

reaching this decision the mixed sub-committee was guided by financial considerations and by the fact that at the present time it might be of the greatest importance for the League to have at its disposal, in times of emergency, not only a short-wave, but also a medium-wave station. It was not thought necessary to propose to the Third Committee any amendment to the text of Lord Cecil's resolution.

The Assembly, on the Third Committee's recommendation, instructed the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps for the provision, as nearly as possible, of a radio-telegraphic station, comprising in any case a post with a world-wide radius so far as this may be technically possible, in conformity with the proposals submitted to the Assembly by the Communications and Transit Committee. The Swiss Government could be represented at this station by an observer, and the Assembly further declared that the use of this station by the League of Nations in times of crisis could in no case be invoked against Switzerland as affecting her international responsibility.

A definite decision, therefore, has been taken by the Assembly regarding the establishment of a wireless station. In the League budget an item of 50,000 francs was included and passed by the Assembly; this amount of course is not meant as a first contribution towards the construction of the station, but only to cover the expenses of calling for tenders, initiating technical studies and having plans prepared. The credits for the actual building of the short-wave station, in co-operation with the "Société Radio Suisse," will be included in the budget for 1931.

4. *Private Manufacture and Publicity of the Manufacture of Arms and Ammunition and of Implements of War*

At the Fourth Session of the Special Commission held just prior to the Assembly, a further attempt was made to prepare a draft Convention on the Supervision of the Private Manufacture and Publicity of the Manufacture of Arms and Ammunition and of Implements of War. No material progress was made towards the drafting of a single text although there was some advance in respect of the problem which so far has been a stumbling block, that is, the publicity to be given to private and State manufacture.

Prior to the Fourth Session of the Special Commission, Article 5 of the draft Convention had set forth the degree of publicity upon which the entire Commission could agree; reservations voicing the more ambitious hopes of certain Delegations were inserted formerly as remarks to the Article. At this Session, however, there was a reversal of policy, and it was decided to insert in the body of Article 5 the views of the majority of the Delegations, with the result that the new text represented the maximum upon which a majority agreed instead of a maximum upon which the entire Commission agreed.

The Rapporteur, M. Sandler, pointed out that, in the Report of the Fourth Session of the Special Commission submitted to the Council on 21st August by the Roumanian Representative, the latter drew the Council's attention to the fact that the Special Commission, after endeavouring once more to reconcile the different points of view, had not been able to eliminate certain fundamental divergencies of opinion.

M. Sandler stated that, at the Fourth Session, stress had been laid on the essential connection, first, between the organization of the supervision of private manufacture, and the publicity which should be given to State manufacture, and secondly, between the question of the manufacture of arms, ammunition and implements of war, and that of the international trade in arms. Furthermore, several Governments had affirmed that they were unable to express a final opinion on the methods of securing publicity for State manufacture until they knew the conclusions reached by the Preparatory Disarmament Commission on