione radiotelegrafica di Chisimaio ha deciso quanto appresso:

Per i fabbricati di proprietà del Governo in Chisimaio situati nei lotti numeri 8, 10, 147, 148, 412, 453, 483, 484, e per i seguenti altri fabbricati di proprietà del Governo indicati nella mappa ufficiale di Chisimaio, i lotti non numerati, con le dizioni di Uffici Amministrativi, la Stazione Radiotelegrafica, Dogana, (britannica (in disuso), Pontile (Britannico). Lire sterline 6904 (seimilanovecentoquattro lire sterline).

Per la costruzioni di proprietà Governo in Gobuin, cosia fabbricati dol la Dogana, Baraccamenti ad uso caserma ed annesso alloggio ufficiale indigeno L.st. 1983 (millenovecentotantatre).

For the Minutes

to be Sub-Commissioner at Yonte, the terms quoted by the Italian members of the Commission as set forth in Appendix III, were agreeable to the Government of Kenya.

The meeting closed at 11.30 a.m.

at 11.30 a.m.

(sgd.) L. King, A/Col, P.S. (rt.) Yamarano.
(sec.) J.C. Hotz. (It.) Gonella.

Kismayu.
31 st July 1925

Present: —
Lieut.Col.L.W.King.D.S.O.,
Lr. J.G.Vallops.O.B.E.

1. The Meeting opened at 10.30 a.m.

2. The Commission, having previously examined the sites connected to Government buildings at Kismayu and Gobwen, and the Wireless apparatus and masts at Kismayu, herewith record their decisions: —

For the Government buildings at Kismayu, situated on plots Nos. 2,10,247,248,412,433,483, 434, and for the following Government buildings as described on the official plan of Kismayu but situated on un-numbered plots viz., Administrative Offices, Wireless Station, British Custom (unused), Pier (British) —... £ 6,904. (six thousand nine hundred and four pounds sterling)

For the Government buildings at Gobwen, viz., Customs Buildings, Police Station, £1,980 (one thousand nine hundred and eighty three pounds) sterling.

For the Wireless apparatus and Mast at Kismayu,

./.

9. Gennaio

Chisimaio,
31 Luglio, 1925

Presenti: —
Magg. Carpanino
Cav. Gourna

1. La seduta si è aperta alle 10.30 a.m.

2. La Commissione avendo in precedenza esaminato un contesto per la determinazione dei prezzi dei fabbricati di proprietà del Governo in Chisimaio e Gobwin e degli apparati ed antenne della stazione radiotelegrafica di Chisimaio, ha deciso quanto appresso:

Per i fabbricati di proprietà del Governo in Chisimaio situati nei lotti numeri S.10, 247,248,412,433,483, 485 ; per i seguenti altri fabbricati di proprietà del Governo indicati nella mappa ufficiale di Chisimaio, in lotti non numerati, con le dizioni di Uffici Amministrativi, stazione Radiotelegrafica, Dogana britannica (in disuso), Pontile (britannico). Lire sterline 6904 (seimilanovecentoquattro lire sterline).

Per le costruzioni di proprietà del Governo in Gobwin, cioè fabbricati della Dogana, baracconcini ad uso caserma ed annesso alloggio ufficiale indigeno L.st. 1985 (millenovecentottantatre).

Per gli apparati e le antenne della Stazione Radiotelegrafica di Chisimaio L.ster. 1480 (millequattrocentottanta).

3° Il Ten.Col. King ha riferito che

./.

(one thousand four hundred and eighty pounds) sterling.

3. Sir Sol. King reported that, with regard to the Indirect Taxation of Kenya, the terms quoted by the Italian members of the Commission as set forth in Appendix III., were acceptable to the Government of Kenya.

4. The meeting closed at 11.30 a.m.

per quanto riguarda l'Imposizione Indiretta di Kenya, le condizioni proposte dai membri italiani della Commissione quali risultano dall'Appendice III° sono da ritenersi dal Governo del Kenya.

4° La seduta si chiude alle 11,30 a.m.

(one thousand four hundred and eighty pounds) sterling.

3. It fell, also regarded that, with regard to the Indemnity for Yonta, the terms quoted by the Italian members of the Commission as set forth in Appendix III., were agreeable to the Government of Kenya.

4. The meeting closed at 11.30 a.m.

per quanto riguarda i Pensionati Sudanesi di Yonta, le condizioni proposte dai membri Italiani della Commissione quali risultano dall'Appendice III° erano di gradimento del Governo del Kenya.

4° La seduta si è chiusa alle 11.30 a.m.

TENTH MEETING.

Serenli,
15th September, 1925.

Present:

10. SEDUTA.

Serenli,
15 Settembre, 1925.

Presenti:

2. Lt.Col.Cav.Giovanni Dotto, of the Engineers, Chief of the Italian Delegation, join-

the Commission record

the Republic of Turkey for the

the District Commissioner's dwelling house, the District Commissioner's office, the military

the hospital hut, the quarantine hut, the Cadi's office,

's dwelling hut, the interpreter's dwelling hut, the hospital attendant's dwelling hut, the

hut, three gardens and the brick well, £284.16.0 (two hundred and eighty-four pounds and sixteen

Articles 6 and 8

and asked if the Italian members of the Commission had collected

sufficient

2. Il Ten.Col. Cav. Giovanni Dotto, del Genio, Capo della Delegazione Italiana,

3. La Commissione prende esame la cessione dei seguenti mobili per conto di Alessandretta:

Abitazione del Commissario Distrettuale, Ufficio del Commissario Distrettuale, Ufficio militare, Abitazione dell'Ufficiale Sanitario, Ospedale, Quarantena, Ufficio del Cadi, Abitazione dell'interprete, Abitazione dell'infermiere addetto all'Ospedale, Recinto per le bestie, tre orti ed un pozzo in muratura. Per tali mobili viene concordemente stabilito il prezzo complessivo di cessione in lire sterline 284.16.0 (duecento ottanta quattro e sedici).

4. La Commissione, con riferimento agli articoli 6 e 8 della Convenzione di Londra, ha chiesto se i membri Italiani della Commissione avevano

sufficient evidence to warrant the further discussion of outstanding questions.

Dr. Scarpa replied that the Italian members of the Commission would prefer today further consideration of these questions pending special instructions which they have asked from their Government.

5. At the request of Lt. Col. King, a sub-committee was appointed to discuss agreeable prices for the immovable property at Seroni.

6. Lt.Col. King informed the Commission that provision had been made by the Colonial Government for a doctor from the Medical Department to accompany the delegation of the Italian Commission but that it had been found impossible to obtain such a doctor available. He then suggested for consideration that an Italian doctor might be appointed to the Commission as a whole, the additional cost being shared by both parties. Lt.Col. Dotto replied that no provision had been made for

avevano raccolto elementi sufficienti per discutere le quistioni ancora in pendenza.

Il Dott.Scarpa ha risposto che i membri italiani della Commissione avrebbero preferito rimandare per ora la discussione su tali quistioni essendo in attesa di speciali instruzioni dal proprio Governo.

5. Risulta la richiesta di Ten.Col. King stata stabilita una sottocommissione di discutere i prezzi aggradevoli degli immobili a Seroni.

6. Il Ten.Col. King ha comunicato che in origine un medico della Colonia del Kenia doveva accompagnare la delegazione Britannica ma che in seguito tale medico non aveva potuto essere concesso. Egli ha chiesto perciò che fosse considerata la possibilità che un medico italiano venisse assegnato per la intera Commissione dividendo la spesa relativa tra le due parti.

Il Ten. Col. Dotto ha risposto che finora nessun provvedimento era stato preso per l'assegnazione di un medico al seguito della delegazione italiana.

for the appointment of a doctor to his staff, but that he was in complete sympathy with Lt.Col. King's suggestion and would immediately refer the matter to his Government.

Lt.Col. King remarked that he was not empowered to conclude any such arrangement, but that, in the event of favourable consideration by the Italian Authorities, he would refer the matter to his Government with a definite statement of the increased expenditure involved.

7. The meeting closed at 10.20 a.m.

(sgd.)L.H.King,Lt.Col., R.E.
(sgd.)J.C.W.Hope.

italiana, ma che egli conveniva nella proposta del Ten.Col.King e che avrebbe immediatamente riferito in proposito al proprio Governo.

Il Ten.Col. King ha replicato precisando che egli non aveva poteri per decidere definitivamente al riguardo, ma che qualora il Governo Italiano avesse preso in favorevole considerazione la cosa, egli avrebbe riferito al proprio Governo al quale doveva comunicare la spesa che ne verrebbe a suo carico.

7. La seduta è chiusa alle ore 10.30 a.m.

(ft.) Zammarano.
(ft.) Scarna.

Tenth Meeting.

Soranzi
15th September, 1926

Present:-
Lieut.-Col. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]

10. SEDUTA.

Soranzi,
15 Settembre 1926

Presenti:-
[illegible]

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1. The meeting opened at 9 a.m.

2. Lt.-Col. Cav. Giovanni Detto, of the Engineers, Chief of the Italian Delegation, joined the commission.

3. The Commission recommenced hearing evidence with regard to suitable prison for the immovable property at Alexandria for the District Commissioner's Office, Police Office, Immigration Office, the Kittab, the Hospital Hut, the Quarantine Hut, the Kadi's Office, the Police Station Hut, the Interpreter's Meeting Hut, the Egyptian Government Building Plot, [illegible] and the [illegible] Hundred and eighty [illegible] and eighteen Millièmes [illegible].

4. Lt.-Col. King addressed the Articles 6 and 9 of the Convention and asked if the Italian members of the Commission had collected sufficient evidence to warrant the further discussion of outstanding

3. La Commissione ha ripreso l'esame delle proprietà immobili situate in Alessandria: Abitazione del Residente, Ufficio Polizia, Ufficio Immigrazione, Corpo delle Guardie, Ufficio Interpreti, Abitazione del Cadi, Abitazione dell'Ingegnere Ispettore, Ufficio Quarantena, Edificio per persone di riguardo, tre orti e altre proprietà immobiliari [illegible] Il prezzo complessivo di queste proprietà è stato fissato in Lire sterline 284 (duecento ottanta quattro) e millièmi 18 (diciotto).

4. Il Ten.-Col. King [illegible] articoli 6 e 9 della Convenzione di Londra, ha chiesto se i membri italiani della Commissione avevano raccolto elementi sufficienti per discutere la questione ancora

outstanding questions.

Dr. Scarpa replied that the Italian members of the Commission would prefer to delay further consideration of these matters pending receipt of special instructions from their Government.

5. The Commission then proceeded to discuss the claim for the immovable property [illegible]

6. Lt.Col.King informed the Commission that previous to [illegible] Italian Colony to enquire into the Italian section of the Boundary Commission that it was found impossible to make such a letter available. He then explained [illegible] the Commission [illegible] the additional area [illegible] said that [illegible] for the insertion of a letter to this effect in that he was able to communicate with the T. Col.King's suggestion and would immediately refer the matter to his Government. Lt.ColKing remarked that he was not empowered to conclude any such arrangement but

ancora in pendenza.

Il Dott. Scarpa ha risposto che i membri italiani della Commissione avrebbero preferito rimandare per ora la discussione su tali questioni essendo in attesa di speciali istruzioni dal proprio Governo.

Secondo la richiesta del [illegible] esaminato quindi la questione relativa alla proprietà immobiliare [illegible]

6. Il Ten.Col.King ha comunicato che [illegible] Colonia Eritrea per sollecitare la Commissione Britannica [illegible] non era stato possibile ottenere [illegible] lettera [illegible] Egli aveva quindi [illegible] Governo [illegible] Ten.Col.King è stato immediatamente riferito in proposito al proprio Governo. Il Ten.Col. King ha replicato precisando che egli non aveva poteri per decidere definitivamente al riguardo che qualora

but that, in the event of favourable consideration by the Italian Authorities, he would refer the matter to his Government with a definite statement of the increased expenditure involved.

7. The meeting closed at 10.30 a.m.

qualora il Governo Italiano avesse preso in favorevole considerazione la cosa, egli avrebbe riferito al proprio Governo al quale doveva comunicare la spesa che ne sarebbe a suo carico.

7. La seduta si è chiusa alle ore 10.30 a.m.

TENTH MEETING.

Seronli,
13th. September. 1925

Present:-
Lieut.Col.L.N.King.O.B.E.
Mr.J.O.W.Hope.O.M.G.

1. The meeting opened at [illegible] 9 a.m.

2. Lt.Col.Cav.Giovanni Dotto, of the Engineers, Chief of the Italian Delegation [illegible] joined the Commission.

3. The Commission record herewith their decision with regard to suitable prices for the immovable property at Alexandra;- For the District Commissioner's Dwelling House, the District Commissioner's Office, the Military Camp, the Hospital Hut, the Quarantine [illegible], the Cadi's Office, the Clerk's Dwelling Hut, the Interpreter's Dwelling Hut, the Hospital Attendant's Dwelling, the Rest Hut, three Garden[illegible], the Brick Well, £284. 16 [illegible] hundred and eighty f[illegible] and sixteen shilli[illegible]

4. Lt.Col. [illegible] d to Articles 6 and [illegible] vention and asked i[illegible] lian members of the Comm[illegible] and collected sufficient evidence to warrant the further discussion of [illegible] outstanding

10.SEDUTA.

Seronli,
13th. Settembre. 1925

Presenti:-
Ten.Col.Dotto.
Marg.Zammarano.
Cav.Scarpa.

[illegible] seduta [illegible] 10 [illegible] nove [illegible]

[illegible] int[illegible] Ten. Cav. [illegible] Commissione [illegible]

[illegible] ensa [illegible] sabili [illegible] Alessandra [illegible] della [illegible] Inf[illegible] da [illegible] Abitazione [illegible] dell'Infermiere, Alloggio [illegible] di passaggio, tre orti e [illegible] in muratura. Per tali [illegible] è stato concordemente stabilito il prezzo complessivo di [illegible]zone in lire sterline 284 (duecento ottantaquattro) e scellini 16 (sedici).

4. Il Ten.Col.King, con riferimento agli articoli 6 e 9 della Convenzione di Londra, ha chiesto se i membri Italiani della Commissione avevano raccolto elementi sufficienti per discutere le quistion[illegible] ancora

outstanding questions.

Dr. Scarpa replied that the Italian members of the Commission would agree in delaying further consideration of these matters pending the receipt of [illegible] from which [illegible] from [illegible] Government.

5. At the request of Lt.Col. King, a sub-committee was appointed to discuss agreeable prices for the immovable property as [illegible].

6. Lt.Col.King informed the Commission that provision had been made originally for a doctor from Kenya Colony to accompany the British section of the Boundary Commission, but that it had since been found impossible to make such a doctor available. He then suggested for consideration that an Italian doctor might be appointed to the Commission as a whole, the additional cost being shared by both parties. Lt.Col.Dotti replied that no provision had been made for the appointment of a doctor to the staff, but that he was in complete sympathy with Lt.Col.King's suggestion and would immediately refer the matter to his Government. Lt.Col.King remarked that he was not empowered to conclude any such arrangement but

ancora in pendenza.

Il Dott. Scarpa ha risposto che i membri italiani della Commissione avrebbero preferito rimandare [illegible] la discussione su tali questioni, in attesa di [illegible] Governo.

5. [illegible] richiesta del Ten.Col.King è stata nominata una sotto-commissione per discutere il prezzo degli stabili [illegible].

6. Il Ten.Col.King ha comunicato che in origine [illegible] della Colonia del Kenia doveva accompagnare la delegazione britannica ma che in seguito [illegible] medico non aveva potuto venire. Egli ha chiesto che un medico italiano venisse assegnato per la intera Commissione dividendo le spese relative tra le due parti. Il Ten.Col.Dotti ha risposto che non era stato previsto [illegible] per l'assegnazione di un medico al seguito della delegazione italiana, ma che egli conveniva nella proposta del Ten.Col.King e che avrebbe immediatamente riferito in proposito al proprio Governo. Il Ten.Col. King ha replicato precisando che egli non aveva poteri per decidere definitivamente al riguardo ma che

qualora

that that, in the event of favourable consideration by the Italian Authorities, he would refer the matter to his Government with a detailed statement of the increased expenditure involved.

7. The meeting closed at 10.30 a.m.

qualora il Governo Italiano avesse preso in favorevole considerazione la cosa, egli avrebbe riferito al proprio Governo al quale doveva dettagliare la spesa che ne sarebbe stata derivata.

7. La seduta si è chiusa alle ore 10.30 a.m.

SEVENTEENTH MEETING.

Florence,
9th July, 1937.

Present:-

Lieut.-Col. L.N. King,
O.B.E., R.E.
Capt. R.H.N. Clifford,
R.N., R.E.
Capt. E.N. Erskine, R.N.

.....

1. The meeting opened at [illegible] a.m. in the Istituto Geografico Militare, Florence.

2. The Commission satisfied itself as to the credentials of the new members as under:

Commendatore Colucci
(appointed as Senior Italian Member),
Maggiore Marino
(Italian Member),
Captain Clifford
(British Member),
Captain Erskine
(British Member).

3. The Commission records the fact that the change of venue from Africa to Italy (Florence) received the sanction of the two Central Governments.

4. A Note stating the steps to be taken to complete and give effect to the work of the Commission, and which received the recognition of both Governments, is attached as Appendix VII.

The Commission, having discussed Appendix VII, decided that, previous to the preparation of the Protocol and Appendices therein mentioned, the following work remains to be done:-

(a) to discuss and reach a decision regarding paragraphs (a)(VIII) and (a)(IX) of the above-mentioned Appendix VII.
(b) to complete all geographical work not yet effected.

5. The meeting closed at 11.25 a.m.

(sd.) L.N. King, Lt.-Col., R.E.
(sd.) R.H.N. Clifford, Captain, R.N.
(sd.) E.N. Erskine, R.N.

SEDUTA DICIASSETTESIMA.

Firenze,
9 Luglio, 1937.

Presenti:-

Commendatore Dott. Colucci Tullio,
Ispettore Superiore Coloniale.
Maggiore Napolitano Aniello,
Maggiore Marino Armando.

.....

1. La seduta si è aperta alle 9.40 a.m. nell'Istituto Geografico Militare, Firenze.

2. La Commissione si dichiara soddisfatta sulle credenziali dei seguenti nuovi membri:

Commendatore Colucci
(Membro Senior Italiano),
[illegible] Marino
(Membro Italiano),
[illegible]
(Membro Britannico),
[illegible]
(Membro Britannico).

3. La Commissione constata il fatto che il cambio della sede dell'Africa in Italia (Firenze) ricevette la sanzione dei due governi centrali.

4. Una nota indicante i passi per completare e rendere efficace il lavoro della Missione e che ha ricevuto il riconoscimento dei due Governi, è annessa come Appendice VII.

La Commissione, avendo discusso l'Appendice VII, ha deciso che prima della preparazione del Protocollo e delle Appendici che vi sono menzionati, resta da farsi il seguente lavoro.

(a) discutere e venire ad una decisione circa i paragrafi (a)(VIII) e (a)(IX) della su menzionata Appendice VII.
(b) completare tutto il lavoro geografico non ancora effettuato.

5. La seduta si è chiusa alle 11.25 a.m.

(ft.) T. Colucci.
(ft.) Aniello Napolitano.
(ft.) A. Marino.

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[illegible] ... [illegible]TA [illegible]

Lieut.-Col. [illegible]
O.[illegible]
Capt. [illegible],
M.C. [illegible]
Capt. [illegible] Erskine, M.C.

1. The meeting opened at [illegible] a.m. in the Istituto Geografico Militare, Florence.

2. The Commission satisfied itself as to the credentials of the new members as under:-

Commendatore Colucci (appointed as Senior Italian Member)
[illegible] (Italian Member)
Captain Clifford (British Member)
Captain Erskine (British Member)

3. The Commission records the fact that the change of venue from Africa to Italy (Florence) received the sanction of the two Central Governments.

4. A Note stating the steps [illegible] to complete [illegible] ... [illegible]

5. The Commission, having [illegible] Appendix VII, decided [illegible] to the preparation of the Protocol and Appendices therein mentioned, the following work remains to be done:-

(a) to discuss and reach a decision regarding paragraphs (a)(VIII) and (a)(IX) of the above-mentioned Appendix VII.

1. [illegible] 9.[illegible] a.m. nell'[illegible] Militare, Firenze.

2. La Commissione si [illegible] soddisfatta delle credenziali dei seguenti nuovi membri:

Commendatore Colucci (Capo dei Membri Italiani)
[illegible] (Membro Italiano)
Capitano Clifford (Membro britannico)
Capitano Erskine (Membro britannico).

3. La Commissione constata il fatto che il cambio della sede dall'Africa in [illegible] ricevette [illegible] Governi [illegible]

4. [illegible] ... il Riconoscimento [illegible]

5. La Commissione, avendo discussa l'Appendice VII, ha deciso che prima della preparazione del Protocollo e delle Appendici che vi sono menzionate, resta da farsi il seguente lavoro:

(a) discutere e venire ad una decisione circa i paragrafi (a)(VIII) e (a)(IX) della su menzionata Appendice VII.

(b) to complete all geographical work not yet effected.

5. The meeting closed at 11.25 a.m.

(b) completare tutto il lavoro geografico non ancora effettuato.

5. La seduta si è chiusa alle 11.25 a.m.

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(ed.) L. N. King, Lt. Col., R.E.

(id.) E. H. M. Clifford, Capt., R.E.

(sd.) E. N. Erskine, R.A.

(ft.) T. Colucci

(ft.) Aniello Napolitano

(ft.) A. Marino

SEVENTH MEETING.

Florence,
5th July, 1927.

Present:-

Lieut.-Col. L.N. King, O.B.E., R.E.
Capt. E.M.M. Clifford, M.C., R.E.
Capt. E.H. Erskine, R.E.

SEDUTA DICIASSETTESIMA.

Firenze,
9 luglio, 1927.

Presenti:-

Commendatore Dott. Colucci Tullio, Ispettore Superiore Coloniale.
Maggiore Napolitano Aniello.
Maggiore Marino Armando.

.....

1. The meeting opened at 9.30 a.m. in the Istituto Geografico Militare, Florence.

1. La seduta è aperta alle 9.30 nell'Istituto Geografico Militare, Firenze.

2. The Commission satisfied itself as to the credentials of the new members namely:-

Commendatore Colucci (appointed as senior Italian member),
Maggiore Marino (Italian member),
Captain Clifford (British member),
Captain Erskine (British member).

2. La Commissione si dichiara soddisfatta delle credenziali dei seguenti nuovi membri:

Commendatore Colucci (Membro Superiore Italiano),
Maggiore Marino (Membro Italiano),
Capitano Clifford (Membro Britannico),
Capitano Erskine (Membro Britannico).

3. The Commission records the fact that the change of venue from Africa to Italy (Florence) received the sanction of the two Central Governments.

3. La Commissione constata il fatto che il cambio della sede dall'Africa in Italia (Firenze) ricevette la sanzione dei due Governi centrali.

4. A note stating the steps to be taken to complete and give effect to the work of the Commission, and which received the recognition of both Governments, is attached as Appendix VII.

The Commission, having discussed Appendix VII, decided that, previous to the preparation of the Protocol of Appendices therein mentioned, the following work remains to be done:-

(a) to discuss and reach a decision regarding paragraphs (a)(VIII) and (a)(IX) of the above-mentioned Appendix VII.
(b) to complete all photographical work not yet effected.

4. Una Nota indicante gli da fare per completare e mettere in effetto il lavoro della Commissione e che ha ricevuto la riconoscenza dei due Governi, è annessa come Appendice VII.

La Commissione, avendo discusso l'Appendice VII, ha deciso che prima della preparazione del Protocollo e delle Appendici che vi sono menzionati, resta da farsi il seguente lavoro.

(a) discutere e venire ad una decisione circa i paragrafi (a)(VIII) e (a)(IX) della su menzionata Appendice VII.
(b) completare tutto il lavoro fotografico non ancora effettuato.

5. The meeting closed at 11.25 a.m.

5. La seduta si è chiusa alle 11.25 a.m.

(Sd.) L.N. King, Lt.-Col., R.E. (Ft.) L. Colucci.
(Sd.) E.M.M. Clifford, Captain, R.E. (Ft.) Aniello Napolitano
(Sd.) E.H. Erskine, Capt., R.E. (Ft.) A. Marino

Florence,
11th July, 1944.

Present:-

Lieut.-Col. [illegible],
O.B.E., R.E.
Capt. E.H.M. Clifford,
M.C., R.N.
Capt. R.N. Erskine, R.N.
Political Officer.

Translator:

Commendatore Dott. Colucci Tullio,
Ispettore Superiore Coloniale.
Maggiore Napolitano Adolfo
Maggiore [illegible] Armando.

1. The meeting opened at 9.15 a.m.

1. La riunione è aperta alle 9.15.

2. Commendatore [illegible] considered it opportune to make a declaration of a general character before proceeding to discuss the matters before the Commission. He pointed out that the Commission was now sitting in Florence, far from the Rhenda under discussion and under different circumstances from those obtained in the past. It would, therefore, be impossible for the Commission to undertake further inquiries in loco in the matter of the Commission for lack of information, the Commission should therefore confine its use of the facts already obtained, but should in the spirit of loyal friendship and collaboration which exists between the Italian and British [illegible] which has [illegible]

2. Commendatore [illegible] ritiene opportuno fare una dichiarazione di carattere generale prima di iniziare la discussione degli argomenti che sono davanti alla Commissione. Egli fa notare che la Commissione si riunisce ora a Firenze, lontano dalla Rhenda che è in discussione e in circostanze differenti da quelle del passato. Sarà quindi impossibile per la Commissione intraprendere ulteriori inchieste sul posto per mancanza di informazioni. La Commissione dovrà quindi limitare il suo lavoro all'uso dei fatti già [illegible] ma dovrà lavorare nello spirito di leale amicizia e collaborazione che esiste tra il governo Britannico e [illegible] che non [illegible]

[illegible] discussion of Article 23 of the Treaty, it be considered that this Article to be fundamental and that its solution would be likely to facilitate that of Article 6.

[illegible] discussione dell'articolo 23 del trattato ritenendo che detto articolo sia fondamentale e possa facilitare la soluzione degli altri articoli 6.

The Commission agreed.

La Commissione conviene.

4. The discussion of Article 9 paragraph 2 was begun.

Commendatore Colucci, after referring to the previous discussion of the problem, explained the Italian point of view, which is summarised as follows:

the renewal as a whole of the demands shown in paragraph 2 of the said Article, based on the information already known to the Commission and on additional facts which would be brought forward by Maggiore Napolitano.

Captain Erskine, on behalf of the British Mission, referred to the complete negation which was made by the British Mission on this question at the 16th meeting of the Commission. He had nothing further to add.

Maggiore Napolitano stated the fresh evidence of which the Italian Mission were in possession. This evidence aimed at proving the deficiency of grazing and watering facilities for the tribes located within Italian territory.

Captain Erskine observed that, even if such evidence corresponded exactly with the facts, it would still be insufficient to satisfy the other terms of the Treaty, dealing with the excess of grazing and water in the zone to the west of the frontier as described in Article 9.

Maggiore Napolitano replied that the Italian Mission, as a result of reliable information and indirect enquiries, was satisfied of the existence of such an excess.

Captain Erskine observed that such information had been collected from the Mohamed Zubeir tribe, which is interested as it desires to expand again towards the territory to the west of the boundary, an area from which its chief had been expelled by the British authorities.

Commendatore Colucci supported the evidence given by Maggiore Napolitano by arguments referring particularly to the needs of the tribes and to

4. Si apre la discussione sull'Art. 9 2° comma.

Il Commendatore Colucci, dopo aver richiamato i precedenti della questione, prospetta il punto di vista italiano che si riassume in questi termini:

riproduzione integrale della richiesta di cui al 2° comma del detto Articolo, in base agli accertamenti già noti ed agli atti che sono stati fatti in seguito o di cui darà conto il Maggiore Napolitano.

Il Capitano Erskine, per parte della Delegazione Britannica, si richiama senz'altro alle dichiarazioni completamente negative fatte in merito alla cennata richiesta dai Delegati britannici, nella [illegible] della Commissione mista, dichiarazioni a cui niente egli ha da mutare.

Il Maggiore Napolitano espone i nuovi elementi di fatto dei quali la Delegazione italiana è venuta in possesso, diretti principalmente a provare la deficienza di pascoli e di acqua per le tribù situate entro il confine italiano.

Il Capitano Erskine osserva che, quand'anche tale dimostrazione rispondesse perfettamente alla realtà, essa sarebbe tuttavia insufficiente perchè non integrata dall'altra, pure richiesta dal Trattato, dell'eccesso di pascoli e di acqua nella zona ad ovest della frontiera, quale è indicata dall'Art. 9.

Il Maggiore Napolitano risponde che alla Delegazione italiana tale eccesso risulta da attendibili informazioni ed indagini indirette.

Il Capitano Erskine osserva che tali informazioni sono state assunte presso la tribù dei Mohamed Zubeir che ha interesse a volersi nuovamente espandere verso il territorio ad ovest del confine, dal quale il suo capo fu espulso dalle autorità inglesi.

Il Commendatore Colucci rafforza gli elementi prodotti dal Maggiore Napolitano con argomentazioni relative in ispecie alle esigenze delle tribù ed alla in-

inadequacy of the frontier as regards Italian interests; to strengthen the assertion of the insufficiency of pasturage and watering facilities on the Italian side, he reminded the Commission that the British Mission had already granted to the Italians a zone south of the Lak Dora (vide Appendix VI).

Captain Erskine did not deny this, but replied that the greater part of that zone had already been effectively included in Italian territory by the demarcation of the frontier.

By unanimous consent further discussion was held over for a subsequent meeting.

5. The meeting closed at 12.10 p.m.

inadeguatezza del confine dei riguardi degli interessi italiani; e ad avvalorare l'asserzione dell'insufficienza dei pascoli e dell'acqua della parte italiana, ricorda che la Missione britannica aveva già concesso agli Italiani, secondo il precedente memoriale (Appendice VI), una zona a sud del Lac Dora.

Il Capitano Erskine non nega ciò, rispondo che la maggior parte di detta zona è risultata già effettivamente in seguito al tracciamento del confine, inclusa nel territorio italiano.

La discussione è di comune consenso rinviata a una seduta successiva.

5. La seduta termina alle ore 12.10

(sd.) L.N. King,
Lt.-Col. R.E.

(sd.) F.H.G. Clifford,
Captain, R.E.

(sd.) [illegible] Erskine,
P.O.

(ft.) [illegible]

(ft.) Aniello [illegible]
Capitano

(ft.) [illegible]
Marina.

...doctors ...
...ssion explainc...
...ion on the subje...

...o laborios...
...azione Brita...
...sposta ad am...

...authori...
...evidence ...
...from the British ...
...and af... registra...
...the individuals by the ...
...tish authorities.

(b) that this right should be exercised within one year from the date of the ratification of the Protocol to be annexed to the Treaty.

...final ...
...ocure il ...
...uale previo il formale consenso ...
...anche presso le Autorità britanniche ...
...otrà adottare la re...
...gistrazione degli individui da parte delle Autorità mediche.

(c) che il diritto stesso venga esercitato entro un anno dalla data di ratifica del protocollo che sarà annesso al Trattato.

The Italian Mission noted this declaration, and stated that they will give their decision on the matter as soon as possible.

3. The meeting closed at 12.00 noon.

La Delegazione italiana, nel prendere atto di tali dichiarazioni si riserva la facoltà di comunicare, nel più breve tempo possibile, la sua decisione in merito.

3. La seduta termina alle ore 12.00.

---

(sd.) L.N. King,
Lt.-Col., R.E.

(sd.) D.H.P. Clifford,
Captain, R.F.

(sd.) Wm. Erskine,
P.O.

(ft.) T. Colucci.

(ft.) Aniello Napolitano.

(ft.) A. Marino.

NINETEENTH MEETING.

Florence,
18th July, 1927

Present:-

Lieut.-Col. L.N. King, O.B.E., R.N.
Capt. E.H.M. Clifford, M.C., R.N.
Capt. E.H. Erskine, R.N.
Political Officers

1. The meeting opened at 9.25 a.m.

2. On the invitation of Commendatore Colucci, the British Mission explained their point of view on the subject of para. 4 of Article 6 of the Treaty.

After a long and careful discussion, the British Mission stated their readiness to agree to the following:-

(a) that in genuine cases of Somalis separated from their families, the right of option should be recognised for not more than 300 persons, exclusive of children under 10 years of age, with or without stock.

(b) that the exercise of this right should be reserved to the judgment of the Italian authorities, who will authorize the transfer, after evidence has been collected from the British authorities, and after registration of the individuals by the said British authorities.

(c) that this right should be exercised within one year from the date of the ratification of the Protocol to be annexed to the Treaty.

DICIANNOVESIMA SEDUTA.

Firenze,
18 Luglio, 1927.

Presenti:-

Commendatore Dott. Colucci Tullio, Ispettore Superiore Coloniale.
Maggiore Napolitano Aniello.
Maggiore Melillo Armando.

1. La seduta si apre alle ore 9.25.

2. Dietro invito del Comm. Colucci, la Delegazione Britannica espone il proprio punto di vista circa il 4° comma dell'art. 6 del Trattato di Londra.

Dopo lunga e laboriosa discussione la Delegazione Britannica si dichiara disposta ad ammettere quanto segue:-

(a) che nei casi effettivi di Somali separati dalle loro famiglie non a carico pubblico venga riconosciuto il diritto di opzione per non più di 300 (trecento) persone al massimo, esclusi i fanciulli di età inferiore a 10 anni,

(b) che l'esercizio concreto di tale diritto venga riservato al giudizio dell'Autorità Italiana, la quale autorizzerà il trasferimento, previe informazioni assunte anche presso le Autorità Britanniche ed in seguito alla registrazione degli individui da parte delle Autorità medesime.

(c) che il diritto stesso venga esercitato entro un anno dalla data di ratifica del protocollo che sarà annesso al Trattato.

The Italian Mission noted this declaration, and stated that they will give their decision on the matter as soon as possible.

La Delegazione italiana, nel prendere atto di tali dichiarazioni si riserva la loro comunicazione non appena sarà possibile.

(Sd.) [illegible] King,
Lt.-Col., R.E.

(sd.) S.H.W. Clifford,
Captain, R.E.

(sd.) E.H. Hopkins,
Lt.-Col.

(Sd.) [illegible] Napoli

(Sd.

TWENTIETH MEETING.

Florence,
29th July, 1927.

Present:-

Lieut.-Col. L.N. King, O.B.E., R.E.
Capt. E.H.H. Clifford, M.C., R.E.
Capt. E.H. Erskine, M.C. Political Officer.

VENTESIMA SEDUTA.

Firenze,
29 Luglio, 1927.

Presenti:-

Commendatore Dott. Colucci Tullio, Ispettore Superiore Coloniale.
Maggiore Napolitano Achille.
Maggiore Marino Antonio.

-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-

1. The meeting opened at 10.10 a.m.

1. La seduta si apre alle 10.10 a.m.

2. Referring to Article 6 the Italian Delegation who had reserved their reply to the proposals of the British members - vide process verbal of 19th inst. - stated that there would be no difficulty to their acceptance of those proposals, provided however that the number of persons, for whom such right of option would be recognised, be raised from 300 to 500.

After some exchange of views, the Commission agreed.

2. Circa l'Art. 6, la Delegazione italiana che si era riservata di dare la sua risposta in merito alle proposte britanniche. - Vedi processo verbale della 19ª seduta - comunica che non avrebbe difficoltà ad accogliere tale proposta, purchè il numero di persone, cui viene riconosciuto il diritto di opzione, fosse elevato da 300 a 500.

Dopo uno scambio di chiarimenti la Commissione approva.

3. Referring to paragraph 2 of Article 9, Commendatore Colucci stated that, since the evidence produced in discussion had not proved the existence of all the conditions required by the said Article in connection with the right of trans-frontier grazing by Italian subjects, the Italian Delegation would not insist on their demand for the concession in question.

The British members noted this statement, and the Commission then decided that there was no case for the concession referred to in Article 9.

3. Circa l'Art. 9, 2° comma, il Commendatore Colucci dichiara che non essendo risultato provato - dai verbali gli elementi portati nella discussione - la esistenza di tutte le condizioni voluti dal detto Articolo perchè si addivenga alla concessione, in favore dei sudditi italiani del diritto di pascolo oltre la frontiera, la Delegazione italiana non insiste nella richiesta relativa alla concessione medesima.

La Delegazione britannica prende atto della suddetta dichiarazione e la Commissione decide che non sia il caso di far luogo alla concessione di cui all'Art. 9, 2° comma.

4. Commendatore Colucci then requested that certain watering facilities at

4. Il Commendatore Colucci allora richiede che sotto certe condizioni, venga concesso,



(the)

(a un)

the pools of Diff might be accorded, under certain conditions, to a limited number of Italian subjects.

After some discussion it was decided that the water of the pools of Diff should normally be available to the adjacent Italian police post and to Italian subjects and their baggage animals (but no other stock) travelling along the frontier and that a state of abnormality should be considered to exist when the water in the said pools is proved to the satisfaction of both parties to suffice only for the reasonable requirements of a British police post.

5. The meeting closed at 12 noon.

(sd.) L.H. King,
Lt.-Col., R.E.

(sd.) E.H.H. Clifford,
Captain, R.E.

(sd.) E.F. Erskine,
F.O.

a un limitato numero di sudditi italiani, in facoltà di rifornimento di acqua agli stagni di Diff.

Dopo qualche discussione viene deciso che l'acqua degli stagni di Diff debba essere normalmente disponibile per l'adiacente posto di polizia italiano e per i sudditi italiani o per i loro animali da trasporto (bagagli) viaggianti lungo la frontiera, e che uno stato di anormalità debba considerarsi esistente quando sia provato con soddisfazione d'ambo le parti che l'acqua nei suddetti stagni sia sufficiente solamente per le ragionevoli esigenze di un posto di polizia britannico.

5. La seduta si chiude alle ore 12.

(fd.) T. Colucci,
Cav.

(fd.) Aniello Napolitano.

(fd.) A. Marino.

the pools of Biffi might be accorded, under certain conditions, to a limited number of Italian subjects.

After some discussion it was decided that the water of the pools of Biffi should normally be available to the adjacent Italian police post and to Italian subjects and their baggage animals (but no other stock) travelling along the frontier; and that a state of abnormality should be considered to exist when the water in the said pools is required to the satisfaction of both parties to suffice only for the reasonable requirements of a British police post.

5. The meeting closed at 12 noon.

(Sd.) L.H. King,
Lt.-Col., R.E.

(Sd.) E.H.H. Clifford,
Captain, R.E.

(Sd.) H.H. Erskine,
F.O.

a un limitato numero di sudditi italiani.

Dopo qualche discussione viene decisa che l'acqua degli stagni di Biff debba essere normalmente disponibile per l'adiacente posto di polizia italiana e per i sudditi italiani e per i loro animali da trasporto (qualunque qualsiasi altro bestiame) viaggianti lungo la frontiera; e che uno stato di anormalità debba considerarsi esistente quando, da provato con soddisfazione d'ambo le parti che l'acqua nei suddetti stagni sia sufficiente solamente per le ragionevoli esigenze di un posto di polizia britannica.

3. La seduta si chiude alle ore 12.

(Sd.) T. Colucci.
Cav.

(Sd.) Aniello Napolitano.

(Sd.) A. Marino.

TWENTY-FIRST MEETING.

Florence,
17th December, 1947.

Present:-

Lieut.-Col. L.N. King.

The meeting opened at 2.45 p.m.

(sd.) L.N. King,
Lt.-Col., R.E.

(sd.) E.H.M. Clifford,
Captain, R.E.

(sd.) E.H. Erskine,
P.O.

VENTUNESIMA SEDUTA.

Firenze,
17 Dicembre, 1947.

La seduta si apre alle ore 14.45.

(ft.) T. Colucci.

(ft.) Aniello Napolitano.

APPENDIX X.

THE RIGHTS OF INDIAN CONVICTS AT YONTE.

2. The rights of these Convictors have never been definitely recorded.

3. As a recompense to old soldiers generally, an area of land, outlined in yellow on the attached plan, was set aside as a reserve, on which families were located from time to time. The plan shows the present duly recorded occupants and their plots. The unallocated area of the reserve was intended for communal grazing, for new occupants and for possible extensions of plots already allocated.

4. No individual title of a freehold nature was given, as it was not desirable that the occupants should be in a position to sell or let the land.

5. There was no intention of limiting the period of occupation so long as the occupant or his heirs remained on the land.

The fact that several plots are now in the occupation of the widows and heirs of the original pensioners bears evidence of this intension.

6. Although the convention specifies Yonte as the location of the Pensioners, the Reserve was in fact increased by a separated area near Colwen.

7. The Convention also names the Pensioners as Sudanese, but the privilege of occupation under similar conditions was extended to soldiers other than Sudanese.

APPENDICE II.

CONCESSIONE E DIRITTI DI PROPRIETA' NEL TERRITORIO CEDUTO.

Il riconoscimento, a norma dell'art. 2 della convenzione, di tutte le concessioni o diritti di proprietà nel territorio ceduto che sono stati riconosciuti validi dal Governo Inglese e sono posseduti da privati o da Associazioni alla data del trasferimento del territorio stesso, è fonte di diritti e di obblighi per il Governo Italiano il quale pertanto ha la necessità di conoscere specificatamente e con assoluta precisione le concessioni ed i diritti di proprietà al cui rispetto è dovuto.

Pertanto i membri italiani della Commissione ritengono indispensabile che siano forniti loro i seguenti documenti:-

1. Una copia di tutte le disposizioni legislative ed Ordinanze del Governo del Kenia che regolano le concessioni ed il riconoscimento dei diritti varii sulla terra.

2. Un estratto autentico dei registri nei quali sono annotati tutti i diritti e concessioni nel territorio ceduto, che debbono essere riconosciuti validi dal Governo Italiano, intendendosi che il Governo Italiano non sarà tenuto a riconoscere nessun diritto o concessione che non figuri in tali estratti.

3. Una copia autentica di tutti i certificati "OF INTEREST" ed altri similiari. E'necessario che tali certificati siano singolarmente esaminati per accertare che i diritti, non tutti della stessa natura, da essi risultanti non siano in contrasto coi concetti ai quali s'informa la legislazione della Somalia Italiana.

4. Una copia dei contratti "LEASEHOLD" affinchè possano essere esaminati e in seguito ad atto di sottomissione da parte del contraente, confermati.

(ft.) Tedesco Zammarano.
(ft.) Antonio Scarpa.

APPENDIX II.

(TRANSLATION).

CONCESSION AND PROPERTY RIGHTS IN THE CEDED TERRITORY.

1.

2.

3.

4.— Copies of all grants of leasehold so that these can be examined and duly confirmed on production of title deeds by the leaseholders.

(sgd.) Tedesco Zammarano.
(sgd.) Antonio Scarpa.

APPENDICE III.

DIRITTI DEI PENSIONATI SUDANESI A JONTE.

Dall'esame finora fatto della questione e dal memorandum presentato dai Commissari britannici, risulta che non è stato stabilito quali siano i diritti dei pensionati sudanesi restanti a Jonte, i quali ebbero assegnate le terre che ora occupano non in forza di disposizioni legislative le quali regolino la materia, ma in modo del tutto indeterminato ed a precario, restando alla discrezione dell'autorità concedente il modificare od anche annullare [illegible] che quindi essi non godono di uno stato [illegible] stato di fatto.

[illegible] passo dare all'art.10 una interpretazione [illegible] alla sarebbe tenuto il Governo [illegible] diritti che l'articolo suddetto [illegible] dando all'articolo dieci [illegible] più favorevole possibile, ritengono [illegible] stato di fatto esistente e che questo [illegible] linea di diritto. Un tale riconoscimento [illegible] provvenire che nei limiti consentiti dalle leggi [illegible] regolamenti della Somalia Italiana, ai quali l'art. 10 fa un ampio richiamo; [illegible] dalle leggi e regolamenti non consentono una concessione di terre in proprietà assoluta che [illegible] tempo indeterminato, nella più favorevole delle ipotesi le terre effettivamente ora occupate dai pensionati sudanesi, quali risultano dall'annessa carta, potrebbero essere considerati come dati in concessione per 99 anni, con facoltà di trasmetterli agli eredi, ma non di cederli ne darli in affitto.

Per quanto poi riguarda l'area indivisa della riserva, il

Governo

APPENDICE III.

DIRITTI DEI PENSIONATI SUDANESI A JONTE.

Dall'esame finora fatto della questione e dal memorandum presentato dai Commissari britannici, risulta che mai è stato stabilito quali siano i diritti dei pensionati sudanesi restanti a Jonte; [illegible] ebbero assegnate le terre che ora occupano non in forza [illegible] disposizioni legislative le quali regolino la [illegible] ma in forza di un atto del tutto indeterminato ed a precario, restando all'autorità concedente il modificare od anche annullare [illegible] che quindi essi non godono di uno stato [illegible] ma solo di uno stato di fatto.

[illegible] dare all'art.10 una interpretazione [illegible] alla sarebbe tenuto il Governo [illegible] diritti che l'articolo quadr[illegible]

[illegible], dando all'articolo dieci [illegible] più favorevole possibile, ritengono [illegible] stato di fatto esistente e che questo [illegible] la linea di diritto. Un tale riconoscimento [illegible] dovrebbe avvenire che nei limiti consentiti dalle leggi [illegible] regolamenti della Somalia Italiana, ai quali l'art. 10 ci [illegible] richiamo; [illegible] non consentono una concessione di terre in proprietà assoluta che [illegible] tempo indeterminato, nella più favorevole delle ipotesi [illegible] terreni effettivamente ora occupati dai pensionati sudanesi, quali risultano dall'annessa carta, potrebbero essere considerati come dati in concessione per 99 anni, con facoltà di trasmetterli agli eredi, ma non di cederli ne darli in affitto.

Per quanto poi riguarda l'area indivisa della riserva, il

Governo

Governo Italiano, al fine di sostituirsi anche nelle intenzioni al Governo precedente, potrebbe proporsi in linea generica, senza tuttavia assumere alcun formale impegno, di conservare a detta area, quale figura dalla carta allegata, la stessa destinazione finora avuta, e cioè che essa debba servire per pascolo comune, per eventuale estensione dei terreni concessi e per nuove concessioni a nostri militari ingaggiati ritirati dal servizio.

(ft.) Zammarano.

(ft.) Scarpa.

APPENDIX III. (TRANSLATION).

RIGHTS OF THE SUDANESE PENSIONERS AT YONTE.

It appears from the examination made up to the present and from the memorandum presented by the [illegible] to [illegible] that the measure of the rights of the [illegible] at Yonte have never been [illegible] that these pensioners [illegible] virtue of [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] for [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] for [illegible] able consideration [illegible] Pensioners, as shown in the attached [illegible] granted for 99 years with the right of transmission to [illegible] without the right of sale or [illegible]

With regard to the unalienated portion of the [illegible] Italian Government, pursuing the intentions of the preceding [illegible]

Rights of the Sudanese Pensioners at Tonta. (continued).

ornment, would propose in principle, but without committing itself to any formal obligation, to preserve the said area as shown on the attached plan for the same purpose as heretofore, that is that it should be used as communal grazing ground for the eventual extension of [illegible] and for the (Italian) native soldiers retired [illegible].

Asmara

(Sgd.) Zamparano.

(Sgd.) Scarpa.

"RIGHTS OF THE SUDANESE RELIGIOUS AT YEMEN.

It appears from the communication made to the Yemenis, and from the memorandum presented by the British Commissioners that the nature of the rights of the Sudanese Functionary resident at Yemen have never been established. It appears furthermore that these persons were granted the lands they now occupy, not by virtue of and in conformity with legal enactments in support thereof but in a very loose and inadequate manner, leaving the power to modify or even to cancel the concessions to the authority which granted them. It appears therefore that their enjoyment (of those rights) is not a matter of law but only a matter of fact. That being so and if it were desirable to give a literal and exclusive interpretation to Article 10, the Italian Government would be bound by no obligation as those rights which the above-mentioned Article obliges it to respect, do not exist.

The Italian Commissioners, however, giving to Article 10 the widest and most favourable interpretation possible, maintain that the actual matter of fact should be respected and that it is even possible of conciliating the question of law. Such reconciliation, however can only be subject to the

limitations

[illegible] omitted by the General Law and
[illegible] of Italian [illegible] to which
[illegible] in Article 10, and
[illegible]

APPENDIX 19a ( Thirteenth Meeting).

## POZZO DI EL SHARA

...ll'articolo I ultimo capoverso della Convenzione di Londra [illegible]. Nel caso tuttavia che la Commissione di cui all'articolo 18 della presente convenzione trovasse che il pozzo di El Beru non contiene acqua sufficiente o conveniente per il mantenimento in quel punto di un posto di frontiera italiano, la linea di confine, come tra El Beru ed Illa Kalla, sarà tracciata dalla Commissione stessa, in modo da [illegible] il vicino pozzo di El [illegible]

La Commissione [illegible] quindi stabilire anzitutto se l'acqua contenuta nel pozzo di El Beru è sufficiente e se è conveniente per il mantenimento in quel punto di un posto di frontiera italiano.

Le delegazioni italiani osservano:

[illegible] contenuta presentemente nel pozzo di El [illegible] è scarsa e subbio assai poca. A prova più palese se ne è avuta [illegible] dell'arrivo della Commissione vista ad El Beru l'acqua del pozzo è risultata insufficiente per [illegible] quadrupedi delle carovane che pure non erano in gran numero, tanto che parte di essi hanno dovuto essere inviati ad El Shara.

Il [illegible] incidente di El Beru inoltre, anche in tempi normali ha dovuto più volte ricorrere al pozzo di El Shara per insufficienza di acqua in quello di El Beru. Infine va tenuto presente che questa non è la stagione peggiore; informazioni concordi degli indigeni danno che nella stagione di gilal l'acqua del pozzo in questione diminuisce notevolmente ed alla fine del gilal stesso (marzo) è in quantità

limitatissima.

Pertanto non si può ritenere che l'acqua del pozzo di El Beru sia in quantità sufficiente per il mantenimento in quel punto di un posto di frontiera italiano, specie quando si consideri l'eventualità che ci renda necessario rinforzare il posto stesso con parecchie centinaia di uomini ed esso debba costituire il centro e la base per operazioni di polizia lungo il confine. Un reparto di truppe giungendo ad El Beru con forte carovana non avrebbe certo la possibilità di rifornirsi di acqua a quel pozzo in breve tempo, e quindi il possesso di quella località viene meno ad uno dei suoi scopi principali.

2.-L'acqua di El Beru è di qualità pessima; essa è veramente fetida. Di sapore e di odore disgustoso, fortemente purgativa, non può essere usata dagli europei ne per bere ne per cuocere le vivande. L'esperimento che gli ufficiali italiani ne hanno fatto è stato disastroso in quanto ha procurato loro notevoli disturbi. L'acqua stessa non è neppure atta a lavare perchè non scioglie il sapone.

Gli indigeni stessi nei primi tempi che usano tale acqua ne risentono dei disturbi; poi, pare, vi si abituino; gli ascari del presidio italiano, tuttavia, dopo qualche mese che erano ad El Beru continuavano ad avere disturbi causati dall'acqua.

Pertanto l'acqua di El Beru non può ritenersi conveniente per il mantenimento in quel punto di un posto di frontiera, posto che per la sua grande importanza deve necessariamente essere comandato da europei.

3.-Per quanto è detto nei numeri precedenti l'acqua di El Beru non è ne sufficiente ne conveniente, e si verificano perciò ambe le condizioni di cui è parola nell'ultimo capoverso dell'articolo uno. Ma anche quando si

volesse porre in dubbio l'insufficienza dell'acqua, e impossibile negare la non convenienza dell'acqua stessa, non convenienza che è notorietà tutti e che è facilmente accertabile dai membri tutti della Commissione qualora avessero [illegible] ad usare [illegible] qualche sorso [illegible] acqua [illegible] bevanda e pasto [illegible]

APPENDIX V. ( Fifteenth Meeting. )

## ARTICOLI 6 e 9 DELLA CONVENZIONE

Dietro richiesta dei Delegati Britannici, i Delegati Italiani espongono, con questo memoriale, il loro punto di [illegible] nelle questioni di cui al penultimo capoverso dell'articolo 6 ed al primo capoverso dell'articolo 9 della [illegible] di Londra.

[illegible] stabilita dall'articolo 1 [illegible] nel territorio [illegible] in due parti il territorio [illegible].

[illegible] Zukar, non separa due [illegible]

La Commissione [illegible] della stessa, [illegible] contenuta [illegible] della stessa [illegible] Mohamed [illegible] quali [illegible]

[illegible] Zukar [illegible] stesso [illegible] bovini e [illegible]

[illegible] un certo numero di Somali [illegible] nuova frontiera, poichè [illegible] tutte le famiglie vengono [illegible] spezzate in due [illegible], non è quindi possibile stabilire a priori il numero delle persone che potranno prevalersi del diritto accordato dall'articolo in questione. Come pure è evidente che tale numero è subordinato a quanto verrà stabilito nei riguardi dell'articolo 9.

Infine gli accertamenti compiuti fanno ritenere che le risorse dei pozzi e dei pascoli nel territorio definito / nell'annesso

nell'annesso all'articolo 6 siano tali da non giustificare alcuna preoccupazione per le presenti e le future ragionevoli esigenze delle tribù e frazioni di tribù residenti su tale territorio, anche quando non venisse posta alcuna limitazione al numero dei Mohamed Zuber che intendano in esso trasferirsi.

2. Le tribù situate entro il confine italiano solevano, fino a pochi anni fa, estendersi per ragioni di pascolo in tutto il territorio definito dall'annesso all'articolo 6, cioè fino ai pozzi di Uaget e persino alla palude del Lorian. Solo dopo iniziate le trattative per la cessione del Jubaland all'Italia tali popolazioni furono intenzionalmente sospinte al di là della linea che ora costituisce la nuova frontiera, essendo fatto loro divieto di passare ad occidente della linea stessa. Fu allora tuttavia fatta eccezione dalle Autorità Britanniche per i cammelli e le capre che ad oriente della linea stessa non trovano favorevoli condizioni di pascolo, e la cui permanenza è resa addirittura impossibile, in alcune stagioni dell'anno, corrispondenti di norma alle piogge, dalla presenza di speciali tafani ( bal ). Di fatto, poi, anche dopo il suddetto divieto, le tribù hanno continuato, durante la stagione delle piogge, a condurre i propri bovini nei pascoli situati ad occidente dell'attuale confine meridiano.

Gli accertamenti fatti dai Commissari italiani sia direttamente sia indirettamente, permettono di assicurare che i pascoli in vicinanza del settore della nuova frontiera da El Beru al confine Jubaland – Tanaland, pur essendo buoni per i bovini, non sono sufficienti per tutto il bestiame situato entro il territorio italiano, ove, per il provvedimento sopra accennato, si è addensata una popolazione

nell'annesso all'articolo 6 siano tali da non giustificare alcuna preoccupazione per le presenti e le future ragionevoli esigenze delle tribù e frazioni di tribù residenti su tale territorio, anche quando non venisse posta alcuna limitazione al numero dei Mohamed Zuber che intendano in esso trasferirsi.

2. Le tribù situate entro il confine italiano solevano, fino a pochi anni fa, estendersi per ragioni di pascolo in tutto il territorio definito dall'annesso all'articolo 6, cioè fino ai pozzi di Hager e persino alla palude del Lorian. Solo dopo iniziate le trattative per la cessione del Jubaland all'Italia tali popolazioni furono intenzionalmente sospinte al di là della linea che ora costituisce la nuova frontiera, essendo fatto loro divieto di passare ad occidente della linea stessa. Fu allora tuttavia fatta eccezione dalle Autorità Britanniche per i cammelli e le capre che ad oriente della linea stessa ann trovano favorevoli condizioni di pascolo, e in cui permanenza è resa addirittura impossibile, in alcune stagioni dell'anno, corrispondenti di norma alle piogge, dalla presenza di speciali tafani ( bai ). Di fatto, poi, anche dopo il suddetto divieto, le tribù hanno continuato, durante la stagione delle piogge, a condurre i propri bovini nei pascoli situati ad occidente dell'attuale confine meridiano.

Gli accertamenti fatti dai Commissari italiani sia direttamente sia indirettamente, permettono di asserire che i pascoli in vicinanza del settore della nuova frontiera da El Beru al confine Jubaland - Tanaland, pur essendo buoni per i bovini, non sono sufficienti per tutto il bestiame situato entro il territorio italiano, ove, per il provvedimento sopra accennato, si è aggiunta una popolazione

esuberante. Perciò, specie quando le piogge siano scarse e vengà a difettare il foraggio in tutto il territorio, diviene indispensabile [illegible] occidente del confine meridiano.

[illegible]

esuberante. Perciò, specie quando le piogge siano scarse e venga a difettare il foraggio in tale territorio, diviene indispensabile per le tribù [illegible] ad occidente del confine meridiano

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] provocano [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] fronteria e dentro [illegible] fatto seguito alla [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] che essi [illegible] [illegible] sfruttati dalle tribù [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

I Delegati italiani nel [illegible] constatarono come la popolazione [illegible] scarsa; [illegible] mente sarebbe da ritenersi che esse [illegible] si addensi nei pressi dei pozzi. Vuoge [illegible] quantità di bestiame che giornalmente si recano a bere a questi pozzi, assai rivolti d'acqua, non [illegible] parsa rilevante, ma al contrario assai inferiore certamente a quella che affluisce a varii pozzi della Somalia Italiana di importanza molto più

losmlo =

3. Per quanto è sovra esposto i Delegati italiani, giudicano che esistano le condizioni di cui è parola nel l'articolo 9, ritengono che la Commissione debba aiu[illegible] viventi nel territorio [illegible] Gi varcare nel periodo [illegible] [illegible] Tor Guda [illegible] non [illegible]

APPENDIX XX. TRANSLATION.

MEMORIALE BRITANNICO.
( articoli 6 e 9 della convenzione )

I Commissari Britannici, preso nella dovuta considerazione il memoriale italiano che è allegato ai verbali della Commissione col numero 8, presentano in risposta il seguente memoriale.

1.- Per quanto riguarda il paragrafo 1 del memoriale italiano, i Commissari britannici non negano che il confine meridiano possa eventualmente dividere famiglie di Mohamed Zuber, ma contestano l'asserzione che la capacità dei pozzi e la sufficienza dei pascoli nel territorio definito dall'annesso all'art. 6 siano tali da non giustificare alcuna preoccupazione per i presenti e futuri ragionevoli bisogni delle tribu residenti in tale territorio.

Le informazioni avute dai Commissari britannici stabiliscono, senza alcun dubbio, che i Mohamed Zuber dediti all'allevamento dei bovini furono cacciati dalla zona in questione soltanto in considerazione dei bisogni presenti e futuri degli indigeni locali che non erano Mohamed Zuber e che indubbiamente avevano un diritto precedente.

Un certo numero di Mohamed Zuber, dediti all'allevamento dei cammelli, ottenero il permesso di restare nella zona di Uager fino a tanto che la loro condotta fosse stata di soddisfazione della locale amministrazione, dato che nel loro caso la questione del pascolo non era acuta, ma in nessun tempo il Governo del Kenja ha riconosciuto ai Mohamed Zuber alcun diritto sui distretti di Uager e Lorian.

Da notizie fornite dagli indigeni residenti nel territorio britannico, compresi fra questi i Mohamed Zuber dediti all'allevamento dei cammelli, risulta chiaramente che il pascolo ora sfruttabile è a mala pena sufficiente ai loro bisogni, e che essi sono unanimi nell'opporsi a qualsiasi aumento di bestiame nella zona in parola.

I Mohamed Zuber, dediti all'allevamento dei cammelli,

dei distretto di Uager hanno richiamata l'attenzione sul fatto che essi con la cessione del Jubaland sono stati privati di una zona di pascolo di grande valore nei pressi di Gerilich, e che da ciò ne è derivato un notevole addensamento senza alcuna possibilità di espansione in altre località.

In considerazione, tuttavia, che i Mohamed Zuber hanno avuto il permesso negli ultimi anni di pascolare, durante la stagione delle piogge, all'occidente del [illegible] per quanto risulta, un addensamento [illegible] britannici ritengono che tale [illegible] sia per un periodo di tempo [illegible] l'eccezione 3.

Per quanto riguarda [illegible] informazioni [illegible] siano nell'attuale [illegible] del confine meridionale [illegible] durante la stagione [illegible] compiuto senza dubbio di furto, ma fu punito [illegible] locale [illegible]

Come è stato detto [illegible] sono nomadi [illegible] un certo numero di Mohamed Zuber [illegible] allevamento dei cammelli [illegible] quali risiedono tradizionalmente nella zona di Uager, ebbero il permesso di [illegible] pascolo [illegible] tollerati. Fu dato anche il permesso ad alcuni [illegible] pure dediti all'allevamento dei cammelli e che [illegible] ad est del confine meridiano, di raggiungerli sotto determinate condizioni, ma questo ultimo permesso non fu concesso [illegible] la scarsità del pascolo e della presenza della mosca "tsi" nel territorio che essi lasciavano, ma lo scopo di riunire i Mohamed Zuber dediti all'allevamento dei cammelli sotto una sola amministrazione. Benchè la mosca "tsi" si trovi indubbiamente in quelle regioni non è mai stato necessario di ritirare le altre tribù dediti all'allevamento dei cammelli, che risiedono nelle zone infestate.

Si riconosce che l'espulsione dei Mohamed Zuber, dediti all'allevamento dei bovini, dalla zona più a sud, fu effettivamente attuata durante i preliminari per la cessione del Jubaland, ma tale provvedimento già stavilito molti anni prima non fu definitivamente effettuato che dopo parecchi anni.

Circa la affermata insufficienza dei pascoli nella parte italiana lungo il confine meridiano, i Commissari britannici osservano che il confine meridiano coincide quasi interamente con il già confine interprovinciale, il quale fu adottato, molti anni di esperienza, per regolare i relativi in relazione alle necessità di pascolo delle popolazioni di ciascuna parte e perchè in effetti durante questo periodo le popolazioni si sarebbero in ogni caso trattenute nelle località favorevoli per l'Italia. Il confine meridiano divide in modo equo le zone utilizzabili per il pascolo. Fatta eccezione del deviamento del confine meridiano [illegible] nel distretto di Gerille, l'attuale confine esiste già da molti anni.

I Commissari britannici [illegible] l'impossibilità di convenire in quanto è contenuto dai Commissari italiani nel paragrafo 8 del loro memoriale il quale dice "hanno constatato come ad ovest della nuova frontiera e dentro il limite segnato dalla linea Oraghi - Ribbe e El Tulli - Lakela - Ioon Guda Hand Hada, "vi sono pascoli abbondantissimi" date le informazioni degli indigeni del luogo già riferite nel paragrafo 4.

I Commissari italiani hanno richiamata l'attenzione su [illegible] constatazioni fatte personalmente dell'esistenza di foraggio alto non toccato dal bestiame e della mancanza di traccie di accampamenti di pastori, e scrive nelle vicinanze della strada da loro percorsa ed hanno considerato tali constatazioni quali prove di foraggio superfluo. Le condizioni descritte sono state osservate anche dai Commissari britannici che hanno percorsa la stessa strada, ma essi ritengono che quando fu fatta la constatazione vi era abbondanza di foraggio in quella zona, solo perchè essendo mancate le grandi piogge, gli indigeni si erano trovati nella impossibilità di sfruttarla durante la stagione delle piogge, e

poiche quei pascoli erano troppo distanti dai pozzi di Uager per poter essere usufruiti nella stagione secca. I Commissari britannici hanno invece osservato che entro la distanza dal pozzo di Uager in cui e possibile il pascolo, l'abbondanza di foraggio cessava.

Data la cessione di Gerilleh non vi e dubbio che la zona sopradetta sara pienamente sfruttata.

Circa la scarsita di popolazione nei pressi dei pozzi di Uager, i Commissari britannici osservano quanto segue: le ultime grandi pioggie sono mancate completamente ad Uager e verso nord, e sono state in ritardo ed abbondanti nella regione del Lac Dera, di conseguenza la popolazione indigena che normalmente usa, in questo periodo dell'anno, i pozzi di Uager, ha naturalmente emigrato verso le zone nelle quali ha piovuto. In condizioni normali nel mese di ottobre, l'abbeverata ai pozzi di Uager deve continuare anche durante la notte per soddisfare il bestiame che vi affluisce.

I Commissari britannici hanno constatato in modo evidente che il bestiame trattenuto per ragioni di necessita ad Uager si trova in condizioni di nutrizione assai cattive a causa della scarsita di pascolo nelle vicinanze.

5.- I Commissari britannici non ritengono possibile convenire sulle proposte contenute nel paragrafo conclusivo del memoriale presentato dai Commissari italiani.

I Commissari britannici, date le indagini fatte ed in conseguenza degli argomenti esposti in questo memoriale, esprimono qui appresso la loro comune opinione nei riguardi degli articoli 5 e 9 della Convenzione.

I). Articolo 5. - I Commissari britannici, avuto riguardo ai presenti ed ai futuri ragionevoli bisogni delle tribu o frazioni di tribu gia residenti in territorio britannico ed in vista delle condizioni di cui e menzione nel paragrafo 4 dello stesso articolo relativamente alle proprieta mobili di ogni specie, sono di opinione che nessun individuo debba avvalersi dei diritti menzionati nel paragrafo a dello stesso articolo.

II). Articolo 9. - I Commissari britannici ritengono che il permesso di pascolo durante la stagione delle piogge [illegible] di quella parte del confine meridiano che resta a nord del [illegible] non debba essere concesso alle tribu che vivono in territorio italiano.

Sono tr[illegible] che tale permesso [illegible] di concordato per [illegible] fino [illegible] anni a [illegible] dell'Ogaden [illegible] zione del [illegible] per quanto ri[illegible] il numero de[illegible] stesso.

[illegible] ottobre 1925.

[illegible] il percorso 8 del mezzo [illegible] modo sicuro [illegible]

# APPENDIX VII.

NOTE VERBALE.

[illegible] orders effectuer [illegible]

Sirs [illegible]

[illegible] reference to Note Verbale [illegible] of May 29th, 1925, [illegible] the Royal Embassy for Foreign Affairs and to subsequent [illegible] between the British Foreign Office and the Italian Embassy [illegible] regarding the delimitation of the [illegible]-Italian [illegible] of Eritrea, [illegible] Britannic Majesty's [illegible] have the honour to inform [illegible] Royal Highness that His [illegible] Majesty's Government have had under consideration the [illegible] meridian [illegible] complete and give effect to the [illegible] provisions [illegible] of the delimitation appointed under Article [illegible] in order to include [illegible] 15th of July, 1924, relating to the [illegible] Italy, and they now beg to invite [illegible] Italian Government on the following [illegible]

[illegible] Government would suggest that Notes should [illegible] between the two Governments, at the appropriate [illegible] confirming the undermentioned documents:

(1) A Protocol, being a report signed by the Senior Italian and British members of the Joint Commission, setting out the decisions of the Commission on the various matters which under the Treaty fell to be decided by them. Among such matters it would appear that the following might be included:

(I) The decision of the Commission with regard to the inclusion of El Shama in Italian territory.

(II) The decision of the Commission as to the exact position of the Meridian which leaves in Italian territory the wall of El Shama.

(III) The exact position of the boundary terminal at

(Walka Pa)

Halka Ra, as it is understood that there is no most southerly bend of the Daua River at that point.

(IV) A description of the point on the coast chosen at Ras Kimbone.

(V) A record of the fact that there are five islets and not four, immediately South of Ras Kimbone, and a description of the exact point on the most southerly islet which defines the southern parallel.

(VI) A description of the western terminal of the most southerly parallel a few yards inland from high water mark.

(VII) A list of the geographical coordinates of all fixed points.

(VIII) The decision of the Commission regarding the wells referred to in the paragraph of article 6 of the Treaty, and the number of the persons who may avail themselves of the right conferred by Article 6 of the Treaty to retain their previous nationality on withdrawing from the transferred territory.

(IX) The report of the Commission regarding Article 9 of the Treaty.

(X) The report of the Commission regarding Article 10 of the Treaty.

(b) As an Appendix to the Protocol, a detailed textual description of the boundary line as demarcated by the Joint Commission. This should also be signed by the Senior Italian and British Members of the Commission.

(c) As a further Appendix to the Protocol, a map illustrating the boundary, also signed by the Senior British and Italian Members of the Commission.

In this connection it is understood that the Italian section of the Commission have suggested that a map on the scale 1/400.000 should be produced as the official annex to

(the)

the Treaty. His Majesty's Government would suggest, however, that this scale is not very suitable, and that a map on the scale of 1/1,000,000 would suffice as the official annex. In this connection it should be observed that in a [illegible] with the [illegible] of the [illegible] contained [illegible] has the [illegible] scale of [illegible] important points on this boundary [illegible] official Gazettes and treaties or else [illegible] would be communicated [illegible] line [illegible] map of the [illegible] scale of 1/250,000 is to be [illegible] shown on this scale [illegible] indicators about [illegible] in better for this purpose.

[illegible] His Majesty's [illegible] would [illegible] which [illegible] no objection [illegible] for the direction of the [illegible] of the Italian Government [illegible] of this Commission will be instructed to [illegible] this point on the conclusion of [illegible]

In addition to the Protocol and [illegible] mentioned above, the Senior British Member of the Commission will submit to his Government a technical report on the work of the Commission, which will deal with such points as

(I) A very general description of the technical methods adopted.

(II) A description of the manner in which the line is

(demarcated.)

demarcated.

... record of the part played by each Commission ...

... any other matters which may be of value to the ... administration of the frontier.

... note to ... dated 11.1926 of May ...

... Majesty's Government [illegible] that the Italian Government ... consider he would be willing to a separate technical ... the British Commissioner, his Government, the pos- ... a separate note to be jointly by the British ... Embassy ... Britannic ... study which ... work of the ... se of the Pre... ... of ... observations ... proposals.

... 1926.

His Majes...

... Commissioner ... on ...

NOTA VERBALE

Con riferimento alla nota verbale n° 1830 del 29 maggio 1935 del R. Ministero degli Affari Esteri ed alla successiva corrispondenza scambiata fra il Ministero degli Affari Esteri inglese e l'Ambasciata italiana di Londra circa la delimitazione della frontiera anglo-italiana nell'Africa Orientale, l'Ambasciata di S. M. Britannica ha l'onore di informare il Ministero degli Affari Esteri che il Governo di S. M. Britannico ha preso in considerazione i provvedimenti da prendersi onde portare efficacemente a compimento il lavoro della Commissione Mista di cui all'art. 12 del Trattato 15 luglio 1906 relativo alla cessione del Ciubaland all'Italia, e che desidera invitare il Governo Italiano a considerare le seguenti proposte:

Il Governo di S. M. Britannico suggerisce che delle note vengano scambiate, al momento opportuno, fra i due Governi, contenenti i documenti sotto menzionati:

a) - un protocollo, costituito da un rapporto firmato dal Capo Missione Italiano e dal Capo Missione inglese, nel quale siano contenute tutte le decisioni della Commissione Mista sulle varie questioni che per effetto del Trattato furono affidate alla loro decisione.

Fra tali questioni sembra che le seguenti potrebbero esservi incluse:

(1) " le decisioni della Commissione concernente l'inclusione di " l Oldoma" in territorio italiano;

(2) " la decisione della Commissione circa l'esatta posizione del Lugh Italiano che lascia in territorio italiano il pozzo di " l Oldoma;

(3) " la esatta posizione del punto di confine a " Alocara", essendo convenuto che non xxxxx vi è curva più meridionale del fiume Juba al punto predetto;

(4) " una descrizione del punto scelto sulla costa a Ras Chiambone;

(5) " una memoria del fatto che vi sono 5 isolette e non 4 immediatamente a sud di Ras Chiambone, ed una descrizione del punto preciso dell'isola più

dell'isola più meridionale, nel quale passa il parallelo meridionale;

(b) - una descrizione del termine occidentale dell'estremo parallelo meridionale di alcune yarde, verso l'interno, della linea delle [illegible]

(c) - un elenco delle coordinate geografiche di tutti i punti fissati.

(d) - la decisione [illegible] riguardanti i [illegible] centro [illegible]

valori [illegible]

[illegible]

In vista della produzione di queste [illegible] di carte [illegible] si ritiene che la compilazione dell'annesso ufficiale alla scala 1 : [illegible].000 non sarebbe necessaria e che, come è detto sopra, la scala 1 : 1000.000 servirebbe meglio allo scopo.

allo scopo.

Per quanto riguarda l'effettiva preparazione della carta ufficiale, al Governo britannico è noto che quello italiano considererebbe che la carta già preparata all'Istituto Geografico Militare di Firenze. Il Governo britannico non ha nulla da obiettare a che la carta ufficiale venga compilata sotto la direzione dell'intera Commissione Mista a Firenze, e ha il Governo italiano è d'accordo, i tecnici componenti la Commissione Britannica, rimarranno incaricati di trasferirsi a Firenze per lo scopo suddetto dopo aver finito il loro lavoro nell'Africa Orientale.

Unitamente al protocollo ed alle appendici proposte, il Capo della delegazione sottoporrà al Governo un rapporto tecnico del lavoro della Commissione in cui saranno trattati i seguenti punti:

descrizione sotto generale dei metodi tecnici impiegati;

descrizione del modo come la frontiera è stata tracciata;

discussione sulla parte avuta da ciascuna delle Commissioni nel lavoro;

rapporto su tutte le altre questioni che possono avere un certo interesse nell'eventuale ominimazione della frontiera.

Il Governo di S. M. Brit. pensa che il Governo Italiano voglia considerare la possibilità che il rapporto tecnico invece di essere compilato congiuntamente dal Capo della Missione inviata per il suo Governo, venga invece compilato congiuntamente dal Capo della Missione Italiana e dal Capo della Missione inglese, e presentato contemporaneamente, ma non come parte del protocollo.

Alla Ambasciata Britannica il 27 settembre 1928.

allo scopo.

Per quanto riguarda l'effettiva preparazione dell'annesso ufficiale, al Governo Britannico è noto che quello Italiano desidererebbe che la carta fosse preparata all'Istituto Geografico Militare di Firenze. Il Governo Britannico non ha nulla da obiettare a che la carta ufficiale venga compilata sotto la direzione dell'intera Commissione Mista a Firenze, e che il Governo Italiano e d'accordo, i tecnici componenti la Commissione Britannica, rimarranno temporaneamente di trasferirsi a Firenze per lo scopo suddetto dopo [illegible] il loro lavoro nell'Africa Orientale.

Unita al protocollo ed alle appendici proposte, il Capo della delegazione sottoporrà al Governo un rapporto tecnico del lavoro della Commissione, in cui saranno trattati i seguenti punti:

descrizione sotto generale dei metodi tecnici impiegati;

descrizione del modo come la frontiera è stata tracciata;

relazione sulla parte avuta da ciascuna delle Commissioni nel lavoro;

rapporto su tutte le altre questioni che possono avere un certo valore per [illegible] la successiva amministrazione della frontiera.

Il Governo di S. M. Brit. pensa che il Governo Italiano voglia considerare la possibilità che il rapporto tecnico invece di essere compilato solamente dal Capo della Commissione inviata per il suo Governo, venga invece compilato congiuntamente dal Capo della Commissione Italiana e dal Capo della Commissione Inglese, e firmato contemporaneamente, ma non come parte del protocollo.

Dalla Ambasciata Britannica il 27 Settembre 1935.

dell'isola più meridionale nel quale passa il parallelo meridionale;

(6) - una descrizione del termine occidentale dell'estremo parallelo meridionale di alcuno yards, verso l'interno della linea delle alte maree.

(7) - un elenco delle coordinate geografiche di tutti i punti fissati;

(8) - la decisione della Commissione riguardante i passi richiamati al paragrafo dell'art. 6 del Trattato, ed il numero delle persone che possono evvalersi del diritto loro conferito dall'art. 6 del Trattato di conservare la loro primitiva nazionalità ritirandosi dal territorio trasferito;

(9) - un rapporto della Commissione riguardante l'art. 7 del Trattato;

(10) - un rapporto della Commissione riguardante l'art. 12 del Trattato;

b) - come appendice al protocollo, una dettagliata testuale descrizione della linea di confine quale essa è stata segnata dalla Commissione fissata. Anche questa appendice dovrebbe essere firmata dai Capi delle due Missioni;

c) - come un ulteriore appendice al protocollo, una carta illustrante la frontiera, anch'essa firmata dai due Capi della Commissione Mista.

A tale riguardo si è saputo che la sezione italiana della Commissione ha suggerito che la carta ufficiale da annettersi al Trattato fosse alla scala 1 : 400.000. Il Governo di S. M. Britannica osserva invece che tale scala non è molto conveniente e che una carta alla scala 1 : 1.000.000 sarebbe sufficiente come allegato ufficiale. In relazione a ciò si può osservare che conformemente alla sua pratica usuale, il competente Ufficio del Governo Britannico, preparerà una serie di fogli alla scala 1 : 250.000 contenente lo intero confine, ~~accompagnata~~ con appositi carte a scala più grande dei punti importanti della frontiera, per uno dei funzionari coloniali, e di tali carte, le riproduzioni a le pienze, se richiesto, sarebbero comunicate alla Autorità Italiana.

In vista della produzione di questo serie di carte alla scala 1 : 250.000 si ritiene che la compilazione dell'annesso ufficiale alla scala 1 : 400.000 non sarebbe necessaria e che, come è detto sopra, la scala 1 : 1000.000 servirebbe meglio allo scopo.

APPENDICE VII.

TRADUZIONE.

NOTA VERBALE

Con riferimento alla nota verbale n° 1850 del 29 maggio 1925 del Ministero degli Affari Esteri ed alla successiva corrispondenza scambiata fra il Ministero degli Affari Esteri Inglese e l'Ambasciata Italiana di Londra circa la delimitazione della frontiera Anglo-Italiana nell'Africa Orientale, l'Ambasciata di S. M. Brittanica ha l'onore di informare il Ministero degli Affari Esteri che il Governo di S. M. Brittanico ha preso in considerazione i provvedimenti da prendersi onde portare efficacemente a compimento il lavoro della Commissione Mista di cui all'art. 12 del Trattato 15 Luglio 1924 relativo alla cessione di Jubaland all'Italia, e che desidera invitare il Governo Italiano a considerare le seguenti proposte:

Il Governo di S. M. Brittanico suggerisce che dalla nota vengano scambiate, al momento opportuno, fra i due Governi, conformanti i documenti sotto menzionati:

a) - un protocollo, costituito da un rapporto firmato dal Capo Missione Italiana e dal Capo Missione Inglese, nel quale siano contenute tutte le decisioni della Commissione Mista sulle varie questioni che per effetto del Trattato furono affidate alla loro decisione.

Fra tali questioni sembra che le seguenti potrebbero esservi incluse:

(1) - la decisioni della Commissione concernente l'inclusione di N 1 "ciamu" in territorio Italiano;

(2) - la decisione della Commissione circa l'esatta posizione del meridiano che lascia in territorio Italiano il pozzo di "Molomu";

(3) - la esatta posizione del punto di confine a "Maloare", essendo convenuto che non vi è curva più meridionale del fiume Daua di punto predetto;

(4) - una descrizione del punto scelto sulla costa a Ras Chiambone;

(5) - una memoria del fatto che vi sono 5 isolotti o non 4 immediatamente a sud di Ras Chiambone, ed una descrizione del punto preciso dell'isola più

dell'isola più meridionale nel quale passa il parallelo meridionale;

(6) = una descrizione del termine occidentale dell'estremo parallelo meridionale di alcune yards, verso l'interno dalla linea delle alte maree;

(7) = un elenco delle coordinate geografiche di tutti i punti fissati;

(8) = la decisione della Commissione riguardante i pozzi richiamati al paragrafo dell'art. 6 del Trattato, ed il numero delle persone che possono avvalersi del diritto loro conferito dall'art. 6 del Trattato di conservare la loro primitiva nazionalità risiedendo nel territorio delimitato;

(9) = un rapporto della Commissione riguardante l'art. 7 del Trattato;

(10) = un rapporto della Commissione riguardante l'art. 12 del Trattato;

~~IIIIXX~~

b) = come appendice al protocollo, una dettagliata descrizione della linea di confine quale essa è stata segnata dalla Commissione stessa. Anche questa appendice dovrebbe essere firmata dai Capi delle due missioni;

c) = come un ulteriore appendice al protocollo, una carta illustrante la frontiera, anch'essa firmata dai due Capi della Commissione tipta.

A tale riguardo si è saputo che la Sezione Italiana della Commissione ha suggerito che la carta ufficiale da annettersi al Trattato fosse alla scala 1 : 400.000. Il Governo di S. M. Brittanica osserva invece che tale scala non è molto conveniente e che una carta alla scala 1 : 1.000.000 sarebbe sufficiente come allegato ufficiale. In relazione a ciò si può osservare che conformemente alla sua pratica usuale, il competente Ufficio del Governo Brittanico, prepara una serie di fogli alla scala 1 : 250.000 contenente lo intero confine, ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ con speciali carte a scala più grande dei punti importanti della frontiera, per uso dei funzionari coloniali, e di tali carte, le riproduzioni o le pietre, se richiesto, sarebbero comunicate alla Autorità Italiane.

In vista della produzione di queste serie di carte alla scala 1 : 250.000 si ritiene che la compilazione dell'annesso ufficiale alla scala 1 : 400.000 non sarebbe necessaria e che, come è detto sopra, la scala 1 : 1000.000 servirebbe meglio allo scopo.

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**TRADUZIONE.**

APPENDICE VII.

# NOTA VERBALE

Con riferimento alla nota verbale n° 2830 del 29 maggio 1925 del Ministero degli Affari Esteri ed alla [illegible] al Ministero degli Affari Esteri Inglese l'Ambasciata [illegible] circa la delimitazione della frontiera Anglo-Italiana [illegible] Governo di Gran Brittania [illegible] che il Governo di [illegible] corrispondente [illegible] 1925 [illegible] Commissione [illegible] sulla [illegible] 12 [illegible] 1925 [illegible] italiana [illegible] proposte [illegible] suggerimenti che [illegible] governi, contenenti i documenti [illegible]

[illegible] rapporto firmato dal [illegible] nel quale si sono contenute tutte le [illegible] questioni che [illegible]

[illegible]

(3) - la esatta posizione [illegible] to che non vi è [illegible]to.

(4) - una descrizione del punto scritto sulla carta a Ras Chiambone;

(5) - una memoria del fatto che vi sono 5 isolette [illegible] immediatamente a sud di Ras Chiambone, ed una descrizione del punto preciso dell'isola [illegible]

allo scopo.

Per quanto riguarda l'effettiva preparazione dell'annessa cartina, al Governo Britannico è noto che quello Italiano desidererebbe che la carta fosse preparata all'Istituto Geografico Militare di Firenze. Il Governo Britannico non ha nulla da obiettare a che la carta ufficiale venga compilata sotto la direzione dell'intera Commissione riunita a Firenze, e per il Governo Italiano è d'accordo, i tecnici componenti la Commissione Britannica riceveranno istruzioni di trasferirvi a Firenze per lo scopo suddetto dopo finito il loro lavoro nell'Africa Orientale.

In aggiunta al protocollo ed alla suaccennata proposta, il Capo della Missione Inglese sottoporrà al Governo un rapporto tecnico del lavoro della Commissione, in cui saranno trattati i seguenti punti:

1) - una descrizione molto generale dei metodi tecnici impiegati;

2) - una descrizione del modo come la frontiera è stata tracciata;

3) - una relazione sulla parte avuta da ciascuna delle Commissioni nel lavoro di campagna;

4) - un rapporto su tutte le altre questioni che possono avere un certo valore nella successiva amministrazione della frontiera.

Il Governo di S. M. Brit. pensa che il Governo Italiano voglia considerare la possibilità che il rapporto tecnico invece di essere compilato solamente dal Capo della Missione Inglese per il suo Governo, venga compilato congiuntamente dal Capo della Missione Italiana e dal Capo della Missione Inglese, e presentato contemporaneamente, ma non come parte del protocollo.

Dalla Ambasciata Britannica il 27 Settembre 1920.

TRADUZIONE.

# APPENDICE VII

NOTA VERBALE

Con riferimento alla nota verbale n° 1890 del 29 maggio 1925 del Ministero degli Affari Esteri ed alla successiva corrispondenza scambiata fra il Ministero degli Affari Esteri inglese e l'Ambasciata italiana di Londra circa la delimitazione della frontiera Anglo-Italiana nell'Africa orientale, l'Ambasciata di S. M. Britannica ha l'onore di informare il Ministero degli Affari Esteri che il Governo di S. M. Britannico ha preso in considerazione i provvedimenti da prendersi onde portare effettivamente a compimento il lavoro della Commissione Mista di cui all'art. 13 del Trattato 15 luglio 1924 relativo alla cessione del Giubaland all'Italia, e che desidera invitare il Governo Italiano a considerare le seguenti proposte:

Il Governo di S. M. Britannico suggerisce che dalle note vengano scambiate, al momento opportuno, fra i due Governi, conformanti i documenti sotto menzionati:

a) - un protocollo, costituito da un rapporto firmato dal Capo Missione Italiana e dal Capo Missione Inglese, nel quale siano contenute tutte le decisioni della Commissione Mista sulle varie questioni che per effetto del Trattato furono affidate alla loro decisione.

Fra tali questioni sembra che le seguenti potrebbero esservi incluse:

(1) - le decisioni della Commissione concernente l'inclusione di "Il Doma" in territorio italiano;

(2) - la decisione della Commissione circa l'esatta posizione del ... diruno che lascia in territorio italiano il pozzo di "Il Doima";

(3) - la esatta posizione del punto di confine a "Malonra" essendo convenuto che non [illegible] vi è curva più meridionale del fiume [illegible] al punto predetto;

(4) - una descrizione del punto scelto sulla costa a Ras Chiambone;

(5) - una memoria del fatto che vi sono 5 isolette o non immediatamente a sud di Ras Chiambone, ed una descrizione del punto preciso dell'isola più

dell'isola più meridionale, sul parallelo meridionale.

(6) = una denominazione del termine occidentale dell'estremo parallelo diagonale di almeno gradi verso l'interno, sulla linea delle [illegible]

(7) = una [illegible]

Quanto alla [illegible] Commissione [illegible] rilievo [illegible] rilievo [illegible] valori del diritto [illegible] loro definitiva [illegible]

[illegible] quale [illegible] dovrebbe [illegible] come un [illegible] contenute [illegible] ufficiali [illegible] ufficiale [illegible] alla sua pratica [illegible] preparare una serie di [illegible] pel uso [illegible] te, la riproduzione [illegible] richieste, sarebbero comunicate alla Autorità italiana.

In vista della produzione di questa [illegible] carta alla scala 1 : 1.000.000 si ritiene che la compilazione dell'annesso ufficiale alla scala 1 : 400.000 non sarebbe necessaria e che, come è detto sopra, la scala 1 : 1000.000 servirebbe meglio allo scopo.

allo scopo.

Per quanto riguarda l'effettiva preparazione dell'annesso ufficiale, al Governo Britannico è noto che quello Italiano desidererebbe che la carta fosse preparata all'Istituto Geografico Militare di Firenze. Il Governo Britannico non ha nulla da obiettare a che la carta ufficiale venga compilata sotto la direzione dell'intera Commissione Mista a Firenze, e se il Governo Italiano è d'accordo, i tecnici componenti la Commissione Britannica, riceveranno istruzioni di trasferirsi a Firenze per lo scopo suddetto dopo finito il loro lavoro nell'Africa Orientale.

In aggiunta al protocollo ed alle appendici proposte, il Capo della Missione Inglese sottoporrà al Governo un rapporto tecnico del lavoro della Commissione, in cui saranno trattati i seguenti punti:

1) - una descrizione molto generale dei metodi tecnici impiegati;

2) - una descrizione del modo come la frontiera è stata tracciata;

3) - una relazione sulla parte avuta da ciascuna delle Commissioni nel lavoro di campagna;

4) - un rapporto su tutte le altre questioni che possono avere un certo valore nella successiva amministrazione della frontiera.

Il Governo di S. M. Brit. pensa che il Governo Italiano voglia considerare la possibilità che il rapporto tecnico invece di essere compilato come sopra dal Capo della Missione Inglese per il suo Governo, venga invece compilato congiuntamente dal Capo della Missione Italiana e dal Capo della Missione Inglese, e presentato contemporaneamente, ma non come parte del protocollo.

Dalla Ambasciata Britannica il 27 Settembre 1926.

allo scopo.

Per quanto riguarda l'effettiva pubblicazione dell'annesso ufficiale, al Governo Brittanico è noto che quello Italiano desidererebbe che la carta fosse preparata all'Istituto Geografico Militare di Firenze. Il Governo Brittanico non ha nulla da obiettare a che la carta ufficiale venga compilata sotto la direzione dell'intera Commissione Mista a Firenze, e se il Governo italiano è d'accordo, i tecnici componenti la Commissione Brittanica, riceveranno istruzioni di trasferirsi a Firenze per lo scopo suddetto dopo finito il loro lavoro nell'Africa Orientale.

In aggiunta al protocollo ed alle appendici proposte, il Capo della Missione Inglese sottoporrà al Governo un rapporto tecnico del lavoro della Commissione, in cui saranno trattati i seguenti punti:

a) - una descrizione molto generale dei metodi tecnici impiegati;

b) - una descrizione del modo come la frontiera è stata tracciata;

c) -una relazione sulla parte avuta da ciascuna delle Commissioni nel lavoro di campagna;

d) - un rapporto su tutte le altre questioni che possono avere un certo valore nella successiva amministrazione della frontiera.

Il Governo di S. M. Brit. pensa che il Governo Italiano voglia considerare la possibilità che il rapporto tecnico invece di essere compilato separatamente dal Capo della Missione inglese per il suo Governo, venga invece compilato congiuntamente dal Capo della Missione Italiana ed dal Capo della Missione Inglese, e presentato contemporaneamente, ma non come parte del protocollo.

Dalla Ambasciata Brittannica il 27 Settembre 1926.

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Enclosure to No 7

on X 15018/28 Kenya

# REPORT

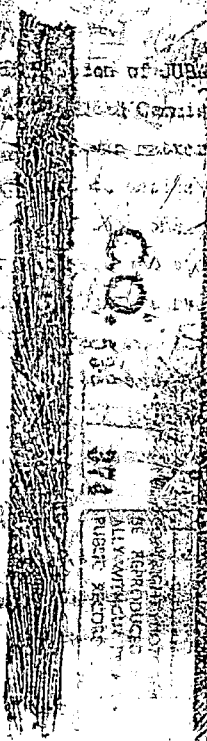
## ON THE WORK OF THE

## JUBALAND BOUNDARY COMMISSION

## 1925-1928.

50/11/2

# P R E F A C E.



end of [illegible] when it was apparent that [illegible] political work would hang fire for some considerable time, Mr. Hope reverted to his normal duties in KENYA on the understanding that his services would again be made available if and when necessary, but as matters transpired, he was never again in a fit state of health to respond to such a demand. This temporary defection left the Senior Commissioner

without an officially recognized political adviser, and arrangements were made at once that Captain E. N. Erskine, who had acted hitherto as Interpreter in Italian and Transport Officer, should also be appointed Political Officer to the Boundary Commission. As, however, very little political work fell to the lot of the junior commission, Captain Erskine's political efforts were mainly concentrated on advising with respect to the senior commission.

On resumption of the work in Italy, the following alterations were made in the composition of the Jubaland Commission. Captains Clifford and Erskine were definitely appointed to the British Section of the Commission, whilst Commendatore Colucci and Major Marino were appointed to the Italian Section; Commendatore Colucci appearing for the first time and taking precedence of Major Capolitano as Senior Italian Commissioner.

Owing to the overshadowing of the Jubaland Boundary Commission by the Jubaland Commission, it naturally followed that much of the work which would normally have fallen to the lot of the former was undertaken by the latter. This report deals only with affairs strictly in connection with the business of the Boundary Commission, but records the decisions regarding delimitation as given by the senior commission.

The report on the work of the latter commission has been written as a separate document.

# P A R T I.

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§ 1. The Staff of the Boundary Commission.

§ 2. The Problem.

§ 3. Appreciation of the Problem as envisaged at Home.

§ 4. Appreciation of the Problem as envisaged after Arrival in KENYA.

§ 11. Appreciation of the situation [illegible] KISUMAYU, [illegible]

§ 13. Action following above appreciat[illegible]

§ 15. Appreciation of the situati[illegible] [illegible]HENLI August - September, 1925

§ 16. Narrative.

§ 18. Appreciation [illegible] the situa[illegible] WAJIR, [illegible]

§ 21. Action follow[illegible] above [illegible]ation.

§ 22. Narrative.

§ 25. Appreciation of [illegible] [illegible]LAA GAL, J[illegible]

§ 26. Action following [illegible] appre[illegible]

§ 27. Narrative.

§ 28. Appreciation of the situated [illegible]OMAL, April 1926.

§ 29. Action following above appreci[illegible]

§ 30. Narrative.

§ 33. Appreciation of the situ[illegible] DIF, July 1926.

§ 34. Action following above appreciation.

§ 35. Narrative.

§ 36. Appreciation of the situation at DIF, August 24th, 1926.

§ 37. Action following above appreciation.

§ 38. Narrative.

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§ 55. British Mission leaves AFRICA.

§ 56. Commission reassembles in FLORENCE.

§ 60. British Mission leaves ITALY.

§ 61. Conclusion of work.

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### TRANSPORT, SUPPLY AND WATER SUPPLY.

§ 62. Bases and Lines of Communication.

§ 63. Stores And Rations.

§ 65. [illegible] of
[illegible] 12 of the [illegible] of Delimitation of [illegible]
[illegible] Commission
[illegible] boundary makers
[illegible] the treaty (and also to decide
[illegible] which the treaty as a whole
[illegible] forces in this commission was concerned
[illegible] relationship with boundary survey
[illegible] could not rightly be considered as s
[illegible] in the generally accepted sense, and
[illegible] the Jubaland Commission in contra-
[illegible] dependent Jubaland Boundary Commission.

[illegible] far as work in Africa was concerned my
[illegible] the limits of
[illegible] each [illegible] both Senior Commissioners
with respect to both commissions.

[illegible] British Section of the Jubaland
[illegible] Lieutenant Colonel L.N.King,R.E.,
[illegible] the local Administration. At the
[illegible] completion of
§ 79. A.B.155.

TECHNICAL STORES.

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§ 81. Compasses, Prismatic.

§ 82. Drawing Instruments.

§ 83. Circular Protractors.

§ 84. Rectangular Protractors.

§ 85. Plane Tables, Indian Clinometers and Sight Rules.

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§ 88. Tapes, Measuring, Steel.
§ 89. Survey Umbrellas.
§ 90. Chronometer.
§ 91. Half Chronometer Watches.
§ 92. Theodolites.
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§ 96. Valves.
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§ 103. Times.
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§ 106. Method of measuring chronometer times.
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§ 109. EL CHALA.
§ 110. DAMABA.
§ 111. Azimuth, EL CHALA - DAMABA.

§ 112/

§ 112. ELEWAK (Pivotal Pillar No.8.

§ 113. DOLO.

§ 114. MAIKA RIB.

§ 115. Azimuth, DAMASA - MAIKA RIB.

§ 116. FINNO.

§ 117. KIAMBONI.

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§ 120. "100 Kms"

§ 121. LIBOFI - Road July 1920

§ 122. DANDA.

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§ 126. DAMBALA.

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§ 128. WAMA IDU.

§ 129. DID SANOA.

§ 130. Control of Heights.

§ 131. Wireless Telegraphy.

§ 132. Method of comparing chronometers by wireless.

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§ 135. "Driving" the Boundary Line with Theodolite.

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Blue prints of maps produced in KENYA.
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# P A R T I.

## THE STAFF OF THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION

### BRITISH MISSION

Lieut.- Colonel L.N.F.I. King, O.B.E., R.E.
Senior British Commissioner

Captain E.H.M. Clifford, M.C., R.E.
Assistant Commissioner

Captain E.N. Erskine, M.C.
Political and Transport Officer

Lieut.C.B.G.Watson, K.A.R.
Escort Officer, 1925-1926

Lieut. G.D. Holmes, K.A.R.
Escort Officer, 1926-1927

Mr. A. Kane, Wireless Operator

Sergeant C.W.R. Foster, R.E.
Lce.-Sergt.L.T. Higson, R.E. } Topographers
Corporal J. Keleher, R.E.

### ITALIAN MISSION

Ten.Col.Dotto Cav. Giovanni
Capo Missione 1925-1926

Magg. Napolitano Cav.Ing.Aniello
Capo Missione 1926-1927

Magg. Marino Sig. Armando
Topografo

Capit.Bertacchi Sig. Cosimo
Topografo

Impiegato Murru Agostino
Trasporti ed amministrazione 1925-1926

Serg. Magg. Priarone Umberto
Trasporti ed amministrazione 1926-1927

Serg. Magg. Branco Angelo
Radiotelegrafista

§ 1 (cont)

Previous to the departure of the Senior British Commissioner from ENGLAND it had been arranged that responsibility for the provision of personnel for the British Mission should be shared as follows. The Imperial Government was to provide Senior Commissioner, Political Officer, Commissioner and two N.C.O. Topographers. The [illegible] ment was to provide a Political Officer, [illegible] Escort Officer and Escort of K.A.R., Medical Officer, one European Topographer.

On arrival in AFRICA Col. [illegible] application for the services of the [illegible] mentioned, but the local Government [illegible] fulfil their obligation with [illegible] Medical Officer and European Topographer. [illegible] that higher authority in KENYA had [illegible] having properly consulted the [illegible] concerned.

A very suitable Political Officer was found by Lt. [illegible] King in the [illegible] lately quitted the [illegible] N.C.O. Topographer was made available.

As regards the Medical Officer, an attempt was made to obtain the part-time services of a doctor [illegible] Italian Consular staff, and when this source failed it was decided to do without this official, thereby easing the very difficult transport question. This action was a mistake, as there was always much sickness of both man and beast in the various camps, and the doctoring of these threw much work on an already overloaded staff.

§ 2 The Problem.

The following is the description of the new boundary as set forth in the Anglo-Italian Treaty (East African Territories) Act, 1925:-

"From the confluence of the rivers Ganale and Dana, along the course of the Dana up-stream to the southern point of the small southerly land of the latter river in the vicinity of Malka Dal; thence in a westerly direction in a straight line to the centre of the pool of Dumasa; thence in a southerly direction in a straight line towards Zilla Bule (which remains in British territory) to such meridian east of Dumasa as shall leave in Italian territory the well of El Beru; thence along the same meridian southwards until it reaches the boundary between the provinces of Mbalana and Jubaland; thence along that provincial boundary to a point due north of the point on the coast due west of the southernmost of the four islets in the immediate vicinity of Ras Kiambone (Dick's Head); thence due southwards to such point on the coast. Ras Kiambone (Dick's Head) and the four islets above mentioned shall fall within the territory to be transferred to Italy.

In the event, however, of it being found by the Commission referred to in Article 12 that the well of El Beru does not contain water either sufficient or suitable for the maintenance at that point of an Italian

§ 2 (contd)

frontier post, then the line, as between El Beru and Filla Kalla, shall be so drawn by the Commission as to include in Italian territory the neighbouring well of El Shama."

2 Owing to the fact that the Boundary Commission was overshadowed by the Jubaland Commission, it followed that the former was shorn of many of the responsibilities that would otherwise have fallen to its lot, especially with regard to delimitation. Previous to either Mission taking the field, a point of some considerable moment, which will now be discussed, was fixed by direct communication between the two Central Governments. The treaty stated that the new boundary, for a certain portion of its length, should run concurrently with the boundary between the provinces of JUBALAND and TANALAND. On examination of the description of this provincial boundary, it was found that it was supposed to originate in the point where the LAK DERA departed from the LORIAN SWAMP, and to run thence in a straight line towards the sea; and it was well known that the swamp was subject to enormous expansions and contractions. The discovery of this starting point was therefore likely to be a matter of considerable difficulty, even if it were indeed possible. The treaty map showed the turning point of the boundary nearest to the LORIAN SWAMP as occurring at south latitude $0^{\circ}$ 50', and as it was an even chance whether this value benefited one party or the other, it was agreed to accept as this turning point ~~the~~

§ 2 (contd)

(1)

the inte[illegible] this para[illegible] ridian of
longitud[illegible] as the
boundary approac[illegible] is from the [illegible] for conve
of nomenclature this p[illegible] was subsequently named
CINQUALTA). From th[illegible] boundary
phere run in a straight
by the river [illegible]

[illegible] and discards the amended treaty boundary
[illegible] accordance with the decisions of the Anglo-Persian Commis

§ 3 Appreciation of the Problem as envisaged at Home

[illegible] home for the
condition
[illegible] was ultimately
Capt Erskine who ha
survey and an additiona
[illegible]able from Hom
was [illegible] small commission was [illegible]
[illegible] weight on clear [illegible] bush might render [illegible]
throughout the entire length of the boundary. It was
considered doubtful if any topographical work could be
effected by normal plane-table methods except in the north
and it was clear that provision should be made for numerous

§ 3 (contd)

wheel and compass traverses.

There were no initial longitudes available except in the region of DOLO, and the accuracy of this one value was open to doubt. It was therefore considered advisable to equip the mission with a wireless receiving apparatus and to arrange for the loan of a qualified wireless operator from the KENYA Telegraph Service.

It was assumed that advanced bases would be required at ~~SERENLI~~ (on the JUBA RIVER), at KISMAYU and possibly ~~at EL WAK DUSHKOBE~~ BARDAO, as it was not known that reasonable transport facilities were available between NAIROBI and [illegible].

Owing to the vagueness of the information available regarding both the work of the Boundary Commission and of the Jubaland Commission, it was deemed advisable that an advanced guard consisting of the Senior British Commissioner and one N.C.O. Topographer (Sergt. Foster) should proceed to KENYA at once with the minimum of apparatus. Provision had been made for the remainder of the personnel of the Mission in accordance with the scheme originally formulated.

The adequacy of this staff and also the requirements in technical stores etc., were to be considered by the Senior Commissioner after his arrival in KENYA.

The technical methods to be adopted for survey and demarcation were naturally left to the discretion of the Senior Commissioner.

§ 3 (contd)

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It was assumed that advanced bases would be required at SERELLI (on the JUBA RIVER), at KISMAYU and possibly at DUMERIED, as it was not known that reasonable transport facilities were available between NAIROBI and WAJIR.

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The adequacy of this staff and also the requirements in technical stores etc., were to be considered by the Senior Commissioner after his arrival in KENYA.

The technical methods to be adopted for survey and demarcation were naturally left to the discretion of the Senior Commissioner.

§ 4 Appreciation of the Problem as envisaged after arrival in KENYA.

When the Senior Commissioner, Lt. Col. King, reached KENYA on May 15th, 1925, the Northern Frontier District was still administered by the K.A.R., and the Commanding Officer, Lt. Col. Muirhead, was able to give most important information regarding the general conditions on the frontier.

WAJIR appeared to be the most reasonable base for the northern half of the boundary. It was conveniently close to the work, was in British territory, was the focus of many tracks crossing the boundary and was in communication with NAIROBI in fine weather by motor or a combined system of ox- and camel-transport. MANDERA as an alternative base at SERENLI was considered, but was discarded for the following reasons. Transport by the JUBA RIVER from KISMAYU was likely to be precarious, as it was entirely dependent on the very fickle flood-waters from ABYSSINIA; the up-stream journey by steamer, when possible, required 20 days at least; SERENLI was a long way from the frontier and only in communication with it by camel transport; it was in Italian territory.

§ 5. It was obvious that camel transport would be necessary on the boundary, as the lack of water would render porter transport quite impossible. The question as to whether the camels should be hired or bought was not seriously considered at this juncture, but it was assumed

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23

that they

CAMO

ing point the [illegible]day was to
RAS KIAMBONI until interrupted
tion near the coast.
[illegible] ascertained
[illegible]
Ba Bé."
[illegible] Consul

[illegible]
[illegible] by the
to be hilly and
[illegible] the remainder
[illegible]

[illegible] order was promised, on
[illegible] business
K.A.R. to furnish this escort with all necessary transport,
food and water-bags.

88 It was assumed that a small gang of porters would be necessary for odd jobs, but it was not realised that this gang would be called upon to cut the boundary line.

§ 9. The Director of KENYA Surveys, Mr. Baker, was most sympathetic towards the Mission. He agreed to act as an agent in NAIROBI and to lend such instruments as might be required and were actually available. Lt. Col. King took first toll of his good will by borrowing an 8" Troughton & Simms Theodolite.

§ 10. The above represents only an appreciation of the situation, and no definite action was taken at this stage except where specially mentioned.

§ 11 Appreciation of the situation at KISMAYU. - April-June 1925

Lt. Col. King and Sergt Foster arrived at KISMAYU on May 27th in order to establish touch with the Italians, and were followed shortly afterwards by Captain Erskine who at that time officiated as Interpreter in Italian. It then transpired that, although there was a body of Italians ready to function as a Political Mission, the Boundary Mission would not reach the country for some time yet.

From the early meetings of the Jubaland Commission which then took place, it was manifest that consideration of the question as to whether the well of EL BENU or that of EL SHAA should determine the position of the long meridional boundary, would necessitate an early visit of that Commission to the region of the wells in question. It was also obvious that the whole boundary line from EL WAK to the sea was dependent on the choice of this meridian on the ground, and therefore that work could not begin from the southern end.

17

25

§ 12. Taking the above matters into consideration with the fact that the two Senior Commissioners functioned as such in both Commissions, Lt. Col. King decided to make his arrangements on the assumption that [illegible] work for the Boundary Commission would begin near EL WAK, [illegible] would use WAJIR as a base and the Italian [illegible] SERENLI for the same purpose.

§ 13. Action following above appreciation.

Arrangements were made [illegible] three months' supply of foodstuffs for the calculated native staff to be forwarded to WAJIR by [illegible] transport of the K.R.R.

As an alternative [illegible] after the cession of the Italian Residente at SERENLI [illegible] asked to purchase camels for British Mission, and Capt. Erskine was sent in advance of the Commission to assist him in this trouble, the [illegible] to enrol sycos. The [illegible] camels in his [illegible] and the remaining [illegible] N.F.D. was able to purchase riding [illegible]

The wireless [illegible] been brought from England [illegible] Hughes, the wireless operator [illegible] and was found to be in perfect working order and well assigned. On Mr. Hughes' recommendation a standing order for the periodical replenishment of consumable wireless stores was lodged at home.

§ 14 Some little trouble occurred over the provision of a Political Officer for the Boundary Commission. As

1925

§ 16. Narrative.

Both Missions then moved via EL WAK to WAJER for political reasons. Leaving Captain Erskine to develop the transport arrangements, Lieut-Colonel King proceeded by motor to NAIROBI, where he arrived on October 7th.

§ 17. Captain Clifford, with Corporals Higson and Keleher, landed at MOMBASA on September 3rd, 1925, proceeded shortly to NAIROBI, and there spent a month in making purchases and forwarding stores of all natures towards WAJER.

On October 20th, Lt- Colonel King, Captain Clifford and Mr. Kane reached WAJER together by motor-car, leaving Corporals HIGSON and KELEHER on the road to help the stores forward.

§ 18. Appreciation of the situation at WAJER - October, 1925.

As soon as the Jubaland Commission was reassembled at WAJER, discussions took place as to which well, EL BERU or EL SHAMA, was to determine the position of the boundary. After considerable deliberation it was decided that the more westerly of the two wells, EL SHAMA, should fall in Italian territory. The situation was now cleared for the surveyors and demarcators, and the two Senior Boundary Commissioners agreed that the boundary in this region should run with the meridian 300 metres to the west of this well. They then took stock of the methods at their disposal. From personal observation of the type of country already traversed from SERELLI, combined with

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§ 18 (contd)

comparative information supplied by Lieut. Erskine concerning the various portions of the frontier [illegible] the topographical conditions [illegible]

Hills from MAKKI [illegible] to the WAR [illegible] south; then an immense plain extending [illegible] or two of camel [illegible] road. The [illegible] dense camel [illegible]

ZERO CINQUANTA; [illegible]
TIGICHILAGOWE
the SUNNIFOD area; [illegible] there is [illegible] place to camel thorn [illegible] of water supply was likely to [illegible] there was [illegible] surface water [illegible]

§ 19. [illegible] the provision of a [illegible] whereby the boundary could [illegible] ground and marked on the [illegible]

[illegible] dense bush and harbouring nomadic [illegible] village were considered [illegible] the Milerum of Mbogoat [illegible] boundary should be marked most clearly throughout its length. Consideration was given to the fact that, especially in the north, certain existing tracks appeared to run very nearly concurrently with the boundary, and the advisability of suggesting that such tracks should in truth form the

(contd)

...Government ...

...ed. ... area was, however, quickly ... the reasons that such tracks ... distributed along the boundary ... this connection, they generally ... which ... was advisable ... proposal that the boundary ... length by a lane cut through ... of erosion after long ...

... that ... such ... that ... time ... such ... that ... trigonometrical ... the hole ... at ... of ... three ... and economic reasons ... failed as a proper scheme, in that ... owing to the universal thorn bush, and the topographical detail, consisting chiefly of tracks and water holes, could best be tied to points on the actual boundary line. Economically it failed

§.20 (contd)

~~failed~~ owing to the difficulty of rapid transport, supply, watering and defence measures for the various parties in this dry and inhospitable country, where concentration of force and effort was clearly indicated.

§.21 Action following above appreciation.

As regards survey, it was decided that the main control points should be fixed astronomically in combination with wireless time signals, and that the topography should be obtained normally by compass traverse supplemented when possible by the plane table or theodolite, and that a key for the topography should be obtained by running a taped traverse between main control points. The resulting field sheets were to be on the 1:100,000 scale with a vertical interval of 30 metres, and were to cover a strip of country extending 4 Kilometres on either side of the boundary line. Both Missions were to fix the main control points, sympathetically, but the topography between EL WAK and MALKA RIE was to be shared, as an experiment, each Mission being responsible for its own side of the boundary, a scheme which was very soon discarded.

§.22. Narrative.

At the end of October the "short" rains broke with exceptional violence, rendering the fair-weather road between MERU and WAJER quite impassable for any form of transport. The 2 British N.C.Os, with the bulk of the porters and stores, 2 motor-cars and 1 lorry, were trapped on this road on the WAJER side of the LORIAN. It was

therefore decided [illegible] route [illegible] WAJIR [illegible] stores [illegible]

[illegible] mission.

[illegible] operation. Ser[illegible] [illegible]ishment was set [illegible] boundary in a southerly [illegible] Italian Mission was [illegible] with Mr. Kane, [illegible] Italian Mission to DAMASA, and, in continuation [illegible] the position of th[illegible] place astronomically [illegible] exact [illegible] the pool of water where [illegible]

[illegible] concentration of personnel and [illegible] stores [illegible] Having spent 10 days [illegible] in reaching WAJIR [illegible] that, on receipt [illegible] all the stores [illegible] a retrograde [illegible] WAJIR [illegible] 10th, [illegible] the whole party started for [illegible] December 14th.

By Christmas Day 1925, the [illegible] was assembled at EL WAK, the Italian Mission being still at DAMASA. Survey and demarcation had progressed southwards a matter of 5 miles and the short distance northwards to the EL WAK pivotal point. The three N.C.Os then continued

§ 23 (contd)

the work from this pivotal point towards DAMASA whilst the remainder of the British Mission proceeded to MALKA RIE.

§ 24 During the time occupied by the operations described in the preceding paragraph, the Italian Mission had completed their astronomical observations at MALKA RIE and were in process of fixing the position of DOLO when the British Mission reached the former place. In due course the British Mission completed their observations. In accordance with the description of the boundary given in the treaty the Commission expected to find a small southerly bend of the river at this point; but such a bend did not in fact exist, and a reasonable point was agreed upon for the northern origin of the boundary so as to leave MALKA RIE in Italian territory.

§ 25 Appreciation of the situation at MALKA RIE, JANUARY, 1926.

The pivotal points of the boundary at EL WAK, DAMASA and MALKA RIE had been fixed on the ground, demarcation was complete between EL WAK and DAMASA and for 6 miles south of the former place.

On completion of the astronomical work at MALKA RIE, Lt. Col. Dotto informed Lt.Col. King that he had received definite instructions from his local government regarding technical procedure. The programme carefully considered by the responsible heads of the Mission, Lt.Col. Dotto and Lt. Col. King, was to be cancelled. There was

8 27 (contd)

points south of EL WAK was therefore impossible at this epoch.

The Italian Mission and the British H.Q. then found their own ways to KISMAYU; the Italians by the route outlined above, and the British via WAJER, DIF and AFMADU.

Lt. Col. King first met Major Napolitano, the new head of the Italian Mission, whilst passing through AFMADU.

8 28. Appreciation of the situation at Kismayu April 1926.

On April 3rd the joint Head Quarters was assembled in KISMAYU, and on the 8th the Governor of TRANS-JUBA called a conference at which he informed the Commissioners that the Italian Government had reconsidered its views regarding the survey and demarcation of the boundary.

The reconsideration was obviously the direct result of representations made at home, and as it practically amounted to acceptance of the programme originally evolved by the two heads of the Boundary Commission, Lt. Col. King made no demur. The Italian Government still objected to a topographical survey and was most insistent that all field work should terminate by the end of 1926.

There were now two alternatives of procedure open to the Commission; to return to EL WAK and continue working southwards progressively, or to fix up certain matters in the KIAMBONI region and then repair to DIF. The former scheme had few advantages as the joint headquarters had

§ 27 (contd)

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§ 28 (contd) moved so far from the scene of action and arrangements for the trip to KIAMBOGO were advanced. This scheme would permit of the re-establishment of the Indian supply and transport service and the formation of a British advanced base at Gulf, and [illegible]

§ 29. Action following upon the [illegible]

Instructions were sent to the [illegible] they should carry out the survey and demarcation [illegible] BEL as originally arranged, and [illegible] their return and [illegible] from the [illegible] of their [illegible]

[illegible] by [illegible] for KIAMBOGO [illegible] to [illegible] for the establishment of [illegible] and to [illegible] new camps.

§ 30. Narrative [illegible]

On arrival at [illegible] inspired that the RAS was a [illegible] the treaty had not stipulated which particular [illegible] direction for the [illegible] the [illegible] in support [illegible] decided that [illegible] the highest eminence, which also happened to be approximately central on the headland.

§ 31. The work conducted in this region was the fixation of a control point by astronomical methods, small local triangulation to determine the positions of the

8 31. (contd.)

... ouring islands and the ... point of the ... kilometres of ... demarcated ... completed ... and the ...

... all forms of ...

... at the joint headquarters ... before the end of ... contracted ... was compelled to return to ... treatment.

8 33. **Appreciation of the situation at DIF. July 1928.**

Lt. Col. Kirk re-joined the joint headquarters at DIF ... July ... and found the situation as follows. The British N.C.Os had completed all work between ... and MALKA ... had carried the survey ... some 100 Kilometres south of the former ... own initiative betaken themselves ... this ... falsely ... vicinity ... were ... very low state of health and they had ... touch ... headquarters for several months.

About 90% of the camels had died, and Captain Erskine was finding great difficulty in making replacements.

14

§ 33. (contd)

and had not been able to complete the supply establishment of the forward base.

Capt. Clifford had completed the British astronomical fixation of the control point, and the Italian value was produced shortly afterwards.

Lt. Holmes had relieved Lt. Watson as Commander of the Escort.

The Italian Mission appeared to be complete in all essentials.

§ 34. Action following above appreciation.

It was then decided that the British Mission should fix a control point where their N.C.Os had interrupted their work, and that survey and demarcation should be continued thence southwards by this latter party, and that the Italian Mission should survey and demarcate northwards and southwards of DIF with two field parties.

§ 35. Narrative.

The above decisions were duly put into operation. The complete British Mission moved into the "cut" via WAJER BOR, fixed the control point and took the opportunity of inspecting some 20 kilometres of the demarcation previously effected by the N.C.Os. As a result of this inspection it was apparent that the "cut" was not sufficiently accentuated, and further verbal evidence showed that this was the case everywhere except in the stretch between EL WAK and

should be completed by the end of the year. The main terms of this programme were that the Italian demarcation party should be generally responsible for the survey and demarcation from DIF to ZERO CINQUANTA, and the corresponding British party from that point to the sea. The

§ 37 (contd)

arrangements for participation in the fixation of control points were departed from so greatly that it would be idle to detail them here.

§ 38 Narrative.

With the exception of Lt. Col. King, British [illegible] left DIF on August 28th and moved to TARDA, [illegible] of an advanced base at that [illegible]

Col. King joined the Italian cutting party [illegible] and had the opportunity to inspect the class of [illegible] there effected. From [illegible] he remained [illegible] camp until the meeting occurred with the British party proceeding from the north on August 31st. [illegible] Cacchi then rejoined the remainder of [illegible] the Italians [illegible] for some [illegible]

British N.C.O. returned to DIF, and thence made a [illegible] circuit through BURAN and down the LAK DERA to TARDA, [illegible] all topographical details en route.

[illegible] joined his headquarters [illegible] immediately proceeded thence with Capt. [illegible]ford and [illegible] to fix a control point near DIBOI. This point being fixed, a few hundred yards of boundary were cut and a series of pegs were placed accurately in the meridian for the use of subsequent demarcation. The Italian Mission agreed to accept the British determination

§ 38 (contd)

of this point without verification. The existing map of this region was found to be some 16 kilometres in error as regards longitude.

§ 39. Towards the end of September the complete Commission was assembled at TABDA. The combined Headquarters then moved to the region of GULOLO and by October 11th had jointly fixed the position of that control point. The two demarcation parties resumed work on the actual boundary about this date, the British near GULOLO and the Italians near LIBOI.

§ 40. The British Headquarters Party then proceeded southwards and fixed a Control Point near DJ BALA by October 25th, the Italians not participating. The British demarcation party, which had been removed from the region of GULOLO after they had advanced only a few kilometres, then proceeded to demarcate from this point towards "ZERO CINQUANTA". The Italian party was meanwhile cutting steadily from LIBOI towards the south, having almost filled in the gap between that place and the southern extremity of their earlier "cut."

§ 41. At this period the transport question began seriously to assume the difficulties that had been predicted, the camels dying at the rate of approximately one per diem owing to infection by "baal" fly. However, the British Mission congratulated itself on the fact that Capt. Erskine

[illegible] days. [illegible]
[illegible] party of labourers to [illegible]
[illegible] last 100 kilometres [illegible]
[illegible] and KISMAYU.

On completion of this [illegible]
Headquarters returned to DIF,
August 24th, 1926.

5. a. Appreciation of the situation on [illegible]

The Italian party [illegible]
was expecting to effect a junction [illegible]
in the course of a few days. [illegible]
withdrawn his southern working [illegible]
a point 40 kilometres south of [illegible]
maintenance of [illegible] earlier impossible [illegible]
city of water supply with the transport [illegible]

37. Action following above appreciation.

In accordance with this [illegible]
[illegible] was given [illegible]
[illegible] to be [illegible]

[illegible] closed [illegible]
the [illegible] of Kilometre 100,
the last [illegible] see. The
[illegible] difficult.

Abreast of WAMI IDU the nature of the vegetation changed completely, the normal JUBALAND bush giving

arrangements for port[illegible]
points were departed from [illegible]
idle to detail them here.

§ 38. Narr[illegible]

With the exceptio[illegible] ing, Da[illegible]
Headquarte[illegible] left DIF on Au[illegible] Buryso to AT
and began the establi[illegible]ment of an adv[illegible] ce
place.

Lt. Col. K[illegible]
Lt. Barucchi and took this opportunity
[illegible]marcation work directed by the
d in their cr[illegible] meeting o[illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible]

Capt. Bertacchi [illegible] the
his missio[illegible] ASHALU,
remained inoperative [illegible] some little time
The Br[illegible] Os[illegible]d to
[illegible] side cl[illegible] 8[illegible] a[illegible]
[illegible] survey[illegible]
[illegible] le Lt Col [illegible]
at TABLA, a[illegible] ediately proceed[illegible]
Cli[illegible]
[illegible] point[illegible]

§ 45 (cont)

place to occasional large grassy expanses. In such instances the "cut" was not considered to be sufficiently impressive and was therefore supplemented by intervisible cement pillars.

§ 46. It had been hoped that, at this stage, a strong reinforcement of porters would have been available from SANKURI. These porters were in truth recruited, but on the eve of departure they were asked if they were willing to work, and on replying in the negative were promptly dismissed. This event is regrettable as, at that time, an increased labour gang would have expedited the conclusion of the work by about 2 months at a saving of approximately £50 per diem !

§ 47. Lieut Holmes, the British Escort Officer, then very kindly volunteered to proceed forthwith to LAMU, there to recruit labour, himself to start a fresh No.2 demarcation party working from the coast, and at the same time to replenish the labour available for No. 1 demarcation party. This proposal was accepted by Lt.Col. King, and after receiving instruction for a few hours in the use of a theodolite, Lieut. Holmes started on his special mission.

§ 48. Meanwhile the British Headquarter Party proceeded to "cut-head" and there fixed the control point DID SANGA, the Italians not participating.

§ 49. As many tales were current as to the inhospitable nature of the country ahead, Capt. Erskine set out on a reconnaissance from this camp, and after working his way with a compass through almost impenetrable bush, ... joined hands with Lieut. Haines, who was well started on his task of [illegible], and returned to camp on Christmas Day with [illegible] information [illegible] ing traverse sketches [illegible] which was [illegible] by the native staff th[illegible] ... a dense forest, harbouring masses of ferocious [illegible] ... built ... we ... presently m[illegible] ... ro was certainly very much th[illegible] ... traversed hitherto, and contains ... [illegible]

§ 50. [illegible] ... quitted the party in order to [illegible] ... and left [illegible] ... Capt. Clifford, [illegible] ... services being ur[illegible] ... Lane quitted the fi[illegible] ... connection with [illegible] ...

§ 51. Italian Mission leaves Africa.

Major Napoleone reported that the [illegible] demarcation party had reached [illegible] CINQUANTA on December 12th, that the whole Mission [illegible] returned to [illegible] that Captains Marino and Bertacchi had sailed for Europe in January, and that he was due to follow them on February 9th. It was then arranged that the Commission should re-assemble in Florence early in May 1927.

On February 3rd Lt. Col. King took steamer to

the bound[illegible]as

[illegible]self. It is regrettable that the Italian

§ 54. (contd)

Mission did not fulfil its obligation by making its field surveys available before leaving AFRICA. The incomplete tracings, mentioned above, were handed over to the Government of KENYA with a view to the preparation of maps therefrom for the temporary use of the Administration and the Military Forces.

§ 55. British Mission leaves AFRICA.

The British N.C./Os sailed from MOMBASA on April 2nd 1927 and thus concluded their labours with the Commission. Four days later Lt. Col. King with Captains Clifford and Erskine set sail from the same port for Italy.

§ 56. Commission re-assembles in FLORENCE.

On April 28th the Commission resumed its duties in FLORENCE.

Shortly after this date Captains Clifford and Erskine and Capt. Marino were nominated as members of the Jubaland Commission, and were therefore concerned, with Lt. Col. King and Major Napolitano, not only in boundary matters, but also in political matters of an extraneous nature. These combined duties occupied the Commission until mid-December.

§ 57. As regards pure boundary business, there should have been very little remaining to be done. The British Mission reached FLORENCE with its field work in a condition ready for the fair draughtsman. The Italian Mission had, however, not even plotted all its field work, and one of

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patches of trees of considerable girth.

On Dec

party in order to confer with

and left the conduct of the

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Interpreter, under Capt

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with wireless receiving was p

FRICA.

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57 Sport

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the Italian Colonial

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Towards the close

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matter document

that

and watching the interests of the Commission, frequent

to be passed to the British Mission for criticism, which

§ 58 (contd)

on leave, and the Chief of the Geographical Section General Staff, War Office, kindly consented to assist in the translation of these documents. At the date of signature of this report, [illegible] proofs have been [illegible] advice has been received that the reproduction [illegible]

By December [illegible] black prints of the map. [illegible] these were signed by the [illegible] and were [illegible] with the [illegible] This constituted the [illegible] for the Commission in ITALY.

[illegible] members of the British [illegible] and ITALY, and after enjoying a [illegible] of Christmas [illegible], re-united in LONDON at the Colonial Office on January 3rd, 1928.

Conclusion

The [illegible] were occupied in disposal [illegible] of accounts, writing of this present report, and general "winding up" of the domestic affairs of the Commission.

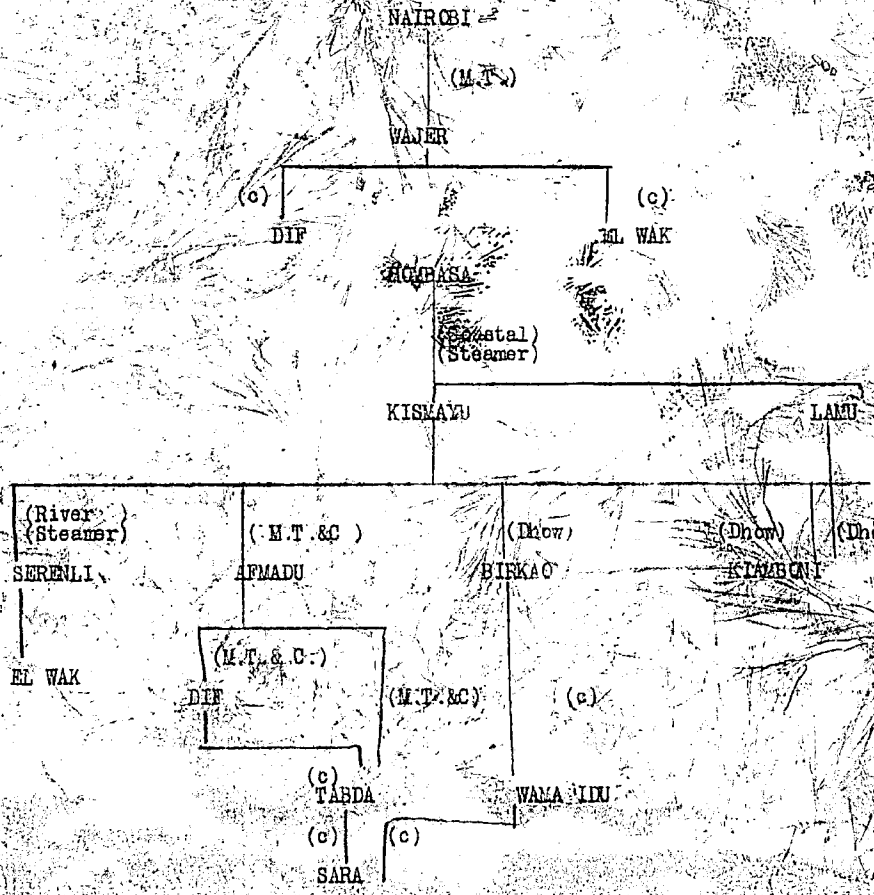
In the early days of February 1928, the labours of the Boundary Mission were terminated and the members dispersed on leave.

# P A R T II

## TRANSPORT, SUPPLY AND WATER SUPPLY.

§ 62. Bases and Lines of Communication.

Two main supply bases were established at WAJIR and KISMAYU, and the lines of communication from the outside world through these to the advanced bases are shown diagrammatically below.




(M.T.) - Mechanical Transport.

(C) - Camel Transport.

duty and cess

as required.

Rations [illegible] purchase

[illegible] in NAIROBI, [illegible] and KISUMU

at [illegible] intervals.

All [illegible] undertaken by the Crown Agents

the Government Cartage Agent at MOMBASA [illegible]

promptly and in a most efficient manner.

§ 64. The [illegible]en Box" method of [illegible] supplies for

Europeans [illegible] trails a [illegible] supplies [illegible]

was [illegible] to be [illegible]

[illegible]

packing cases

"expense" boxes

for as [illegible]

Rat [illegible]

soldered pet[illegible] tins when [illegible] whilst

maize meal and grain were packed in "gunny" bags which

were [illegible] in waterproof canvas covers.

Cement for beacon building was also carried in

soldered petrol tins.

The importance of having boxes of a uniform

§ 64. (contd)

size for every possible description of store, whatever the method of transport, was very much appreciated. At a certain stage in the field work a certain number of conveniently sized, strong, padlocked cases were constructed and into these were packed all the odd sized loads that had proved such a nuisance hitherto.

§ 65. Types of Transport.

The various types of transport utilized in forwarding stores from NAIROBI and MOMBASA to the most advanced bases are indicated in the diagram above. Connection between the advanced bases and the actual field working parties was generally effected by camel, and the working party itself was moved by the same means. Towards the close of field operations, when the mortality amongst the animals became so extreme, recourse was had to mule, donkey and even porter transport for all purposes.

Motor Transport consisted chiefly of heavy lorries, though Buicks with ordinary touring bodies were used for a considerable "lift" in the early stages.

The normal load for a camel was 300 lbs, for a mule 100 lbs, for a donkey 100 lbs and for a porter 50 lbs.

All Europeans were mounted on mules whenever possible, but this was rarely the case actually in the "cut", on account of the water difficulty.

8 66. [illegible] of [illegible] Transport.

It was understood when first [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ASKARI [illegible] [illegible] and that [illegible] the local [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] had also [illegible] for the [illegible] [illegible] MOYALE. [illegible] the arrival of the [illegible] of assistance [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] its own admission [illegible] found it impossible to supply [illegible] [illegible] Commission [illegible] NAIROBI at a price greatly in excess of that contemplated if the transaction had been effected in MOYALE.

§ 66. (contd)

[illegible] the situation both at [illegible] t apparent that no transport [illegible] the introduction of the [illegible] their general movement [illegible] asked to assume the [illegible] once proceeded to [illegible] the purchase of the [illegible] by the Italian [illegible] for this same [illegible] personnel. After [illegible] camels the Italian [illegible] for further purchases [illegible] the full complement of [illegible] obtained from the very [illegible] in KENYA

[illegible] mature age 5 years [illegible] as the natives almost [illegible] specimens at first, this [illegible] examinations.

[illegible] transport [illegible] other N.C.Os were selected [illegible] from ex-members of the Camel Transport Corps which had been disbanded after rendering fine service in JUBALAND in former years.

The camels were drafted into troops of 50, each camel being branded with its troop symbol. Three camels were allotted to each camel syce for loading and grazing.

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66. (Contd)

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e sport
Sergeant [illegible] other N.C.Os are selected
[illegible] from ex-members of the Camel
Transport Corps which had been disbanded after rendering
fine service in JUBALAND in former years.

The camels were drafted into troops of 50, each camel being branded with its troop symbol. Three camels were allotted to each camel syce for loading and grazing.

§ 67. (contd)

and each troop was in the charge of two Lance-Naiks. Changes between troops were deprecated, as it was advisable to keep the same men and camels in continuous association.

An endeavour was made to allow 30% of the camels to be always at rest in areas of good grazing or near water. Sick Animals or those with sore backs were not worked. Reliefs were frequent where the work was particularly arduous.

For ordinary transport the Somali saddle was adopted. This consists of 3 heavy grass woven mats, called "herios" used in conjunction with two straight sticks lashed together in the form of an X and lashed again astride the hump and resting on the forepart of the "herios".

For the transport of water the Arab saddle was used. This consists of wooden arches adapted from suitably curved tree forks, mounted on a couple of saddle cushions made from stuffed gunny bags. The construction and repair of this type of saddle kept two saddle-makers constantly employed.

With the Somali saddle, the load, often consisting of many components, is held piece-meal against the "herios" and sticks, and is there lashed. With the Arab saddle, the load for each side must necessarily be a single unit and well shaped. Each single load has a stout stick lashed across it so that, when placed

§ 86 Mortality

In the north the mortality was very [illegible]

but it was found necessary to keep 30% of the camels

[illegible] on them were continually [illegible]

[illegible] which was to be retained [illegible]

developed to 10%. This very heavy mortality which

ultimately resulted in the almost complete extinction of

the camel transport, came as no surprise, as the conditions

As the appreciation o
KISUMU and
had made
arrangements
production
Mission to the boundary
to
federal
and maintenance, Capt. Erskine
to assume the
role of transport officer. He at once proceeded to
Nairobi by road and there completed the purchase
of the 100 camels which had been begun by
Captain
Erskine, collected harness and saddles
same
and had the necessary transport personnel. After
the first batch of camels the Italian
further
from their remain
country,
from the
Lorian swamp hundreds had to
still available.
first class camels of mature
and Turkana, and
was a
their worst specu
th.
entailed keeping very careful examina

Mules.

One
Syc
was
as far as possible
Mule
transport corps which
time service

§ 68. (contd)

under which the work would have to be conducted were well known to Captain Erskine, who made his arrangements so that the camels were sacrificed in successive batches.

In the last stages of boundary demarcation, a "tsetse" belt was encountered, and this accounted for the deaths of the remaining riding mules, which had necessarily been converted into baggage animals some time previously, and of the two donkeys, which had been bought in an effort to save the situation.

The final extraction of the working parties from the bush was actually effected by labourers who had been cutting the boundary.

§ 69. Porters and Labourers.

The greatest difficulty was experienced in inducing any of the Bantu tribes to leave their comfortable well-watered lands and to face the waterless regions of JUBALAND and the hostile and aggressive Somali tribes, of which they lived in constant fear. The Somalis themselves, who overran the whole territory, were far too proud to undertake any sort of job entailing manual labour. The first consignment of about 25 men was enlisted in NAIROBI, chiefly from "corner" boys, as the better class of native preferred the more lucrative business of shooting expeditions. This little band was transported from a land of plenty to a wilderness where water and women were at a discount. However, a course

of regular work, combined with good feeding and adequate discipline, changed a [illegible] miserable-looking gang into a cheerful, contented and well-developed brotherhood of hard-workers.

After a year of continuous [illegible] gang was [illegible] at LAMU, [illegible] field [illegible] LAMU [illegible] TAVETA [illegible] were the necessary transport [illegible] them to conduct them to the site of [illegible] eventually volunteered a [illegible] were relieved by an Assistant District [illegible] with the [illegible] escort returned empty-handed. [illegible] delay of about 2 months in progress [illegible] out here that at no time was forced labour resorted to. The Banta labourers were attracted to the job by ample wages, extra rations, and a promise of plentiful water. In the area of attempted recruitment alluded to above, Hut Tax was very much in arrear, possibly as much as 2 years, and if the head-men had been advised to, in

(contd)

to such as the very

dary Commission,

have

of the

labour

gave

small

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exceptionally heavy or menial duty

the flexibility

to local

The nature of uniform, and to

programme

military discipline. The

discipline of the transport staff was placed

in the hands of the N.C.O. syces. All N.C.O. syces bore

arms.

The whole of the disciplinary measures,

excluding the K.A.R., but including all personal servants,

§ 71. (contd.)

were in the hands of Captain Erskine.

The above precautions greatly assisted the work of the Escort of the King's African Rifles in preventing trouble with the local population, as the Somalis were not universally friendly towards the Commission, and there was always the possibility of interference with working parties or water supply.

§ 72. Motor Transport.

Hired motor transport proved excessively expensive, even on existing roads, and for general use on the line of the boundary was quite out of the question. At one period, however, a project was entertained for the supply of water to working parties in the neighbourhood of DIF by hired transport running from WAJER.

At an early period in the history of the Commission, tables were drawn up showing the comparative costs of the various forms of transport. These tables are to be found in some notes compiled by Captain Clifford and forwarded to the Geographical Section of the General Staff, War Office, entitled "Notes on Boundary Commissions". As a result of these investigations, it was apparent that a couple of light lorries with solid tyres would have formed a most admirable supplement to other forms of transport, and would have reduced time and cost. However the situation was not then sufficiently clear as regarded

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group, the WAHN

group, the KLAUBONI group. Elsewhere water was

B 74 (contd)

obtained from natural or artifical water-holes.

The first and last-mentioned well groups were sunk in moderately soft soil; but the remainder were in rock, the shafts of the WAJER-BOR wells being vertical and those of the EL WAK Group being mainly of a most irregular sloping gallery type.

The well water was mainly most unpalatable, and in some cases undrinkable by Europeans. This was chiefly due, no doubt, to the presence of unpleasant salts, but also owed a good deal to the absence of raised lips to the wells, which would have prevented the direct back flow of foul water from the surface. One very foul well at WAJER-BOR was cleansed of some 15 feet of filth by the British Mission, after which the water became quite sweet

The running water of the WEBI DAUA was excellent, and water obtained by light digging in the river bed, after the flow had ceased, was quite good.

The water-holes varied in size from a depression the size of a bath to fair-sized lakes, as in the cases of DALASA, DADABLI, YAQALI, TABDA, WAMA IDU, which harboured large flocks of water-fowl. Some of these water-holes were of natural formation; but many of them owed their origin to the labours of an ancient people known as the Wadenli who are reputed to have been "super" in every way. Those water-holes, both large and small, received and held surface water only, and this during the

§ 74 (contd)

rainy seasons; and the water lasts only so long as the natural evaporation, or the drinking of beasts, permits. At DIF, Captain Erskine succeeded in prolonging the life of the water by draining a wadi into a series of deep pits and protecting the same from wind and sun by a heavy layer of foliage.

It is not to be supposed that [illegible] hole existed, it was [illegible] to re[illegible] season for th[illegible] mainly are extracted spot may receive [illegible] whilst another of only a mile or [illegible] may remain [illegible] which generally holds water throughout the year. [illegible] water and was "done" dry during the [illegible] British Mission. The British N.C.Os [illegible] of the cu[illegible] at DIF by the absence of [illegible] adjacent Poles.

It would be idle to recount the sources of water supply for all the detachments of the Commission. The map produced by the Commission shows all the sources and it may be assumed with reason that all the sources within 10 miles of the boundary were utilized at one time or another.

The utensil in which the water was carried by camel was the "barramill", which is a steel rectangular tank of 12½ gallons capacity and weighing 175 lbs. when fully charged. One camel carried two of these, but this load was sometimes very irksome to overworked beasts. The

# P A R T III

## EQUIPMENT.

Under this heading will be found discussed only those items which appeared to call for special comment.

## CAMP EQUIPMENT.

§ 75. Tents supplied by S.W. Silver & Co.

Specification:—

for Officers, 2 at 11' x 13', 3 pole jointed, with bath attachment, verandah, and ground sheet, walls 3' high, outer fly to ground.

for B.N.C.Os, 3 at 9' x 7', similar to above, but without bath or verandah attachments; with ground sheet.

Tent poles should be made of good timber such as ash. These were of some cheaper material such as deal. Sockets are best made of brass. The poles should have metal shoes 6" long for protection against white ants.

The tent-bags supplied were not sufficiently robust and were quickly torn to shreds by the bush, thus exposing the tents themselves to damage. Tent-bags to be effective should be of Navy Canvas No. 1.

Apart from the above two comments, the B.N.C.Os' tents were satisfactory, except that verandahs should have

water, Mk. II - Section J[illegible]

Two of these were received at the end of August

§ 77. (contd)

No diagrams or instructions accompanied them. It was assumed that the filter is intended to remove the coarser solid impurities, the clarifying and sterilizing powders being applied to the resulting more or less clean water.

Tests were made on the banks of a small lake, the water of which had only a very moderate amount of solid matter (clay) in suspension. The pumps were [illegible] be good, but the barrel of one filter leaked [illegible] corrosion of the metal or some such cause. Consequently attention was concentrated on the other filter.

It was found almost at once that the safety cock under the barrel was passing nearly as much water as the delivery pipe. The filter was therefore dismantled, as it was thought that the apron must have become choked with mud. The apron was, however, nearly clean. Another apron was mounted, the safety cock tightened very slightly and the filter re-assembled. As soon as the barrel was fully charged with water, the pressure proved too great, and the skeleton cylinder mounting for the apron collapsed.

It is considered that the filter should be re-designed in view of its complete failure under conditions that were certainly far from exacting and might even be described as normal.

The pump handles are too light in section and bend with hard work.

Both filters have been returned to enable those concerned to examine them.

## STATIONERY AND OFFICE EQUIPMENT.

§ 78. Type-writers. A second-hand "Blick" was brought out from Home. It is not a satisfactory instrument.

An "Oliver" was also borrowed from the Kenya Government, old but serviceable. It had no travelling case and was bulky and clumsy.

§ 79. A.B. [illegible] It is regretted that [illegible] is no longer provided for carrying pins, [illegible] useful.

So too was the pocket for a pencil which has also been done away with.

The carbon paper is of too light a colour and the carbon copy in consequence does not show up satisfactorily against the blue-squared paper.

STORES

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usable

patterns, but all of brass, very
Most were fancy models and
ular. The plain model graduated
0 is entirely satisfactory.

3-84 Protractors, 6", Rectangular, Ivory, "A" and Similar Models.

It is considered that the angles are unsuitably

§ 84. (contd)

marked on this protractor. One of its principal uses being the plotting of bearings, it is advocated that the graduations should be either:-

Graduations reading in both directions are liable to cause confusion, particularly with non-survey users, who are probably the most numerous.

§ 85. Plane-Tables, Indian Clinometers, & Sight-Rules.

Practically no plane-tabling was possible in the country encountered. Plane-table tops were mainly used as drawing boards.

§ 86. Rules, Sight, 18"/(Metal, with parallel arm):- Vocab.of Stores, Section 29 B:-

were consequently little used otherwise than as straight edges. It was noticed that it is difficult to get drawing paper to adhere to the under side either with flour paste or gum arabic.

§ 87. Perambulators:

Two were brought out from the U.K. One was an old one with a large and complicated dial reading in all sorts of units. Its wheel was all-wood. It naturally failed to stand up to hard work in a hot climate.

The other was a simple bicycle wheel with a flat rim and a clanger on one spoke. This was little used, as it was soon found that in heavy sand and unless the pace was kept very easy, the nut too often failed to clang.

[illegible] gave goo[illegible] these [illegible]

[illegible]ing the nuts holding the [illegible] the fork, one unavoidably [illegible] the cones. It is thought [illegible] bicycle design should be [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ster with [illegible] figures wou[illegible] [illegible]dence, or perhaps better [illegible] surface [illegible] pointer.

[illegible] Steel

[illegible] and one [illegible] were [illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible]

1. [illegible] or stain non-rusting alloy as the [illegible] difficult to read, conditions [illegible] having painted or [illegible] greasing, etc.

2. Both handles came [illegible] tap as the steel (?) hooks att[illegible]ing the[illegible] to the tape were too soft and [illegible]. Attempts were made to reclose and keep them closed, but without success.

§ 89. Survey Umbrellas:

were not greatly used for their normal purpose, but were certainly justified. At astronomical stations, one was used to protect the theodolite stand by day and as a screen behind which the booker worked during observations.

The design was satisfactory, but a cover should be supplied as the cloth gets dreadfully torn when on the march.

§ 90. Chronometer:

A Sidereal Time Surveying Chronometer by Thomas Mercer was brought new from U.K.
It started very well, but after six months in the field the rate became very erratic, and continued so. This is attributed to the winding arrangement, which admits dirt, moisture, etc. direct to the works. The method of transport was the steadiest available - on the head of a specially trained porter.

At first, the 1/2-second ticks were found disconcerting, but latterly they were found if anything an advantage.

Fortunately, the methods employed eliminated the question of rate.

The provision of a "ticker", by which the chronometer ticks would be heard in a head-phone, was the making of the success of the longitude results - both for time observations and for time comparisons - in the latter case, the chronometer ticking in one ear-phone, the W.T signal dots in the other.

The defect, mentioned above, has already been made known to the maker.

§ 91. Half-Chronometer Watches - mean time.

One was kept at G.M.T. - for catching wireless signals, time and others. The rate of this watch was small and remarkably steady.

One was used as a camp watch for lack of anything more suitable.

One went out of action very early, and the fourth a few months later.

§ 92. Theodolites:

Two 5" T. & S. micro instruments were selected from those in store in the W.O. basement. Time available did not permit of a proper examination. Both were of an obsolete pattern, and, when examined in detail in Africa, were found to be unfit for use otherwise than as tracing

§ 92. (contd)

theodolites. Now, after fifteen months of hard wear and tear, they are just fit for the scrap-heap.

An 8" T. & S. instrument was borrowed from the Kenya Survey Dept. and gave very good results for time and latitude. It is however a badly designed instrument and gave much trouble with azimuth observations, having about 1/4" play in the trunnion axis. It would be appalling for triangulation work.

Electric illumination of the web was arra[illegible] for astronomical observations.

§ 93. Topographers' Boxes of Inks.

3 samples of an experi[illegible] the Ordnance Survey [illegible] by Captain Clifford. The[illegible] are recommended for a[illegible] of a topographer's out[illegible] improvement in the [illegible]

1. The base is [illegible] front. Sliding [illegible] would remedy this [illegible] very simply.

2. More durable corks are requ[illegible]

3. Arrangements are necessary to ensure that the lid clears the corks.

§ 94. A steel tape repair outfit.

was borrowed from the R.E. Board and was received at the end of September, 1926. It was however only used once on the repair of a private pocket tape. The repair was entirely satisfactory.

## WIRELESS EQUIPMENT.

Receiver by Marconi Co. (Vide Diagram)

[illegible] long wave heterodyne receiver.
[illegible] 25,000 m.

[illegible] packed

[illegible]

Batteries:

[illegible] supply set [illegible]
[illegible] Marconi, [illegible] stand [illegible]
[illegible] case [illegible] transport. In wh[illegible]
[illegible] and the portable elements
[illegible] all were taken.

Smaller [illegible] by the same firm, Type [illegible] were [illegible] excellent and were also used for the [illegible] distribution and for azimuth [illegible]. The [illegible] were very light and therefore [illegible] carried by porters.

[illegible] Insulated [illegible], supplied by the India Rubber, Gutta Percha, and Telegraph Works Co. Ltd. were used for High Tension Batteries and stood up well to the work and conditions.

§ 99. The Aerial used was 100 feet of 7-strand bare copper wire, with a lead-in of 20 feet.

A 20-foot ash mast, in two 10-foot sections, was used during the first six months, but had to be abandoned for reasons of transport.

§ 100. The Earth terminal was connected to a 3-foot copper tube driven into the ground a few feet from the receiver.

# P A R T IV.

## MAIN CONTROL SURVEY.

§101. General Control.

The control of the boundary survey was based primarily on determinations of position and of azimuth effected astronomically in combination with wireless time signals. These fixations rarely occurred actually on the boundary line, but were connected thereto either by a traverse or by a small local system of triangulation. Subsidiary control was provided by surface measurements along the boundary line adjusted between main control points, direction being maintained by means of a tracing theodolite.

The value of a control point was much enhanced if its fixation was effected in advance of demarcation, and, as that was usually the case, the "stock" method of procedure will first be discussed. A diagram was drawn shewing a portion of the boundary line in its true alignment and the nearest point of control to the desired new station. A "wheel and sound" traverse was then conducted from this control point along such existing tracks as appeared to lead in the required direction, and the resulting measurements were plotted conveniently with the advance, until a desirable point was reached which purported to be on the actual boundary. Here camp was pitched and observations for latitude, longitude and azimuth were immediately put in hand. As soon as the approximate position of the observation station was calculated, a straight lane was cut through the bush

§101 (cont)

by the shortest route to the boundary. ... this channel was measured a... to be taped along ... boundary thus obtain... point. It was ... the true direction ... series of pe... at the obs...

Whe... in the ... reasc... (ir... made ...

§102. Latitudes

"circum-... consisted of abou... to the same star, ar... c... A latitude pair consisted of ... to a north star and one to a ... was a 8" Troughton and Simm... reading ... seconds and tenths by estimation.

§103. Time

Observations for time were made to stars on or

318

... an observation comprised the
... same star, 2 on each
... ter times ... "time"

... was obtained
... 132.
... means of
... evenly astride

... generally so arranged
... observations ... meaned
... exactly ... the wireless epoch,
... considering the rate of
... was not the case, an inter-
... cessary.
... pairs of "time" observations combined with
the wireless comparisons comprised a longitude "set".

§ 105.

Azimuths.

Observations for azimuth were made to stars on or near the prime vertical. An observation comprised the measurement of 4 altitudes of the same star, 2 on each face, with 4 corresponding angles between star and R.O. An azimuth pair comprised two such observations, one to an east star and one to a west.

The instrument used was the same as in the measurement of latitudes and "times".

§ 106. Method of measuring chronometer times.

In latitude observations, the booker was responsible for reading and recording the times, the observer making an ejaculation at the correct instant.

In "time" observations, the procedure was possibly original. The chronometer was provided by the maker (Thomas Mercer) with a special microphone attachment by means of which the ticks were transmitted to the ear-piece of a head-phone. The observer, wearing this head-phone, was then able to measure the time of the star's passage as well as its altitude, though the responsibility was shared to a certain extent by the booker. The procedure was as follows. Shortly before contact, the observer gave the warning "stand by", and, slightly later, "time". The booker then called out the values of three

§108. (contd)

EL SHAMA. cont.

The above comparisons were made at the British astronomical station. The correct value was given to the boundary pillar by means of a short theodolite traverse.

A Z. - British, 2 prs. range 10".

The azimuths were observed on the actual site of the boundary pillar, and the true alignment of the boundary was set off by means of pegs.

§ 109. EL GHALA.-

Fixed by to-and-fro theodolite traverses from EL SHAMA.

LAT. - . . . . . Br. val - It.val = + 01.01

LONG.- . . . . . Br. val - It.val = - 02."10

§ 110. DAMASA.

Observer - Lt.Col.King.

Booker. - Mr. Kane.

L.A.T - British. 2 prs., range 01."25

Br. val - It.val = + 01."25

LONG - British. 2 sets, range 00.05 secs.

Br. val.- It.val = - 00."05

A Z - British, 2 prs. range 7"

The

110. (cont'd)

DANASA. cont.

The [illegible]

Pillar [illegible]

th[illegible] towards [illegible]

111. [illegible]

[illegible]ixation of this p[illegible] was made by the Italian Mission with the participation of the British Mission but no evidence was supplied whereby the accuracy of the work could be gauged. The resulting values were used as a control for the survey of the WEBI DAUA between MALKA BIE and that point.

EAIKA RIE.

Lt. Col King and Capt Clifford shared the observing and booking.

LAT. - British, 5 ors range 02."70

Br. val - It. val = 02."89

LONG. - British, 3 sets, range 00.47 secs

Br. val - It. val = 00."90

The above values were transferred to the boundary pillar by a theodolite traverse.

British, 3 vals, range 26"

As soon as the computations mentioned in the next paragraph were effected, the procedure was as follows:

The fringe of vegetation bordering the WEBI, EAIKA being very thick, it was not expedient, at this period, to cut a lane through it for the purpose of laying out directional pickets for the demarcation party. A point on the boundary outside this fringe, was therefore established by computation and traverse, the above-mentioned azimuth being observed at the last station of the traverse. Directional pickets were then laid down without the necessity of undue clearing.

B 115.

Azimuth, DAMASA - MALKA RIE.

The geographical co-ordinates of the two pairs having been fixed, the mutual azimuths were ... ed. The mean of these two values, 35° 03' 45" or ... was accepted as the azimuth for purposes of demar...

The demarcation party was furnished with the ... angle at DAMASA, and with this they were able to lay out their own directional pickets for the "cut" ... point towards MALKA RIE.

B 116.

FINNO.

Lt. Col. King & Capt Cli... the observing and booking.

LAT. - British, 3 prs., range 03. 1"

LONG. - British, 2 sets, range 00.33 secs.

A Z - British, 2 prs, range zero.

The Italian Mission did not participate.

The boundary cairn on the flank of FINNO was fixed from this point by a local triangulation scheme.

No change of direction of the boundary occurred at this cairn.

B 117.

Clifford

booking.

By

values of probable

errors

reported as the azimuth for purposes of demarcation.

Observer - Capt. Clifford.

Booker - Mr. Kane R.

LAT - British, 7 prs, range 00." 7

Br.val - It.val = -07. "57

LONG. - British, 4 sets, range 00.55 secs

Br. val - It.val = +00."13

AZ - British, 4 prs, range 32" The

Clifford

booking.

By

value of point

reported as the azimuth for purposes of demarcation.

19.

Observer - Capt. Clifford.

Booker - Mr. Kane.

LAT - British, 7 prs, range 00." 7

Br.val - It.val = -07. "57

LONG. - British, 4 sets, range 00.35 secs

Br. val - It.val = + 00."13

AZ - British, 6 prs, range 32"

The

§ 119. (contd)

DIF contd)

The "stock" method of procedure was adopted (vide para. 102)

§ 120. "100 Kms."

Lt. Col King & Capt Clifford shared observing and booking.

LAT. - British, 5 prs, range 04."4

LONG.- British, 2 sets, range 00.01 Secs.

AZ - British, 3 prs. range 13"

Observations were made at the head of the demarcation "cut". This latter was found to be slightly out of position, and instructions were given to the demarcation and survey party whereby true position and alignment would be recovered in 10 Kilometres.

The Italian Mission did not participate.

§ 121. "LIBOI Road."

Lt. Col. King and Capt. Clifford shared observing and booking.

LAT. - British, 7 prs., range 05."3

LONG.- British, 2 sets, range 00.05 secs

AZ - British, 3 prs, range 7"

The Italian Mission did not participate.

The "stock" method of procedure was adopted. (vide para. 102.)

§ 122. TABDA -

Lt. Col. King & Capt. Clifford shared observing and booking.

LAT - British, 1 pr.

LONG - British, 1 set.

The Italian Mission observed rough corroborative values.

The fixation of this point was made as a control for compass and sound traverses.

§ 123. RAVA GUDA.

Lt. Col. King and Capt. Clifford shared observations and booking.

LAT - British, 6 prs., range 02."1.

Br. val - It. val - + 02."90

LONG - British, 2 sets, range 00.07 secs.

Br. val - It. val = - 00."27

AZ. - British, 3 prs. range 7"

The "stock" method of procedure was adopted (vide para. 102)

§ 124. DADO HARE.

A fixation of this place was made by the Italian Mission without the participation of the British Mission, but no evidence was supplied whereby the accuracy of the work could be gauged. The resulting values were used as a control for compass traverses.

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