The Assembly,

Taking note of the declarations submitted to the Council and the Assembly of the League of Nations in respect of the Protocol for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes and of the fact that the said Protocol has not up to the present received the ratifications necessary for putting it into operation immediately;

Convinced that the most urgent need of the present time is the re-establishment of mutual confidence between nations;

Declaring afresh that a war of aggression should be regarded as an international crime:

Regards favourably the effort made by certain nations to attain those objects by concluding arbitration conventions and treaties of mutual security conceived in the spirit of the Covenant of the League of Nations and in harmony with the principles of the Protocol (Arbitration, Security, Disarmament);

Records the fact that such agreements need not be restricted to a limited area but may be applied to the whole world;

Recommends that, after these conventions and treaties have been deposited with the League of Nations, the Council should examine them in order to report to the Seventh Assembly on the progress in general security brought about by such agreements;

Undertakes again to work for the establishment of peace by the sure method of arbitration, security and disarmament;

And, in conformity with the spirit of Article 8 of the Covenant, requests the Council to make a preparatory study with a view to a Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments in order that, as soon as satisfactory conditions have been assured from the point of view of general security as provided for in Resolution XIV of the Third Assembly, the said Conference may be convened and a general reduction and limitation of armaments may be realised.
SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS.

Arbitrage, Sécurité et Réduction des Armements

PROJET DE RÉSOLUTION
PRÉSENTÉ PAR LA DÉLÉGATION DE L’ESPAGNE

Texte amendé par la première Commission (sept premiers paragraphes) et par la troisième Commission (dernier paragraphe).

L’Assemblée,

Prenant acte des déclarations produites devant le Conseil et l’Assemblée de la Société des Nations au sujet du Protocole pour le règlement pacifique des différends internationaux et du fait que ledit Protocole n’a pas recueilli, jusqu’à présent, les ratifications nécessaires pour recevoir une application immédiate;

Convaincue que le besoin actuel le plus pressant est le rétablissement de la confiance mutuelle entre les nations;

Proclamant à nouveau que la guerre d’agression doit constituer un crime international;

Voit avec faveur l’effort fait par certaines nations pour atteindre ces buts par la conclusion de conventions d’arbitrage et de traités de sécurité mutuelle, conçus dans l’esprit du Pacte de la Société des Nations et en harmonie avec les principes du Protocole (arbitrage, sécurité, désarmement);

Constate que de tels accords ne doivent pas nécessairement être limités à une région restreinte, mais peuvent s’appliquer au monde entier;

Exprime le désir que, après le dépôt de ces conventions et traités à la Société des Nations, le Conseil les étudie afin de faire un rapport à la septième Assemblée sur les progrès que ces pactes auront fait faire à la sécurité générale;

S’engage à nouveau à travailler à l’établissement de la paix par la sûre méthode de l’arbitrage, de la sécurité et du désarmement;

Et, s’inspirant de l’article 8 du Pacte, invite le Conseil à procéder à des études préparatoires pour l’organisation d’une Conférence en vue de la réduction et de la limitation des armements, afin que, lorsque, du point de vue de la sécurité générale, des conditions satisfaisantes auront été assurées, comme il est prévu dans la résolution XIV de la troisième Assemblée, la dite Conférence soit convoquée et la réduction et la limitation générales des armements puissent être réalisées.
LEAGUE OF NATIONS

REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

REPORT OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE TO THE SIXTH ASSEMBLY.

Manufacture of Arms, Ammunition and Implements of War.

Rapporteur: M. Guerrero (Salvador).

In entering upon the study of the question of the supervision of the private manufacture of arms, ammunition and implements of war, the Committee had under its consideration, on the one hand, the decisions taken by the last Assembly and by the Council, and, on the other, the declaration contained in the Final Act of the Convention for the Supervision of the International Trade in Arms and Ammunition and in Implements of War drawn up at Geneva in June this year.

The fifth Assembly had requested the Council to invite the Temporary Mixed Commission to investigate this question anew and with an entirely open mind and to prepare a draft international Convention, taking into account any new circumstances which may have arisen since the report of the Temporary Commission was submitted to the Assembly.

The fifth Assembly had already considered a meeting of an international Conference. As a result of investigations made by the Co-ordination Commission, the successor to the Temporary Mixed Commission, in virtue of the resolutions of the Assembly and Council thereon, the Committee of the Council decided that the drafting of a convention should be postponed until the results of the Conference for the Supervision of the International Trade in Arms and Ammunition and in Implements of War were known.

This is now the case.

The results are such as to encourage the Council to continue along the lines suggested by the fifth Assembly, since the international Conference held at Geneva in May and June was able to bring into being in a relatively short time a Convention for the Supervision of the International Trade in Arms and Ammunition and in Implements of War with the support of important States not belonging to the League of Nations.

During the debates of this Conference, as is shown in the minutes submitted by the Secretariat to the Assembly (Document A. 13. 1925. IX), many delegations gave emphatic expression to the importance which they attached to the system laid down by the Convention for the supervision of the trade being completed by a similar system for manufacture of arms.

In the opinion of these delegates, such a Convention was indispensable to the re-establishment of equality between producing and non-producing States, since the application of the principles of licences and publicity, which the 1925 Convention imposed upon the international trade in arms, would place non-producing countries in an inferior position to those countries which could procure arms from factories within their own territory and thus escape publicity. The declaration inserted in the Final Act of the 1925 Convention and mentioned above reflects this line of thought.

Similar opinions were expressed by members of our Committee. The Committee held that the point of view of the delegations which considered that the moment had arrived for preparing as quickly as possible an international Conference, in order to conclude a Convention for the Supervision of the Manufacture of Arms, Ammunition and Implements of War, was in agreement with the action taken by previous Assemblies and by the Council. It therefore thought that the Assembly should be invited to adopt the following resolution, in which had been incorporated the desire already expressed by the fifth Assembly that the closest possible collaboration should be established with the United States:

1 That the Convention of to-day's date must be considered as an important step towards a general system of international agreements regarding arms and ammunition and implements of war, and that it is desirable that the international aspect of the manufacture of such arms, ammunition and implements of war should receive early consideration by the different Governments.
Government in the preparation of this Conference; the Committee thought that, in order to be effective, a Convention of this kind must be so devised as to receive the approval of all producing countries:

Resolution.

"The Assembly adopts the declaration inserted in its Final Act by the Conference for the Supervision of the International Trade in Arms and Ammunition and in Implements of War which met at Geneva in May and June 1925, declaring that the Convention concerning the Supervision of the International Trade in Arms and Ammunition and in Implements of War 'must be considered as an important step towards a general system of international agreements regarding arms and ammunition and implements of war, and that it is desirable that the international aspect of the manufacture of such arms and ammunition and implements of war receive early consideration by the different Governments';

"The Assembly invites the Council to continue the preliminary work on the subject of the control of the private manufacture of arms, ammunition and implements of war so that a draft Convention may be prepared as speedily as possible and that the Council may summon an international Conference to consider it, if possible, before the next Assembly.

"It is of opinion that the co-operation of a representative of the United States Government in the preliminary work for this Convention is indispensable to the success of the Conference and begs the Council to invite the said Government to co-operate as soon as it considers such a step possible."