

is indeterminate." According to the Ethiopian Government, that area was "an integral part of Ethiopian territory, even according to the official Italian maps." While taking note of the Italian Government's declaration that it was prepared to resume work on the demarcation of the frontier, the Ethiopian Government could not agree to the preliminary condition attached by Italy to such a resumption: it would not give satisfaction to Italy for the Walwal incident until there had been an inquiry into the responsibility for the incident.

8. By the end of December, the situation had grown worse. The Ethiopian Government alleged that there had been various Italian military operations in the Walwal area, while the Italian Government denied these assertions. On January 3rd, 1935, the Ethiopian Government reported "an Italian aggression against the Ethiopian garrison at Gerlogubi," and requested, in application of Article II of the Covenant, that every measure should be taken to safeguard peace.

Council Meeting of January 11th, 1935

9. At the opening of its session on January 11th, the Council was informed that the Ethiopian Government reserved the right to request that the question be placed on the agenda during that same session. Making reference to Article II, paragraph 2, of the Covenant, the Ethiopian delegation submitted, on January 15th, the request it had foreshadowed. The question was placed on the agenda on the 17th.

Council Resolution of January 19th

10. The efforts at pacification during this session of the Council led to an agreement between the two Governments, recorded in two letters addressed to the Secretary-General and in a Council resolution taking note of those letters.

The letter from the Italian delegation confirmed the Italian Government's opposition to any intervention by the Council, since direct negotiations had not been broken off.

Proposing, in conclusion, that the discussion of the Ethiopian request should be postponed, the Italian delegation stated that:

"The Royal Government, conscious of its good right and prepared as it is and always has been to seek, in conjunction with the Ethiopian Government, for a satisfactory solution of the question—which for its part it does not regard as likely to affect the peaceful relations between the two countries—considers that the discussion of the Abyssinian request would not facilitate in any way the continuance of the direct negotiations with a view to an understanding.

"The settlement of the incident might be advantageously pursued in accordance with Article 5 of the Treaty of 1928 between Italy and Ethiopia, it being understood that, in the interval, all expedient measures will be taken and all useful instructions will be confirmed or given for the avoidance of fresh incidents."