

*(b) Private Manufacture of and Publicity in regard to the Manufacturing of Arms and Ammunition and Implements of War.*

Since August 1929 there has been no session of the Special Commission to which has been entrusted the work of preparing a draft Convention on the Supervision of Private Manufacture and the Publicity of the Manufacture of Arms. The Commission adjourned at that time because it could not agree upon a text, particularly in regard to the publicity of State manufacture. The Tenth Assembly decided that it would be inadvisable for the Special Commission to meet again until the Preparatory Disarmament Commission had concluded its work on the question of the publicity of war material. As no session of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission has been held since the last Assembly the situation this year was exactly the same. There was nothing for the Third Committee to do but to recommend to the Council to convene the Special Commission after the Preparatory Disarmament Commission had concluded its work in regard to publicity of war material. This the Committee did.

*(c) Supervision of the International Trade in Arms and Ammunition and in Implements of War.*

In 1925 a Convention for the Supervision of the International Trade in Arms and Ammunition and in Implements of War was signed; this Convention, to enter into force, required fourteen ratifications. Only ten ratifications and one accession have been received. At the May 1930 Session of the Council the British Delegate proposed that there should be a Conference of signatory States in order to consider how the Convention might be brought into force with as little delay as possible. The Council, however, thought it would be preferable to adjourn the discussion of this question until after the next session of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission. The Third Committee and the Assembly adopted this view, and did not further discuss the matter.

*GROUP II.—Report of the Committee on Arbitration and Security on the Work of its Fourth Session*

*(d) Draft Convention on Financial Assistance.*

The Committee on Arbitration and Security working in conjunction with the Financial Committee completed the Draft Convention on Financial Assistance in May, 1930; this Convention was submitted to the Third Committee for approval. The Chairman suggested that it would not be necessary to have a general discussion on the matter because the subject had already been very thoroughly threshed out both before the Third Committee and before the Committee on Arbitration and Security. This view was accepted; the Hungarian Delegate, however, made the following general statement:

He believed that the Draft Convention exceeded in several respects the limits laid down by the League Covenant, in particular by amplifying the power of the Council under the Covenant. The Council was essentially a diplomatic organ and its decisions, however well intentioned they might be, were naturally affected by the special interests of the countries represented. It followed, therefore, that these decisions might not always be in accordance with the interests of countries not represented on the Council and in certain cases might run directly counter to them. In these circumstances Hungary, which was not a Member of the Council, could not accord its sympathy to a scheme which would extend the powers of the Council to questions which, notwithstanding their importance in Hungary, would be discussed and settled within the Council without any opportunity being given to the Hungarian Government to express its opinion. His uneasiness on this point was all the keener because