"'1. Abyssinia adheres to the obligations formulated in Article II, paragraph I, of the Convention signed at Saint-Germain-en-Laye on September 10, 1919, amending the General Act of Berlin, dated February 26, 1885, and the General Act and Declaration of Brussels, dated July 2, 1890.

"'2. Abyssinia, recognising as binding the system at present established with regard to the importation of arms and ammunition, undertakes to conform to the principles set forth in the Convention and Protocol signed at Saint-Germain-en-Laye on September 10, 1919, and in particular to the stipulations contained in Article VI of the said Convention.

"'3. Abyssinia declares herself ready now and hereafter to furnish the Council with any information which it may require, and to take into consideration any recommendations which the Council may make with regard to the fulfilment of these obligations, in which she recognises that the League of Nations is concerned.'"

12. This declaration, signed by Ethiopia at the time of her admission to the League, constitutes a special obligation for that country. It should be noted that, until September 4 last, no Member of the Council felt it necessary to refer to the special obligations thus assumed by Ethiopia. Since 1923, no proposal has been submitted to the effect that the Council should make recommendations to the Ethiopian Government regarding the execution of these obligations.

Exchange of Notes between the Governments of the United Kingdom and Italy, December, 1925.

13. The Governments of the United Kingdom and Italy exchanged notes in December, 1925, regarding their interests in Ethiopia. These notes constituted an agreement between the two Governments to support each other with a view to obtaining a concession for the British Government to undertake the conservancy of the waters of Lake Tsana and for the Italian Government to construct a railway connecting Eritrea with Italian Somaliland through Ethiopia.

On June 19, 1926, the Ethiopian Government communicated to the Members of the League a protest concerning this exchange of notes and informed them that it could not accept the agreement recorded therein.

On August 3, 1926, the United Kingdom Government informed the Secretary-General that there was nothing in the notes to suggest coercion or the exercise of pressure on the Ethiopian Government. The Ethiopian Government had a perfect right to judge what was in the interest of Ethiopia.

In the letter of August 7, 1926, addressed to the Secretary-General, the Italian Government explained that it had been the more surprised by the note sent by the Ethiopian Government to the Members of the League in that the Italian representative in Addis Ababa had clearly pointed out to the