

was noted that, direct negotiations through diplomatic channels having been exhausted, the two parties had nominated their arbitrators. The two Governments were in agreement in entrusting to these arbitrators, not only the settlement of the dispute which had arisen between them in consequence of the incident of December 5th, 1934, but also the settlement of the incidents which had occurred since that date on the Italo-Ethiopian frontier. The Italian Government waived its objection concerning the nationality of the arbitrators appointed by the Ethiopian Government; the procedure of conciliation and arbitration was to be concluded by August 25th.

Furthermore, by a second resolution, the Council, while leaving to the two parties full liberty to settle the dispute in accordance with Article 5 of the Italo-Ethiopian Treaty of August 2nd, 1928, decided to meet if, in default of agreement between the four arbitrators for the settlement of the dispute, an understanding should not have been reached by July 25th between these arbitrators as to the selection of the fifth arbitrator (unless the four arbitrators agreed to the extension of this period). It also decided to meet to examine the situation if, on August 25th, the settlement by means of conciliation and arbitration should not have taken place.

The Ethiopian representative recalled that, under Article 2 of the Italo-Ethiopian Treaty of 1928, the two Governments had undertaken "not to engage under any pretext in action calculated to injure or prejudice the independence of the other". He accordingly asked that the Italian Government (1) should abstain "from sending to East Africa additional troops and munitions or additional specialists"; (2) should not use "for the preparation of an attack on Ethiopia the troops, munitions and specialists" already sent to East Africa.

In this connection, the representative of Italy stated that the Italian Government, "like any other Government in similar circumstances, can not allow the measures taken for the legitimate defence of its territory to form the subject of remarks by anyone whomsoever, or that they should be exploited in order to arouse and disturb international public opinion. A few days ago, the head of the Italian Government uttered, on this subject, certain words which are categorical and final" . . . "No authority would wish to interfere in the least degree with our Government's exercise of its sovereignty. By accepting the arbitration procedure, we have demonstrated our determination to respect the undertakings entered into by our two Governments . . . If my Government accepts the conciliation and arbitration procedure, it does so because it intends to conform thereto."

Ethiopian Request of June 19th.

21. On June 19th, the Ethiopian Government pointed out that the Italian Government had not ceased "to send to East Africa troops and munitions of war in large quantities, and that it accompanied these despatches with inflammatory harangues and speeches full of threats to Ethiopia's independence and integrity". It added that the Italian Press is "constantly publishing reports of frontier incidents with the manifest