

to the Central Government. The principal adviser in question, who might be of Italian nationality, would be the assistant, for the affairs in question, of the Chief Adviser delegated by the League of Nations to assist the Emperor. The Chief Adviser would not be a subject of one of the Powers bordering on Ethiopia.

The services of the scheme of assistance, in the capital as well as in the reserved zone, would regard it as one of their essential duties to ensure the safety of Italian subjects and the free development of their enterprises.

The Government of the United Kingdom and the French Government will willingly endeavour to ensure that this organisation, the details of which must be elaborated by the League of Nations, fully safeguards the interests of Italy in this region.

* * *

The foregoing text is the text which was communicated to the Italian Government.

Two modifications were introduced into the text communicated to the Ethiopian Government:

1. The first paragraph of Section II is drafted as follows:

“The United Kingdom and French Governments recommend His Majesty the Emperor to accept, and will use their influence to secure the approval of the League of Nations of, the formation in Southern Ethiopia of a zone of economic expansion and settlement reserved to Italy.”

2. A few words have been added to the end of the first sentence of the fourth paragraph of the same section II. These words are as follows:

“The control of the Ethiopian administration in the zone would be exercised, under the sovereignty of the Emperor, by the services of the scheme of assistance drawn up by the League of Nations *and already accepted by the Emperor as extending over the whole area of Ethiopian administration.*”

No. 21

Discussion of the Proposal in the Council of the League of Nations, Ninth Meeting (Public), December 18th, 1935¹

3659. *Dispute between Ethiopia and Italy*

M. Wolde Mariam, representative of Ethiopia, came to the Council table.

The PRESIDENT: On December 13th, 1935, the Members of the Council received two communications, the first from the representatives of France and the United Kingdom on the Council and the second from the representative of Ethiopia.

¹ League of Nations Official Journal, January, 1936.