

the question of publicity in respect of material. In view of these remarks, the Rapporteur thought that it would be unwise for the Third Committee to add anything beyond recommending that the Council consider the convening of a further meeting of the Special Commission, after the Preparatory Disarmament Commission had concluded its work in connection with the publicity of implements of war.

During the course of the discussion, M. Fierlinger (Czechoslovakia) made an interesting suggestion. The Special Commission, he stated, had taken for its starting point the idea that the system of licences for private manufacture should be adopted as being the most perfect and efficient method of supervision yet discovered. A number of States, including the United States of America, had, however, found it difficult to accept this principle, and, if the United States did not accede to the Convention, no great Power in Europe would be willing to ratify it. That was one reason why they should endeavour to find a different basis for the Convention. He did not wish to influence the future decisions of the Special Commission, but thought it should seek to discover a new system of information and statistics more rapid and more effective than that in force at the present time for commercial information. The great advantage of finding and adopting such a system, instead of the system of licences, would be that all States could agree to it; in any case, the system of licences accepted by the Special Commission did not offer any particular advantages, and most European countries had adopted, for their own purposes, national regulations for the close supervision of the private manufacture of arms.

The Roumanian Delegate submitted a resolution (later adopted), the effect of which is to suspend further work on the Private Manufacture draft Convention until after the Preparatory Disarmament Convention has disposed of the question of the Publicity of War Material. Sir George Foster, discussing the resolution, called attention to the last paragraph in which the Council was requested, as soon as the Preparatory Commission had concluded its work, to convene a further meeting of the Special Commission to complete the text of a preliminary draft Convention. Sir George thought that this was a peremptory instruction to the Council, and he suggested that it might be left to the Council to decide whether or not it was advisable or necessary to call a further meeting of the Commission. He thought the Council should be left to exercise its choice. He would suggest the words: "to consider the advisability of convening a further meeting of the Special Commission." This amendment was adopted by the Committee.

##### *5. Model Treaty to Strengthen the Means of Preventing War*

This Model Treaty was accepted by the Ninth Assembly which recommended it for the consideration of States Members and non-Members of the League, and hoped that it might serve as a basis for States desiring to conclude a treaty of this kind. It was not thought that the question would be discussed before the Third Committee this year as it had been definitely disposed of by the Ninth Assembly. It will be remembered that the idea of the Model Treaty originated in 1927, when the German Government asked that certain suggestions, which it made then to strengthen the means of preventing war, should be embodied in a General Protocol, open to the signature of all States. However, during the Third Session of the Committee on Arbitration and Security there was such opposition to the idea of a Protocol that it was decided to give to the Treaty the form of a model multilateral treaty which might be used also as a bilateral treaty. It is of interest to note that since the Ninth Assembly no State has entered into a treaty on the German model.