

believed that, for the proper working of the Convention, extremely rapid decisions were essential. No definite decision was taken respecting the difficulty raised in point (d).

It was evident, as the discussion continued far beyond the usual bounds—that it was out of the question to expect that a final text for the Convention could be adopted by the Tenth Assembly. In view of the many constitutional and political difficulties, there was no urgent desire on the part of Delegates to vote for financial assistance at the present time.

The Third Committee proposed that the Council instruct the Committee on Arbitration and Security to draw up a new text in cooperation with the Financial Committee. The text would, after it had been communicated to the Governments, be submitted for the approval either of a special conference or at the latest for that of the next Assembly. The Council subsequently requested the Committee on Arbitration and Security to prepare, in collaboration with the Financial Committee, a new draft Convention, taking into account the observations made and the amendments submitted by the various Delegations.

3. *Establishment of a Wireless Station*

The 1928 Assembly gave consideration to the two following alternatives: (a) the independent construction and operation by the League of a wireless station of world-wide range, and (b) the establishment of a similar station jointly financed by the Swiss Federal Government and by the League of Nations; in normal times this latter station would be operated by the Swiss Government, but during an emergency it would be handed over to the League subject to reservations of a diplomatic character formulated by the Swiss Government. No decision was reached at that time, as it was felt that the data available were insufficient. The question was left over in order that further technical, financial and legal studies might be undertaken in an attempt to elucidate the problem. Since the last Assembly the Swiss Government forwarded to the Secretary-General a memorandum in which it suggested a third solution (c) to the problem, i.e., the erection of a wireless station which would be operated at all times by a company called the "Société Radio Suisse," the major shareholder of which would be the Swiss Government; the essential differences between this and the two former proposals were that, under the new plan, the cost to the League would be much lower, but, on the other hand, the League would not have control of the station either in normal times or in periods of emergency.

M. Motta (Switzerland) said that the Swiss Government had built, just recently, a wireless station at Prangins, near Geneva; this had been done because the Confederation felt that it ought not to leave the League, any longer, without a wireless station. It was true that this station only possessed a medium-wave transmitter, and that distant countries could not be reached. The Swiss Government, however, was prepared to discuss with the League the establishment of a short-wave transmitter.

M. Haas, Secretary-General of the Advisory and Technical Committee for Communications and Transit, explained that the Council had requested the Committee to study one or more schemes for providing the League in times of emergency with absolutely independent means of communication. The most natural solution had been the first proposal—that of a wireless station, of world-wide range, belonging to and managed entirely by the League. But, in view of financial considerations, the question had been raised whether independence in times of emergency could not be secured by some other means. This led to the second proposal—to collaborate with the "Société Radio Suisse" to establish a wireless station, operated in normal times by the "Société Radio Suisse," but