

3. At the Council meeting on September 4th, 1935, the representative of Italy, when presenting his Government's memorandum, at the same time conveyed to the Council certain declarations by that Government, which opened with the following words: "For nearly fifty years, Italy has patiently and consistently pursued towards Ethiopia a policy of co-operation and friendship aimed at ensuring peaceful conditions in her neighbouring colonies and developing her political and economic relations with that country. Since the advent of the Fascist Government, this policy has been specially active."

4. It is true that a long period of peace between the two countries followed the Treaty of Addis Ababa of October 26th, 1896, whereby Italy recognised "the absolute and unreserved independence of the Ethiopian Empire as a sovereign and independent State."

Treaties defining the Frontiers between Ethiopia and the Italian Colonies

5. Between 1900 and 1908, the two Governments concluded various treaties for the purpose of defining the frontiers between Ethiopia and the Italian colonies. The Treaty of July 10th, 1900, amended by the note appended to the Anglo-Ethiopian Treaty of March 15th, 1902, fixed the frontier between Ethiopia and the northern part of Eritrea. The Convention of May 16th, 1908, prolonged that frontier as far as the frontier of the French Somali coast.

Another Convention, also signed on May 16th, 1908, defined the frontier between Ethiopia and Italian Somaliland.

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The Klobukowski Treaty

6. By the operation of the most-favoured-nation clause, and subsequently in virtue of Article 4 of the Italo-Ethiopian Treaty of August 2nd, 1928, the status of Italian nationals and protected persons in Ethiopia is determined by the treaty signed by France and Ethiopia at Addis Ababa on January 10th, 1908.

This treaty, frequently called the Klobukowski Treaty, provides for freedom to enter and reside in the country, to own property in accordance with the customs of the country, and to engage in trade, industry, and agriculture, for the nationals and protected persons of the two States. It determines the Customs duties which may be imposed in Ethiopia on French goods. It secures most-favoured-nation treatment to French nationals and protected persons. Lastly, it defines the jurisdictional privileges of French nationals in Ethiopia.

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Treaties concerning Ethiopia concluded by Italy with Other Powers

7. In the statement of the facts of the dispute, it is necessary to mention certain treaties concluded by Italy with third Powers—treaties to which Ethiopia is not a party. The Italian memorandum quotes, in this connection, the Italo-British Protocols of March 24th, 1891,