

has meant for more than half a century the most pitiless oppression and destruction.

The League of Nations cannot disregard these facts which have developed since it has taken its decisions and should draw from them obvious conclusions.

No one can deny among other things that new obligations of protection are incumbent upon Italy from the fact of the attitude of Ethiopian populations which have entrusted themselves to Italy and would be the object of terrible reprisals and revenge if Italy did not protect them.

Point 3: Surely from what precedes the procedure adopted in the Italo-Ethiopian problem while pretending to follow the letter of the provisions of the Covenant of the League has effectively annihilated the spirit of the pact.

Through rigid and hasty procedures the Governments of many Countries have also been induced to consider and apply against Italy measures of concerted pressure through the work of the Co-ordinating Committee, which is not an organ of the League of Nations, and which has worked and is still working without consulting Italy.

The Governments of the different States composing the League remain however judges and at the same time responsible towards Italy for the seriousness of the measures which each of them is to adopt as well as for their juridical justification.

Point 4: The first measure studied by the aforesaid Commission and proposed to the various Governments Members of the League i.e. embargo on the exportation of armaments and munitions and the permission for the exportation to Ethiopia has immediately and directly aggravated the special problem of steps that the Italian Government has in vain denounced before the League of Nations and has rendered necessary the urgent facing of the safety of its colonies by its own means.—This measure far from facilitating termination of the conflict and promoting an agreement in the spirit of the Covenant increases the gravity of the situation and threatens to prolong it.

One must not forget that munitions of war which are now freely supplied to Ethiopia are in direct contradiction with the proposals of the Committee of the League of Nations which had recognized that Ethiopia should be submitted to a very severe international control in order to prevent very dangerous disorders which as early as 1930 urged upon the three neighbouring States the necessity of coming to some agreement in order to limit and control the importation of armaments into Ethiopia in time of peace.

Point 5: The Co-ordinating Committee has developed the modes and the scope of numerous measures of economic and financial character without taking into account that sanctions of this kind have never been applied in the case of previous conflicts which nevertheless occurred in more serious conditions.

The Committee finally proposes to apply simultaneously and definitely at a very early date all the measures discussed for the collective action