REPORT TO THE COUNCIL.

ANNEX: DRAFT CONVENTION WITH REGARD TO THE SUPERVISION OF THE PRIVATE MANUFACTURE AND PUBLICITY OF THE MANUFACTURE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION AND OF IMPLEMENTS OF WAR.

I. The Special Commission appointed by the Council in December 1926, to prepare a final draft to be considered by an international Conference on the manufacture of arms and ammunition and implements of war, sat at Geneva from December 5th to 7th, 1928. The Commission based its work on the draft Convention prepared at its first session in March and April 1927, and amended at its second session in August 1928 (document A.43.1928.IX). It set up a Sub-Committee, which laid a number of proposals before it. On this occasion, the Belgian delegation defined the effect of the reservation it had previously made regarding the advisability of a further study being made of the categories in Article I, to which the supervision and publicity clauses of the Convention are to apply. The Commission decided to leave it to a committee of experts to consider the Belgian delegation’s proposals. The Commission again sat from August 26th to 29th, 1929, to examine the report of the Committee of Experts and to continue consideration of the other questions arising out of the preparation of the draft Convention.

The draft Convention, in the form it has reached after these various discussions, is annexed. (Annex).

II. The Commission decided to leave it to the Conference to draw up the preamble to the future Convention.

III. (a) As regards Article I of the draft Convention, the draft prepared as a result of the Commission’s discussions at its earlier sessions (document A.43.1928.IX) reproduced without alteration the provision of Chapter I of the Convention of June 17th, 1925, for the Supervision of the International Trade in Arms. Certain reservations had, however, been made. In the first place, the Belgian delegation had made the reservation referred to above as regards the advisability of a further study being made of the categories in question (see III (b) below). Further, the German delegation and the United States delegation (with the support of the Netherlands delegation) had made certain reservations in regard to Category IV, dealing with aircraft and aircraft engines (see III (c) below).

(b) The proposal put before the Committee of Experts by the Belgian delegation, when reduced to its essentials, involves the following consequences:

1. It keeps obsolete service patterns in Category I for so long as they are capable of military use, to whatever use it may be alleged that they are being put.
2. It eliminates from the Convention certain accessory material and component parts which are regarded as non-essential.
3. It makes a change in the classification of automatic pistols and revolvers and small-arm ammunition.
4. It reduces the number of heads, in order to facilitate agreement as to the organisation of publicity of manufacture.

On the whole, the majority of the experts, while appreciating the Belgian delegation’s arguments and the conciliatory spirit it displayed in attempting to reach a compromise, did not see its way to accept the proposed amendments. Certain delegations, notably the Polish and Japanese, expressed the view that only absolutely imperative technical considerations could justify changes in a nomenclature which had been decided upon after lengthy discussion and embodied in a Convention already signed and awaiting ratification (the 1925 Convention on the Trade in Arms). The British and Italian delegations said that they could accept the Belgian proposal if it was
generally agreed to. After detailed consideration of the various amendments put forward, the Committee of Experts proposed that the text of paragraph B of Categories I and II should be drafted as follows:

"B. Essential and easily recognisable component parts, completely finished, of the articles covered by A above, if capable of being utilised only in the assembly or repair of the said articles, or as spare parts."

The words underlined are new.

This proposal was adopted by the Special Commission.

Further, the Committee of Experts drew the attention of the Special Commission to the unsatisfactory drafting of the first sentence in Article A, Category I. This drafting made it possible for Governments to sell their disused pieces of ordnance to private persons. Facts prove that a considerable part of the clandestine traffic in war weapons is carried on with stocks of disused arms which are put into working order by private industrial concerns. The Belgian delegation therefore proposed that, in order to put a stop to these operations, all disused ordnance should be kept in Category I for so long as it is capable of military use. The French delegation, believing that the words "capable of military use" may still involve some ambiguity, proposed that all arms which have been comprised in the armament of the armed forces should remain in this category. The Special Commission adopted the following text proposed by the French delegation and accepted by the Belgian delegation:

"Arms, ammunition and implements exclusively designed and intended for land, sea or aerial warfare, both those which are or shall be comprised in the armament of the armed forces of a State and those which have been comprised in such armament."

A Belgian proposal to insert after the word "implements" the words "manufactured since 1850" was not approved by the Special Commission. Nor was the Commission able to accept the Belgian suggestion to substitute in the last line of Article I, Category V, the term "muzzle-loading small-arms" for "muzzle-loading fire-arms", since it considered that the other stipulations in the article were sufficiently clear to meet the case which the Belgian Government desired to cover by this amendment.

As regards automatic pistols and revolvers, the Special Commission adopted, on the proposal of the British delegate and by a majority vote, the following wording for Article I, Category II A, 1:

"Revolvers, [comma] and self-loading or automatic pistols, and developments of the same", etc.

The effect of this alteration is to include in Category II a large number of revolvers which may serve in war and for other purposes and in particular most service revolvers.

(c) The German delegate said that he withdrew the observation he had made in regard to Article I and agreed with the reservation submitted by the United States delegation. This reservation referred to the right to make a proposal, with a view to its insertion in the final text of the Convention, limiting Category IV of Article I to aircraft and aircraft engines manufactured under military specifications within the territory or jurisdiction of the high contracting parties. The United States delegate explained that his intervention must not be interpreted as indicating a wish not to give all the necessary publicity as regards aircraft and spare parts; the publications of the United States contained all the necessary details concerning that country's civil aviation. He thought, however, that material of this kind constructed for commercial purposes should not be regarded as an implement of war. He added that he would be ready to agree that only aircraft manufactured for the armed forces of the various countries should be included, if that formula would be more acceptable to the other delegations. He would personally prefer the formula he had originally proposed.

The German delegation, referring to this statement by the representative of the United States, proposed to add, at the end of Category I A, the following:

"Aircraft and aircraft engines manufactured for the armed forces of the various countries", and to suppress Category IV. This proposal, which received the support of the United States and Netherlands delegates was not, however, approved by the majority of the Special Commission. The German delegate added that there would be no difficulty in drafting a special convention giving all the necessary information in regard to civil aviation. The Czechoslovak delegate suggested that a new category should be established for aviation material manufactured for pacific purposes. He did not, however, go so far as to recommend special treatment for this category, since he thought that the Convention should preserve a certain measure of uniformity.

IV. Article 2. — The Commission adopted the Belgian proposal to modify the text so as to bring under this article Categories I, II, III and IV of Article I, but not Category V. This modification was intended to prevent manufacturers of the arms coming under Category V from being subjected to the licensing system when they produce in negligible quantities and in exceptional cases an article coming under the other categories.

V. Article 3. — The Commission agreed to omit from this article any reference to the arms, ammunition and implements the use of which in war is prohibited by international law. In doing so, the members of the Commission had in mind the difficulty of clearly defining the articles in
question and also the fact that during the Conference on the Supervision of the Trade in Arms in 1925 a Protocol was signed prohibiting the use in war of asphyxiating gases, etc.

Article 3 as adopted at the second session of the Commission gave rise to certain reservations. A number of delegations objected to the inclusion of Category IV in this article. During the subsequent discussion, the British delegation stated that it withdrew its opposition on this point, and no other delegation has shown any desire to retain the reservation in question. Another objection raised by the British delegation to the clauses relating to the arms, ammunition and implements the use of which in war is prohibited by international law has disappeared with the omission of any reference to this point in the text. A final observation on Article 3 related to the declaration of principle made by the delegation of the United States of America, to the effect that its Government was powerless to prescribe or enforce a prohibition or a system of licences upon private manufacture, which takes place under the jurisdiction of the States which form the United States of America. On this point, the United States delegate desired to make it clear that this reservation is not intended to stand in the way of the adoption of a Convention. It is constitutionally impossible for the United States to accept this stipulation. The United States delegate hopes, moreover, that the acceptance of the Convention will not be prevented by this situation, since all the precise data which it may be desired to obtain are given publicity in America.

VI. Article 4. The Commission decided by a majority to omit paragraph (c) of the old text.

VII. Article 5. — At the second session of the Commission, this article was discussed at great length. While Articles 2, 3 and 4 raise the problem of a licensing system for private manufacture, Article 5 deals with the problem of publicity both for private manufacture and for State manufacture. This article raises a series of questions: the extent of the publicity regarding private manufacture and, in particular, whether such publicity should relate only to the value of the goods manufactured or also to the number and (or) the weight of the products; whether State manufacture should be treated from the point of view of publicity in the same way as private manufacture; and whether publicity should, as regards private manufacture or as regards State manufacture or as regards the two, necessitate detailed information for each heading in the various categories of Article 1, or only in regard to each of those categories.

The text adopted at the second session contained a first paragraph imposing on the high contracting parties the obligation to publish a return showing the total production, in value, of private manufactures for each heading of Category I (A and B), Category II (A and B) and Category IV of Article 1. The second paragraph provided for the publication of the total production, in terms of value and by categories, of the material manufactured for it either in establishments of which the State is the sole proprietor or in any other establishment working for Government account. The third paragraph dealt with the publication of the provisions of the statutes, etc., dealing with the manufactures in question. Article 5 in this form was only adopted with a series of reservations.

The first reservation related to the inclusion of Categories IB, IIB and IV. This reservation has been withdrawn. The other reservations related to the three questions mentioned above and further raised the question of the connection between the conditions of publicity relating to State manufacture and the general conditions which will be laid down in the Convention on the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments.

The Sub-Committee, set up in December 1928, thought it desirable to re-cast the text of Article 5 and the remarks appended thereto, so as to bring out, in accordance with the view of the majority of the Sub-Committee, that private manufacture and State manufacture should be treated on the same footing as regards publicity. A new text has accordingly been adopted for the second paragraph of Article 5. The first and third paragraphs of the article will in accordance with the Sub-Committee's proposals, remain as in the draft adopted at the Commission's second session. The various remarks accompanying this text had to be modified in order to take account of the opinion of the different sections constituting the minority.

At its recent meeting, the Commission, by 11 votes to 6, decided to amend the first paragraph of Article 5, so that publicity in regard to private manufacture should apply, not only to the value, as the Sub-Committee proposed, but also to the number and the weight of the articles. In spite of this modification of paragraph I, the Committee, by 9 votes to 7, adopted the wording of the second paragraph prepared by the Sub-Committee, stipulating that State manufacture and private manufacture should be treated in the same way as regards publicity. The third paragraph of the article has been kept unchanged.

From the lengthy discussion to which the drafting of Article 5 gave rise, mention may be made of the following points:

The representative of France found that the chief difficulty in the way of a solution was due to the fact that the specific question raised in the fifth paragraph of Article 8 of the Covenant relating to the private manufacture of arms, ammunition and implements of war had been extended to State manufacture.

He recalled that the French delegation could not even conceive that an equality of treatment might be contemplated between private manufacture, which was subject to supervision by the State, and State manufacture, in regard to which each State would have to control itself.

Therefore, while accepting the principle of publishing the value of State manufactures, he stated that he could not accept the second paragraph of Article 5, seeing that the publicity to be given to State manufacture could only be determined in connection with the decisions which the Preparatory Commission will take in pursuance of its resolution of May 4th, 1929, and that the methods of publicity, should, in his opinion, be in conformity with the provisions of the future Convention on the limitation of armaments.
The Italian and Czechoslovak delegates supported this view. The British delegate explained that his Government was principally concerned to ensure equal treatment of private manufacture and State manufacture. Having voted against giving particulars of number, weight and value in regard to private manufacture, he found it difficult to vote for the second paragraph, which would now require that such particulars should be given in regard to State manufacture. He therefore abstained from voting on this paragraph.

The representatives of Salvador and the Netherlands emphasised the fact that the Special Commission was entrusted by the Council with a duty which it could not decline on the mere grounds that the question of publicity of war material was under consideration by the Preparatory Commission. They also pointed out that the last Assembly had foreseen the possibility of a Conference on the Manufacture of Arms meeting before the International Disarmament Conference. The representative of Germany said that there was a real interdependence between the Convention on the Manufacture of Arms and that on the Trade in Arms, whereas the connection between the work of the Preparatory Commission and the work of the special Commission was only superficial. The Special Commission was concerned with informing public opinion of the annual manufacture of arms by the industries of the different countries, whereas the Preparatory Commission was dealing with material in existence whether in use or as stocked material.

The Japanese delegation, being unable to accept the text adopted by the Special Commission for paragraphs 1 and 2, declared in favour of maintaining the text of the two paragraphs in question as submitted by the Sub-Committee and mentioning only the value of production.

VIII. Article 6. — The Special Commission agreed on the new text inserted in the draft annexed hereto.

IX. Article 8. — The majority of the Commission agreed to the wording inserted in the draft annexed hereto. Certain remarks were recorded at the end of the article.

X. Articles 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14 and 16 were adopted without modification. The Commission was of opinion that the substance of Articles 12 and 15 should be reserved for discussion by the Conference. The delegates of Germany, Italy and Salvador, however, supported the proposal by the Netherlands delegate to omit Article 12. The Spanish delegate supported the observation made by the delegate of Salvador in regard to Article 15.

Annex.

DRAFT CONVENTION WITH REGARD TO THE SUPERVISION OF THE PRIVATE MANUFACTURE AND PUBLICITY OF THE MANUFACTURE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION AND OF IMPLEMENTS OF WAR

Submitted to the Council by the Special Commission.

Preamble

(to be drafted by the Conference).

Categories.

Article 1.

For the purposes of the present Convention, five categories of arms, ammunition and implements are established:

Category I. — ARMS, AMMUNITION AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR EXCLUSIVELY DESIGNED AND INTENDED FOR LAND, SEA OR AERIAL WARFARE.

A. — Arms, ammunition and implements exclusively designed and intended for land, sea or aerial warfare, both those which are or shall be comprised in the armament of the armed forces of a State, and those which have been comprised in such armament, except such arms, ammunition and implements which, though included in the above definition, are covered by other categories. Such arms, ammunition and implements are comprised in the following twelve headings:

1. Rifles, muskets, carbines.
2. (a) Machine-guns, automatic rifles and machine-pistols of all calibres; (b) Mountings for machine-guns; (c) Interrupter gears.
3. Projectiles and ammunition for the arms enumerated in Nos. 1 and 2 above.
4. Gun-sighting apparatus, including aerial gun-sights and bomb-sights, and fire-control apparatus.
5. (a) Cannon, long or short, and howitzers, of a calibre less than 5.9 inches (15 cm.); (b) Cannon, long or short, and howitzers, of a calibre of 5.9 inches (15 cm.) or above; (c) Mortars of all kinds;
6. (d) Gun carriages, mountings, recuperators, accessories for mountings.
7. Projectiles and ammunition for the arms enumerated in No. 5 above.
8. Apparatus for the discharge of bombs, torpedoes, depth charges and other kinds of projectiles.
9. (a) Grenades; (b) Bombs; (c) Land mines, submarine mines, fixed or floating, depth charges; (d) Torpedoes.
9. Appliances for use with the above arms and apparatus.
11. Tanks and armoured cars.
12. Arms and ammunition not specified in the above enumeration.

B. — Essential and easily recognisable component parts, completely finished, of the articles covered by A above if capable of being utilised only in the assembly or repair of the said articles, or as spare parts.

Category II. — Arms and Ammunition capable of Use both for Military and Other Purposes.

A. —
1. Revolvers, and self-loading or automatic pistols, and developments of the same, designed for single-handed use or fired from the shoulder, of a calibre greater than 6.5 mm. and length of barrel greater than 10 cm.
2. Fire-arms designed, intended or adapted for non-military purposes, such as sport or personal defence, that will fire cartridges that can be fired from fire-arms in Category I; other rifled fire-arms firing from the shoulder, of a calibre of 6 mm. or above, not included in Category I, with the exception of rifled fire-arms with a "break-down" action.
3. Ammunition for the arms enumerated in the above two headings, with the exception of ammunition covered by Category I.
4. Swords and lances.

B. — Essential and easily recognisable component parts, completely finished, of the articles covered by A above, if capable of being utilised only in the assembly or repair of the said articles, or as spare parts.

Category III. — Vessels of War and their Armament.

I. Vessels of war of all kinds.
2. Arms, ammunition and implements of war mounted on board vessels of war and forming part of their normal armament.

Category IV.

I. Aircraft, assembled or dismantled.
2. Aircraft engines.

Category V.

I. Gunpowder and explosives, except common black gunpowder.
2. Arms and ammunition other than those covered by Categories I and II, such as pistols and revolvers of all models, rifled weapons with a "break-down" action, other rifled fire-arms of a calibre of less than 6 mm. designed for firing from the shoulder, smooth-bore shot-guns, guns with more than one barrel of which at least one barrel is smooth-bore, fire-arms firing rimfire ammunition, muzzle-loading fire-arms.

Remarks.

The delegation of the United States of America reserved the right to propose for incorporation in the final text of the Convention a statement limiting the material of Category IV of Article I to aircraft and aircraft engines manufactured under military specifications within their territory or jurisdiction, either on their own behalf or on behalf of the Government of another State.

The term "manufactured under military specifications" means both material manufactured for purely military purposes and material manufactured for commercial purposes, but on specifications designed to make it capable of military use.

The delegations of Germany and the Netherlands associated themselves with this reservation.

Supervision and Publicity.

Article 2.

For the purposes of the present Convention, private manufacture shall be considered to mean manufacture of articles defined in Article I taking place in establishments of which the State is not the sole proprietor, and which are mainly or to a large extent engaged in the manufacture of the articles covered by Categories I, II, III and IV of Article I, excluding manufacture on the order and behalf of the State.

Article 3.

The High Contracting Parties undertake not to permit, in the territory under their jurisdiction, the private manufacture as defined in Article 2 of the articles included in Categories I, II, III and IV, unless the manufacturers thereof are licensed by the Government to manufacture the articles referred to in this article.

This licence shall be valid for a period to be determined individually by each High Contracting Party, and shall be renewable for a further period at the discretion of the Government.

Remarks.

The delegation of the United States of America recalled its declaration of principle made previously to the effect that its Government is powerless to prescribe or enforce a prohibition or a system of licences upon private manufacture, which takes place under the jurisdiction of the States which form the United States of America.

Article 4.

The High Contracting Parties undertake to forward to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, or to publish within two months after the close of each quarter beginning on the first
day of January, April, July and October, a list of the licences granted or renewed during that quarter, together with:

(a) A description of the war material for which the licence is granted;
(b) The name and address of the registered or head office of the licensees and the period for which the licence has been granted.

**Article 5.**

The High Contracting Parties further undertake to forward to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, or to publish annually, a return showing the total production, in value, number and weight, of the private manufactures licensed in accordance with the provisions of Article 3, in respect of each of the twelve headings of Category I (A and B), of the four headings of Category II (A and B), of the two headings of Category IV, set out in Article 1 of the present Convention.

The provisions of the foregoing paragraph shall also apply to the production of the material manufactured for it in establishments of which the State is the sole proprietor, or in any other establishment on behalf of the State.

The High Contracting Parties undertake to forward to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, or to publish, the text of the provisions of all statutes, orders or regulations in force within their territory dealing with articles covered by Categories I, II and IV. All provisions enacted for the purpose of carrying out the present Convention and all amendments and additions to such statutes, orders, regulations and provisions shall also be published, or forwarded to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

**Remarks.**

1. The Japanese delegation considered that publicity of the manufactures should in all cases be given in terms of value only.
2. The Czechoslovak, French, Italian, Polish and Roumanian delegations could not accept the second paragraph. They considered, together with the Belgian delegation, that publicity in regard to State manufacture could only be determined in connection with the decisions to be taken by the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference concerning publicity of material, in pursuance of its resolution of May 4th, 1929.

**Article 6.**

The High Contracting Parties, in all cases covered by Category III, undertake to publish as soon as possible, and in any case not later than within two months after the close of each quarter beginning on January 1st, April 1st, July 1st and October 1st, the return for that quarter, giving the information detailed below for each vessel of war constructed, or in the course of construction, within their territorial jurisdiction.

(a) The date of laying the keel, and the following data:

   Standard displacement in tons and metric tons; the principal dimensions, namely, length at water-line, extreme beam at or below water-line and mean draft at standard displacement;

(b) Date of delivery or date of completion, together with the following data with respect to the vessel at that date:

   Standard displacement in tons and metric tons; the principal dimensions, namely, length at water-line, extreme beam at or below water-line, mean draft at standard displacement, as well as the following information regarding the armament installed on board the vessel at the date of delivery and forming part of the vessel’s normal armament:

   Number and calibre of guns;
   Number and calibre of torpedo-tubes;
   Number of bomb-throwers;
   Number of machine-guns.

By standard displacement in the present article is to be understood the displacement of the vessel complete, fully manned, engined and equipped ready for sea, including all armament and ammunition, equipment, outfit, provisions and fresh water for crew, miscellaneous stores and implements of every description that are intended to be carried in war, but without fuel or reserve feed water on board.

The standard displacement of a submarine is the surface displacement of a vessel complete (exclusive of the water in non-watertight structure), fully manned, engined and equipped ready for sea, including all armament and ammunition, equipment, outfit, provisions for crew, miscellaneous stores and implements of every description that are intended to be carried in war, but without fuel, lubricating oil, fresh water or ballast of any kind on board.

**Article 7.**

The articles covered by Category V shall only be subject to such publicity as may be prescribed by the national legislation.
GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Article 8.

In time of war, the application of the present Convention shall be suspended as regards belligerents until the restoration of peace.

Remarks.

The delegations of Finland, Germany, the Netherlands, Persia, Poland and Roumania have expressed the opinion that the following words should be added: "... and also as regards non-belligerents threatened by the war. Neutral High Contracting Parties who avail themselves of this right shall duly notify the other High Contracting Parties ".

Article 9.

The present Convention shall not be deemed to affect any rights and obligations which may arise out of the provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations, or of the Treaties of Peace signed in 1919 and 1920 at Versailles, Neuilly, St. Germain and Trianon, or of the Treaty limiting Naval Armaments signed at Washington on February 6th, 1922, or of any other treaty, convention, agreement or engagement concerning the manufacture of arms and ammunition and of implements of war.

Article 10.

The High Contracting Parties will use their best endeavours to secure the accession to the present Convention of other States.

Each accession will be notified to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, and by the latter to all the signatory or acceding States.

The instruments of accession shall remain deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

Article 11.

The present Convention may be denounced by any High Contracting Party thereto after the expiration of four years from the date when it came into force in respect of that Party. Denunciation shall be effected by notification in writing addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who will forthwith communicate such notification to the other Contracting Parties, informing them of the date on which it was received.

A denunciation shall take effect one year after the date of the receipt of the notification thereof by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, and shall operate only in respect of the notifying States.

Should the Convention be denounced by one of the Powers whose ratification is a condition of its entry into force, any other High Contracting Party may also, within a period of one year from the date of such denunciation, denounce the Convention without waiting for the expiration of the period of four years mentioned above, and may require that its denunciation shall take effect at the same date as the first-mentioned denunciation.

Article 12.

Any State signing or acceding to the present Convention may declare, at the moment of its signature, ratification or accession, that its acceptance of the present Convention does not apply to any or all of the overseas territories under its sovereignty, authority or jurisdiction, and may accede subsequently, in accordance with the provisions of Article 10, on behalf of any territory so excluded. Denunciation may also be effected separately in respect of any such territory, and the provisions of Article 11 shall apply to any such denunciation.

Remarks.

The delegations of Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Salvador proposed that this article should be omitted.

Article 13.

The High Contracting Parties agree that, at the conclusion of a period of three years from the coming into force of the present Convention under the terms of Article 15, this Convention shall be subject to revision upon the request of one-third of the said High Contracting Parties, which request shall be addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

Article 14.

The present Convention, of which the French and English texts are both authentic, is subject to ratification. It shall bear to-day’s date.

Each Power shall address its ratification to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who will at once notify the deposit of such ratification to each of the other signatory Powers.

The instruments of ratification will remain in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations.
Article 15.

A first *procès-verbal* of the deposit of ratifications shall be drawn up by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations as soon as the present Convention shall have been ratified by the following Powers:

[Here follows the list of the principal producing Powers, to be drawn up by the Conference.]

The Convention shall come into force four months after the date of the notification of this *procès-verbal* by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to all signatory Powers.

Subsequently, the Convention will come into force in respect of each High Contracting Party four months after the date on which its ratification or accession shall have been notified by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to all signatory or acceding States.

Remarks.

The delegations of Spain and Salvador recommended that the text of this article should correspond to that of Article 41 of the Convention for the Supervision of the International Trade in Arms and Ammunition and in Implements of War of June 17th, 1925, to the effect that the Convention should come into force after ratification by fourteen Powers.

Article 16.

The High Contracting Parties agree to accept reservations which may be made by Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Poland and Roumania at the moment of their signature of the present Convention, and which shall suspend, until the accession of Russia to the present Convention under the same conditions as the said Powers, the application, in respect of those States, of Articles ... of the present Convention.