

Finally, in the preamble to this treaty the four Powers express their desire "to conform to the principles contained both in the Covenant of the League of Nations, more particularly as regards respect for and the preservation of the territorial integrity and political independence of the Members of the League of Nations, and in the General Pact for the Renunciation of War, signed at Paris on August 27th, 1928, to which Covenant and Pact the above-mentioned four Powers are signatories."

The treaty provides, *inter alia*, that arms and ammunition and war material may only be imported at the request or with the authorisation of the Emperor; for their part, France, the United Kingdom and Italy undertake to permit the transit of these articles across their neighbouring possessions when the conditions laid down in the treaty have been fulfilled. The treaty prescribes certain measures of supervision and the exchange of information.

* * *

17. This survey of international undertakings calls, in conclusion, for the following observations:—

Ethiopia has been admitted into the League of Nations and thus enjoys the rights and is bound by the obligations of Members of the League. Ethiopia is a party to the General Pact for the Renunciation of War, signed at Paris on August 27th, 1928. As from September 18th, 1934, she renewed for two years her acceptance of the optional clause of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice. The Covenant of the League of Nations, the Pact of Paris, the Italo-Ethiopian Treaty of Friendship, Conciliation and Arbitration of August 2nd, 1928, conceived in the same spirit as these two pacts, and the optional clause of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice are, for Ethiopia and for Italy, solemn undertakings which exclude resort to arms for the settlement of disputes between these two countries.

With regard to the special undertaking subscribed to by Ethiopia on her entry into the League of Nations, it should be noted that, in accordance with the terms of the declaration she signed, "the fulfilment of these obligations is, she recognises, a matter in which the League of Nations is concerned," and that, while other countries retain the right to draw the Council's attention to a violation of Ethiopia's special undertakings, the Council alone is competent to examine the matter and make recommendations to the Ethiopian Government.

18. The memorandum handed in by the Italian Government on September 4th last sets out complaints against Ethiopia which may be grouped under the three following headings: insecurity of the frontiers; non-fulfilment of the obligations contracted by the Empire on its entry into the League of Nations (slavery, traffic in arms); disturbed internal situation which precluded the fulfilment of the terms of the treaties concerning the status of foreigners and makes it impossible to satisfy the economic interests of Italy.