

The Commission further points out that the neighbouring countries, more especially if the belligerents continue to refuse to accept an honourable and just settlement, should accept a strict control over the transit traffic as a complement to the control which other nations should exercise over their export of arms.

Following up this suggestion, Mr. Eden, the representative of the Government of the United Kingdom, asked the Council to secure without delay the imposition by its Members of an embargo on the export of all arms and munitions to the belligerents. This proposal was accepted, and was adopted by the Council on May 18.

During the discussion of the question in the Council, the delegate of Paraguay raised serious objections on the ground that it would make possible the re-armament of Bolivia; while Paraguay would have to reduce her forces. Since then, intense fighting has been going on, both sides claiming victories. On July 11 Bolivia requested the Council to refer the Grand Chaco Dispute to the Assembly under Article 15 of the Covenant. Up to July 24, the embargo had been put into operation by the following countries: United Kingdom, Australia, Denmark, Argentine, United States, U.S.S.R., Sweden, Austria, Brazil, Latvia, Switzerland, Dominican Republic, France, Spain and Italy. The Canadian Government notified the League that it is prepared to institute an embargo, and passed the necessary Order-in-Council on July 30th.