LEAGUE OF NATIONS

CONFERENCE FOR THE REDUCTION AND LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS

COMMITTEE FOR THE REGULATION OF THE TRADE IN AND THE PRIVATE AND STATE MANUFACTURE OF ARMS AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR

PROGRESS REPORT

TO THE GENERAL COMMISSION

Rapporteur: M. T. Komarnicki (Poland)

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1933. IX. 7.
PROGRESS REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE REGULATION OF THE TRADE IN AND THE PRIVATE AND STATE MANUFACTURE OF ARMS AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR

Rapporteur: M. T. Komarnicki (Poland).

1. Under the resolution of July 23rd, 1932, it is the duty of the Committee for the Regulation of the Trade in and Private and State Manufacture of Arms and Implements of War to submit proposals to the Conference in regard to the regulations to be applied to the trade in and private and State manufacture of arms and implements of war. It submitted a progress report (document Conf.D.145) to the Bureau of the Conference on November 12th, 1932, and, on November 26th, 1932, the Bureau passed a resolution on the trade in and manufacture of arms (document Conf. D.149) by which the Committee's subsequent work has been guided.

2. The Committee received from the Danish, French, Polish and Spanish delegations a proposal for the abolition of the private manufacture of arms, and from the Turkish delegation a proposal for the internationalisation of all arms manufacture. The Persian delegation would be prepared to agree to the abolition of private manufacture only provided State manufacture were internationalised.

With the assistance of a legal opinion, the Committee had satisfied itself that it was not precluded by its terms of reference from investigating these two questions; but, feeling that it could not come to an agreement upon them, it decided at the meeting on February 22nd, 1933, by a majority vote,¹ not to discuss the substance of these two problems, but to refer them to the General Commission (Annex 1).

3. In order to secure certain information regarding the manufacture of arms, the Committee drew up a questionnaire which was laid before the President of the Conference and addressed by him to all the States invited to the Conference by a circular letter (document Conf.D./C.L.5) dated October 28th, 1932. Forty replies have been received. They appear, together with a summary of them, in Annexes 2 and 3.

4. The Committee set up three Sub-Committees—one on the manufacture of arms, one on the trade in arms (both presided over by M. Komarnicki (Poland)), and a Technical Committee on the categories of arms subject to the regulation of the manufacture of and trade in arms. This Technical Committee, whose Chairman was General Benitez (Spain), secured the valuable assistance of M. Magnette (Belgium), Rapporteur on the Arms Section of the draft Tariff Nomenclature prepared by the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Unification of Tariff Nomenclature of the Economic Committee of the League of Nations.

5. It should be noted that the report of the Sub-Committee on the Manufacture of Arms (Annex 4) is of a purely preliminary nature, because it was drawn up before the Committee had received the replies to the questions put to the General Commission (see paragraph 2 above), before the United Kingdom delegation had tabled its draft Convention, and before the Technical Committee on Categories had established its report. Moreover, the report on the manufacture of arms was drawn up before the German delegation joined the Committee. The reports on the categories of arms and the trade in arms (Annexes 5 and 6) were drawn up without waiting for the General Commission's decision, but, as those two questions are closely linked with that of the manufacture of arms, the two reports have not yet been studied by the Committee.

The Committee has also not studied the memorandum on the "Analogies between the Problem of the Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and that of the Trade in and Manufacture of Arms" (document Conf.D.159) or the French proposal of May 27th, 1933, regarding the trade in and manufacture of arms (Annex 7).²

6. The Committee had called the attention of the General Commission on March 6th, 1933, to the question of the suspension of the provisions of the Convention in war-time and that of derogations (Annex 8).

It will rest with the General Commission to pronounce in the last resort on the questions raised by that document, and to decide whether they are to be dealt with in the future Convention.

7. The Committee would ask the Commission to decide in principle on certain questions on which the Committee has not been able to arrive at an agreement:

(1) Ought the private manufacture of arms to be abolished?

(2) Ought the manufacture of arms to be internationalised?

¹ Belgium, the United Kingdom, Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain, the United States of America.
² This is not the same proposal as that submitted by the French delegation to the General Commission (document Conf.D./C.G.122).

The reasons for these two drafts are set out in the covering letter to document Conf.D./C.G.122.
(i) The United Kingdom, German, Italian, Japanese, Persian and United States delegations, in addition to the above questions, wish to draw the attention of the General Commission to certain matters which are outside its competence. It seems to them that decisions on these matters are necessary before a solution can be reached on the principal difficulties encountered by the Committee.

The following are the principal points referred to:

1. **Publicity of War Material.** — In the absence of a decision on the general question of publicity, the Committee has been unable to pronounce on the degree of publicity to be extended to the manufacture of and trade in war material.

2. **Supervision.** — In the absence of a decision regarding the system of supervision to be laid down in the Convention, the Committee has found difficulty in pronouncing finally on the application of this system to the manufacture of and trade in arms.

3. **Quantitative Limitation of War Material.** — The Committee observes that the French delegation's proposals of May 27th are closely connected with this question.

4. **Civil Aviation.** — In the absence of a decision on the system of control to be applied to civil aviation, the Committee has been unable to make final recommendations on any question concerning aircraft.

The Committee, taking note of the decision of the Bureau of November 22nd that the articles regarding the trade in and manufacture of arms shall be incorporated in the General Disarmament Convention, believes that there will be no difficulty in drafting these articles so soon as definite decisions have been reached by the General Commission on the above-mentioned questions.

(ii) By reason of the above declarations, the Danish, French, Polish, Spanish and Turkish delegations consider it necessary that the General Commission should take a decision on the following questions:

1. Is it possible to limit and supervise material without also limiting and regulating the manufacture of and trade in such material?

2. In order to make this supervised limitation more effective, and to facilitate the standardisation of material, is it expedient to internationalise State manufacture and abolish private manufacture?

3. In order to make supervision of future arms possible and effective, is it expedient to limit them by rationing the manufacture of and trade in such arms?

4. In order to make supervision of future arms possible and effective, is it expedient to make the manufacture of and trade in such arms subject to the grant of individual licences giving details as to the nature and destination of such arms, such licences to be submitted for the consideration of the Permanent Disarmament Commission?

5. In order to make possible quantitative and qualitative limitation and reduction of military aviation, is it expedient to internationalise the manufacture of civil aircraft or, failing this, to submit the manufacture of and trade in such aircraft to the supervision of the Permanent Disarmament Commission?

6. How should the general measures of supervision already provided for in regard to arms in use be applied to the special requirements of the manufacture of and trade in future arms?
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Geneva, March 4th, 1933.

ANNEX 1.

ABOLITION OF PRIVATE MANUFACTURE AND THE INTERNATIONALISATION OF THE MANUFACTURE OF ARMS.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE REGULATION OF THE TRADE IN AND PRIVATE AND STATE MANUFACTURE OF ARMS AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR.

At its meeting on February 22nd, 1933, the Committee, before beginning its examination of the report of the Sub-Committee on the Manufacture of Arms, adopted by a majority vote the following resolution:

"That this Committee, before proceeding further with the consideration of the manufacture of arms, finds it necessary to request the General Commission to decide two questions, on which it has not been able to reach a unanimous decision, and a solution of which is indispensable for the continuation of its work:

(1) Shall the private manufacture of arms be suppressed?
(2) Shall the manufacture of arms be internationalised?"

In consequence of that vote, the Committee adjourned its examination of the report of the Sub-Committee on the manufacture of arms, and it requests the General Commission to take decisions on the two questions raised in the foregoing resolution.

Ad 1. — A. The Danish, French, Polish and Spanish delegations propose the abolition of the private manufacture of arms and submit the following considerations on the subject:

Proposed by the Committee:

Article 8, paragraph 5, of the Covenant of the League of Nations draws the attention of Members of the League to the dangers inherent in the private manufacture of arms:

"The Members of the League agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war is open to grave objections. The Council shall advise how the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had to the necessities of those Members of the League which are not able to manufacture the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety."

For Members of the League, the solution of this problem must therefore be of an international character.

Everywhere the private manufacture of arms and ammunition, like all other private economic activities, aims primarily at a profitable return upon the invested capital. There must therefore be a constant increase in the demand for arms, which can only be maintained in an atmosphere of strained international relations.

For examples of the evil effects of such enterprises, reference may be made to the report of the Temporary Mixed Commission of September 15th, 1921:

"Armament firms have attempted to bribe Government officials both at home and abroad."
"Armament firms have disseminated false reports concerning the military and naval programmes of various countries in order to stimulate armament expenditure."
"Armament firms have sought to influence public opinion through the control of newspapers in their own and foreign countries."
"Armament firms have organised international armament rings through which the armament race has been accentuated by playing off one country against another."
"Armament firms have organised international armament trusts which have increased the price of armaments sold to Governments."

The situation has not improved since 1921. Without mentioning well-known events which occurred in connection with the 1927 Geneva Naval Conference, we may quote the Latvian Government's reply to the enquiry organised in 1926 by the League of Nations. The Latvian Government's statement was as follows:

"The Latvian Government, however, thinks it desirable to indicate certain concrete examples drawn from its own experience:

(a) Cases have occurred in which private armaments firms endeavour to induce Governments to purchase war material by encouraging competition between neighbouring States;"
The international character of any solution of the problem of private manufacture is further confirmed by the fact that the present Conference is proceeding to a limitation and reduction of existing armaments. As States cease to be completely free to develop their existing armaments at their own discretion, the question of how the armaments limited by the Convention are to be replaced can no longer be regarded as a purely domestic matter. As armaments can only be renewed by home production or by imports, the two questions of private and State manufacture and traffic in arms take on an international character and must be dealt with within the framework of a single Convention on the same footing and in the same fashion as the problem of the limitation and reduction of armaments.

2. The abolition of the system of private manufacture would not necessarily entail the closing down of all private factories as has been suggested. In so far as their production corresponded to the requirements of the States as limited by the Disarmament Convention, such factories might remain in operation. What would be changed is the system of ownership, which would cease to be private. If repercussions upon the organisation of national industry are inevitable, they would be the result, not of the abolition of private manufacture, but of the reduction of armaments.

3. The fear of the non-producing States that the abolition of the private manufacture of arms would be detrimental to their interests is unjustified, as, even in the present state of affairs, arms are only consigned by a private factory with the assent of the Government on whose territory that factory is situated. At the present time the control over all exports of arms and munitions from their territory exercised by producing States in the sole interests of their national policy leads to the result that the non-producing States derive no benefits from the system of private manufacture. The abolition of this system would not therefore modify the situation of non-producing States in any respect.

There is already a tendency among non-producing States to create arms factories on their own territory with a view to making themselves independent of foreign countries in respect of the organisation of their national defence. This policy has nothing to do with the problem of the abolition of private manufacture. As, from the point of view of a non-producing State, it is immaterial whether it is dependent in time of peace upon supplies obtained from the factories of a foreign State or upon supplies from factories which, though private, are in practice under the control of a foreign State.

4. Under the Hague Convention, belligerent States are only entitled to obtain new stocks from neutral private manufacturers and are prevented from procuring them from neutral State enterprises. From that it has been inferred that the abolition of private manufacture would prevent non-producing States from obtaining fresh supplies in time of war. The problem of neutrality cannot, however, be considered solely in the light of the Hague Conventions irrespective of the other international agreements, more especially the Covenant of Paris.

Taking as its starting-point the idea referred to in this paragraph, an idea which it considers essential, the French delegation desires to lay before the General Commission the following questionnaire:

1. Does the General Commission consider that the problems raised by the private and State manufacture of war material should be examined in connection with the general problem of the limitation and reduction of armaments and that the solutions to be applied to these problems should be included in the General Convention for the Limitation and Reduction of Armaments?

2. Does the General Commission consider that the Convention should include limitations of the manufacture of arms and implements of war or simply publicity as regards such manufacture?

3. Does the General Commission consider it necessary or not, in order to ensure the efficacy of such limitations or the sincerity of such publicity, to include in the General Convention the Limitation and Reduction of Armaments provisions under which the various Governments would bind themselves to prohibit the manufacture of arms and implements of war or of certain categories of arms and implements of war by private undertakings?

4. In the affirmative, on the basis of what rules will the Committee for the Regulation of the Trade in and Manufacture of Arms and Implements of War have to draw up the list of arms and implements which may only be manufactured in State undertakings?

5. Does the General Commission consider that it is sufficient:
   a. To regulate the manufacture of arms and implements of war on a basis common to all States by a uniform system of licences sufficiently stringent to permit of effective supervision, this manufacture being at present subject to very different regulations, often of a very inadequate character, in the various States?
   b. To instruct the Committee to lay before it definite proposals for uniform national regulations and for an international supervision of private or State manufacture?

* The Bureau of the Conference proposed (document Conf.D.149, No. 3) that "the provisions relating to the trade in and manufacture of arms and implements of war shall be included in the same legal instrument as the Convention for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments.

† The Secretariat has prepared a memorandum (document Conf. D./CC.P.18) outlining the various arguments for or against the abolition of private manufacture.
of the League and the Pact of Paris, which have profoundly altered the legal and moral aspects of this problem. Can States bound by the Covenant of the League or the Pact of Paris use their neutrality as a pretext for treating a State which has resorted to war contrary to the aforementioned instruments and a State victim of an aggression on a footing of equality?

The abolition of private manufacture would make it possible to avoid cases in which Governments, while cooperating with international organisations for the pacific settlement of a dispute, would be exposed, in the absence of international regulation, to pressure from some of their nationals engaged in the private manufacture of arms. By claiming the right to sell arms and munitions to one, and sometimes to both, of the parties to the dispute on the ground that their foreign competitors will so do if they refrain, such private manufacturers would help to defeat international efforts for the pacific settlement of the dispute.

The contradiction would be even more striking if for the same private reasons the nationals of States bound by the Covenant of the League or the Pact of Paris were, in contravention of these instruments, to furnish arms and munitions to a State resorting to force in violation of international law.

5. The fear expressed in certain quarters that non-producing States would constitute considerable stocks of arms with a view to making themselves independent of foreign imports in case of war would appear to be exaggerated. Whatever the extent of the limitation of material under the terms of the Convention, no State—not excluding non-producing States—will be able to constitute stocks in excess of the direct or indirect limits fixed in respect of each of them under the Convention.

6. It has been noted on occasion that, in certain countries, it would be more difficult for Governments to reduce their arms factories on the cessation of hostilities than for private factories, owing to the pressure brought to bear in Parliament by representatives of workers employed in the manufacture of armaments.

7. The abolition of private manufacture and the concentration of the manufacture of arms in the hands of the State would establish a more clearly defined distinction between war production and peace production; this is highly desirable, since, in view of the fact that many industrial undertakings manufacture both arms and other products, there is a risk of the clandestine manufacture of war material in spite of the existence of strict international supervision.

Furthermore, a clear distinction between peace-time and war-time production would render much more difficult the peace-time adaptation of private factories working mainly for pacific requirements to military use in case of war. The potential of industrial countries, without being abolished, might, however, not be utilised for war until after a certain process of adaptation, which would begin only after the opening of hostilities. The private manufacture of arms, by reason of its mixed character, enables industrial States to prepare well in advance in peace-time for the immediate utilisation of factories for military purposes.

8. It was observed that it would be difficult to define war industries; that difficulty, however, is not peculiar to the problem of the abolition of private manufacture, but recurs also in connection with the regulation of such manufacture. The difficulty is less serious in reality than in appearance, since the point is not to suppress the private manufacture of all products capable of being used for purposes of war (e.g., chemical products), but only those which are obviously designed for military purposes (e.g., rifles, machine-guns, guns), the sale of which has often produced "evil effects". This distinction might be exactly defined as a result of a study which has not yet been undertaken by the Committee.

9. The abolition of arms manufacture is not designed to concentrate in the hands of the State all manufacture that might serve to produce arms. The sole object is to reserve to the State that part of industrial production whereby a product undergoes the first transformation which renders it unfit for pacific purposes and destines it exclusively for military use.

10. The abolition of private manufacture and the substitution of some other system may, no doubt, involve financial burdens for the producing States. But certain countries, it should be noted, are at present re-organising their affairs in the opposite direction—i.e., they are attempting to reduce their State production by encouraging the development of the private war industry. This transformation, which is proceeding with the assistance of direct or indirect subsidies to private manufacturers, undoubtedly involves expenditure no less considerable than would be involved by the substitution of another system for private manufacture. Further, any expenditure arising out of the abolition of private manufacture could be distributed over a period of several years without constituting any very considerable burden on the annual budgets of the States.

11. The national laws now in force are not such as to prevent the evil effects of an international character which are brought about by private manufacture. These laws aim at ensuring the internal security of the State and take into account only the internal repercussions of private manufacture. They do not place at the disposal of Governments, exempt from any international undertaking in the matter, the means necessary to prevent the evil international effects of private manufacture.
12. The interests of private manufacture encourage differentiation and an increase in the power of the weapons produced, a state of affairs which is not in keeping with the spirit of the Disarmament Convention; the aims should be rather to encourage the standardisation of armaments with a view to making them more readily comparable.

13. To sum up, since the "evil effects" on armaments and on peace cannot be done away with by the solutions proposed by those who are in favour of the maintenance of private manufacture (publicity of licences for manufacture and export), the abolition of private manufacture must be envisaged irrespective of any social or political preoccupations, simply to meet the requirements of the Convention for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments.

* * *

B. The delegations of Belgium, United Kingdom, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States of America are of opinion that the proposal for the abolition of private manufacture of arms should not be adopted. In their opinion, the dangers arising from the adoption of this proposal would be greater than those which may be inherent in the existence of private manufacture. The principal considerations appear to them to be the following:

1. The evil effects alleged to result from private manufacture fall roughly into two classes:

(a) "Misconduct" by individual concerns (interference with the Press, improper influence on Parliaments, etc.);

(b) The supply of arms to undesirable quarters.

Evil effects of the former class, if and where they exist, can be adequately dealt with by national legislation; evil effects of the latter class (which may also arise from State manufacture), would be obviated by proper regulations for the international traffic in arms.

Such evil effects of all kinds as may result from the manufacture of arms, both State and private, will be automatically reduced by the acceptance of an effective limitation and reduction of war material.

2. Those countries which possess private manufacturing establishments would, if these were suppressed, be compelled to extend greatly their State establishments, either by building new State factories or by buying out the existing private concerns. Either alternative would require a very heavy outlay of capital and an increase in military budgets, which many States are not in a position to incur, and would also entail a serious and undesirable dislocation of labour.

3. A large proportion of private firms who receive contracts for the manufacture of arms are primarily engaged on other branches of production of a purely civil character. By placing orders with such firms Governments are afforded an elastic source of supply. If they were deprived of it they would be compelled to expand their State factories to a disproportionate and uneconomic extent.

4. Governments may, in some cases, find it difficult to reduce their armament establishments to minimum limits owing to their obligations to the labour engaged therein. Under a system of private manufacture, labour displaced by a reduction of orders for armaments can usually be diverted to other branches of production.

5. Countries in which manufacturing establishments do not exist, or exist only on a restricted scale, would inevitably tend to set up their own State factories. Under the terms of the thirteenth Hague Convention (Article 6) of 1907, it is a breach of neutrality for a neutral Government to supply ammunition or war material to a belligerent Government. If, therefore, private manufacture were abolished, a belligerent Government would be dependent exclusively in time of war on its own output and that of its allies. Governments might thus feel bound to prepare for the eventualities of war by collecting large stocks of arms and by themselves setting up arms factories, or extending those which they already have.

6. The discussion which has already taken place in the Committee shows that a preliminary decision on the two points under reference (abolition and the internationalisation of the manufacture of arms) is a condition precedent to any useful work by this Committee with regard to the manufacture of arms.

* * *

Ad 2. — The Committee submits the following observations on the subject of the internationalisation of arms factories:

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1 Convention concerning the rights and duties of neutral Powers in case of maritime war.
A. The Turkish delegation proposes the internationalisation of all arms factories and puts forward the following arguments in favour of its proposal:

Producing countries are bound to develop their war industry unduly and the industry will daily become more powerful, leading necessarily to a race in armaments. With regard to private manufacture, the position is the same, for the reasons already referred to when it was proposed to abolish the private manufacture of arms.

If there is a real desire to prevent war and to bring about a genuine reduction of armaments, there must be effective supervision over the manufacture of arms. No effective supervision over arms factories will be possible so long as they are dependent on private capital and private interests, or so long as they depend on the will of States. The only means of regulating the private or State manufacture of arms and implements of war is to internationalise that manufacture.

The internationalisation of the manufacture of arms might be carried out according to the following principles:

1. The capital of all factories of arms and war material, whether private or State-owned, should be placed on an international basis, and international supervision should be exercised over them; moreover, they should be directed by organisations consisting of representatives of all countries in a number proportionate to the armament needs of those countries, which will be fixed in the future Disarmament Convention.

2. The internationalised arms factories will be distributed in producing centres which, from the economic standpoint (regard being had to their geographical situation, means of communication, etc.), are considered most appropriate and most favourable.

3. This distribution should be effected wisely and in such a manner as to allay misgivings. In other words, each producing centre will confine itself to the manufacture of certain arms or ammunition, so that no State can ever have within the limits of its authority a complete range of war equipment, and no country can arm itself simply from the resources of its own industry.

4. In this internationalised manufacture, each State will have an equal interest in the whole of its orders, so that for all States the idea of earning private profit from the manufacture of war material will completely disappear. It should be clearly understood that the orders of every State, in no matter what producing centre, will be executed under the effective and real supervision of all States, which will participate therein on a footing of complete equality. This control may be exercised, for instance, by Parliaments and national assemblies, which will, of course, include workers and peasants' organisations and representatives of other bodies.

As a result of this economic, prudent and reassuring distribution of war industries, a certain number of arms and ammunition factories could be done away with altogether.

* * *

B. This point was not discussed, in view of the interdependence which exists between the question of the abolition of private manufacture and that of internationalisation and of the decision adopted by a majority of the Committee to submit this question of principle to the General Commission for decision.

Conf. D./C.C.F.2t, 21t, 21b and 21c.

Geneva, January 17th to June 1st, 1933.

ANNEX 2.

REPLIES TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE CONCERNING THE PRIVATE AND STATE MANUFACTURE OF ARMS AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR.

At the request of the Chairman of the Committee for the Regulation of the Trade in and Private and State Manufacture of Arms and Implements of War, the President of the Conference sent, on October 28th, 1932, a questionnaire (document Conf. D./C.L.5) to the States invited to the Conference, with a view to obtaining certain information regarding the manufacture of arms in the different countries.
Up to June 1st, the Secretariat has received replies from the following forty States:

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Most States have answered the various questions separately, which has made it possible to classify the replies by questions.

The categories referred to in certain replies are those established in the draft Convention of 1929 drawn up by the Special Commission for the Supervision of the Private Manufacture and Publicity of the Manufacture of Arms and Ammunition and of Implements of War (document A.30.1929 IX).

FIRST QUESTION.

For the purposes of the manufacture of arms and implements of war, is a special permit required? If so, please give particulars.

Replies from the Governments of:

1. **Panama.**

Article 127 of the Constitution of the Republic of Panama provides that "only the Government of the nation may import and manufacture arms and implements of war".

2. **Bulgaria.**

In accordance with the law on the disarmament of the population in Bulgaria, enacted in conformity with the Treaty of Neuilly, the carriage of arms and the manufacture, acquisition and sale of arms, ammunition and implements of war are prohibited.

3. **Estonia.**

For the purposes of the manufacture of arms and implements of war, a special permit is required, which is issued by the Minister of National Economy in agreement with the Minister of Justice and the Interior and the Minister of National Defence.

4. **Latvia.**

A special authorisation is necessary for the establishment of industrial undertakings in general. This authorisation is delivered by the Department of Industry of the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of War being consulted in the case of the manufacture of arms.
6. Portugal.

The manufacture of arms and implements of war is organised in the form of a State monopoly.

Annex.

In connection with this reply the Military General Staff provides the following information:

"Up to the present, no factories for the private manufacture of arms and implements of war have been established in Portugal. It is true that, during the war of 1914-1918, private industry contributed to supplying the Allied Armies with war material, but such manufacture was only authorised as an exception. The Portuguese State therefore has a monopoly for the manufacture and possession of war material in its establishments, recourse to private industry even for repairs being strictly prohibited.

"Strictly speaking, there are no legal provisions forbidding soldiers serving with the colours to hold paid posts in private armament undertakings. There are, however, legal provisions absolutely forbidding any soldier, whatever his rank, to engage in any kind of trade."

7. Afghanistan.

For purposes of the manufacture of arms and implements of war, no special permit is required within the territory under the jurisdiction of the Royal Afghan Government.

8. Turkey.

The manufacture of arms and implements of war is subject to a State monopoly in Turkey. Individuals and private undertakings wishing to manufacture or sell arms and implements of war are obliged to obtain a special permit in accordance with the stipulations of Article 57, paragraph 1, of the Budgetary Law of April 18th, 1341, No. 627.

9. Siam.

A special permit must be obtained in accordance with Section 22 of the Fire-arms and Ammunition Act:

"Section 22. — Any person wishing to manufacture or trade in fire-arms and ammunition, or repair fire-arms, must apply for permission to the competent Minister, who may grant a licence for that purpose as he may think fit."

10. Poland.

In order to undertake the manufacture of arms and ammunition, it is necessary to have a licence in accordance with Article 8, paragraph 4, of the Decree of the President of the Republic, dated June 7th, 1927, with regard to industrial legislation (Legal Gazette of the Polish Republic, No. 53, item 468).

The said Decree in its Article 8, paragraph 3, subordinates the manufacture of pyrotechnic and explosive materials to the same conditions.

The manufacture of side arms is not subject to regulations; nevertheless, the central authorities are entitled to subordinate this manufacture to the conditions applicable to the production of fire-arms.

11. South Africa.

No special permit is required to manufacture arms, etc., but no individual other than a member of the Union Defence Forces may be in possession of a fire-arm without a permit.


A special authorisation from the Minister of the Interior is necessary to engage in the manufacture of arms and implements of war in Greece.
13. Iraq.

Article (t) of Arms Act Regulations of 1919 provides that no person within the areas to which this act applies shall:

(a) Carry any fire-arm without an official licence; or,
(b) Possess any fire-arm; or,
(c) Sell, buy, repair any fire-arm or any part thereof. Also he is not allowed to deal in cartridges, bullets, primers and gunpowder.

Article (1) of the Law Amending Arms Act Regulations of 1919, No. 47 of 1932, amending Article (4) of the said act provides that licences may be issued to possess or carry a rifle, or to traffic in arms or ammunition, or repairing or accepting them for repair.

Such licences may be issued with or without fees at the discretion of the Minister of Interior.


No special authorisation is necessary in Norway to engage in the manufacture of arms and implements of war.

15. United Kingdom.

The Explosives Act, 1875, the Fire-arms Act, 1920 (Sections 2, 6 and 8, and the Second Schedule), the Treaties of Washington Act, 1922, and the London Naval Treaty Act, 1930, are the legal instruments governing the need for permits for the purposes of the manufacture of arms and implements of war in the United Kingdom.

16. Lithuania.

The manufacture of arms and implements of war may only be carried on in the State factories.

"Among the establishments exclusively reserved to the State are the ordnance and arms factories, with the exception of factories of sporting-guns, which may be set up by private persons." (Industrial Code, 1893 edition, Section 63.)

18. Denmark.

There are no special legislative provisions in Denmark regarding authorisation to carry on the manufacture of arms and implements of war; such manufacture is free.

A special permit from the Ministry of Justice, however, is required for the manufacture of explosives, in addition to the requirements laid down in the general legislation for the exercise of industry and trade.

No such permit is necessary, however, for the manufacture of powder consisting of saltpetre, carbon and sulphur only, or for the manufacture of cartridges containing smokeless shooting powder, when they are intended for use in small arms, or, lastly, for the manufacture of primings and detonators to be used in making percussion caps or similar inflammable appliances or in manufacturing lighters or other articles of everyday use.


No special permits are required by the Federal Government. Some of the several States of the Union require special licences for the manufacture of and traffic in arms, but these licences are required solely with a view to the prevention of crime and the safety of the public against accidents resulting from carelessness in the storage and transportation of explosives.

20. New Zealand.

Case not yet envisaged, and no legislation exists, but certain permits would be required if the case ever arose.

Under present legislation, no special authorisation is required, but all authorisations for any industrial undertakings utilising a considerable amount of power are subject to the previous consent of the Ministry of National Defence.


(a) Not only are the manufacture, transformation and improvement (repair) of fire-arms and gunpowder (non-military as well as military) forbidden to anyone not especially authorised by the competent administrative office, but such operations (i.e., manufacture, transformation and improvement) are subject to strict Governmental supervision and control. (Cf. Law for the Control of Fire-arms and Gunpowder, 1910; Rules concerning the Operation of the Law for the Control of Fire-arms and Gunpowder, Imperial Ordinance No. 16, 1911; Detailed Provisions concerning the Operation of the Law for the Control of Fire-arms and Gunpowder, ordinance of the Department of Interior No. 2, 1911. Regulations of similar purport are in force also in Chosen, Taiwan and the Kwantung Leased Province.)

(b) Special authorisation by the competent administrative office must be obtained also in connection with naval vessels; and all operations (i.e., construction, repair, etc.) in connection with naval vessels are subject to the control of the competent administrative office. (Cf. Law concerning the Execution of the Treaty for the Limitation of Naval Armaments, Law No. 2, 1924. This law applies also in Chosen and Taiwan, and governmental control is exercised in pursuance of this law also in the Kwantung Leased Province and the mandated South Sea Islands. Cf. Regulations relating to the Law concerning the Execution of the Treaty for the Limitation of Naval Armaments, Ordinance of the Department of Navy No. 7, 1924.)

23. France.

A distinction must be made between arms and unfilled ammunition on the one hand and explosives and filled ammunition on the other.

A. The manufacture of, and trade in, arms of all kinds which are not French service patterns are entirely free under the Law of August 14th, 1885. The law is very general in its terms and is applicable to guns, gun-carriages, cartridge cases and unfilled shells.
Manufacture, trade, import and transit are entirely free in the case of arms, parts of arms, or unfilled ammunition of French service patterns under the Law of August 14th, 1885, subject to a declaration to be made previously to the Prefect of the Department and the keeping of a register, duly numbered and initialled, of day-to-day operations.
It should, however, be pointed out that the Law of April 13th, 1895, allows of the prohibition of export of all arms or ammunition by decree issued on the proposal of the Minister of War, with the approval of the Minister of Commerce and the Finance Minister, subject to exceptions justified by the destination, which is guaranteed by releases on deposit (acquits à caution) discharged by consular agents in France.

B. In the case of the trade in, and manufacture of, explosives and filled ammunition, the position is as follows:

(a) The Powder Monopoly is alone responsible under the Law of Fructidor 13th of the Year V (August 30th, 1797) for the manufacture of the following explosives: gunpowder, sporting gunpowder, guncottons of all kinds, and nitrated, nitrated or chlorated high explosive.
(b) The possession, circulation and public sale of such are entrusted to superintendents of the Finance Administration.
(c) The manufacture of dynamite is subject to authorisation to be obtained beforehand by decree in accordance with a special procedure which involves, among other things, a cautionary deposit, and includes provision for the possible cancellation of the concession by decree on the advice of the Council of State, without compensation, for reasons of public safety (Decree of August 24th, 1875). Liquid oxygen explosives may also be manufactured since the passing of the Law of April 29th, 1926.
(d) Explosives depots are subject to the regulations of the Decrees of June 20th, 1915, as amended by the Decree of February 2nd, 1928. Rail transport of explosives is governed by the regulations of 1897.
(e) Pyrotechnic factories and cartridge-filling workshops for mining and all other explosives are subject to the Law of 1917 on inconvenient, unhealthy and dangerous establishments.

No special regulation governs the production of the material coming under Category IV of the draft Convention of 1929 (aircraft and aircraft engines).
24. **Irish Free State.**

A special permit for the manufacture of arms and implements of war would be required. (See also reply to question 2.)

25. **Belgium.**

No special permit is required for the purposes of the manufacture of arms except in the case of material for the Belgian army.

There is, however, a law governing the manufacture of, and trade in, arms and ammunition and the carrying of arms.

Under this law, any person wishing to manufacture and trade in arms and ammunition is required to make a declaration in advance to the municipality of the place in which the factory, warehouse or workshop is situated.

The Belgian Government exercises very strict supervision over the whole of the arms industry through the fire-arms testing centre at Liége, which is responsible for enforcing the Law of May 24th, 1888, according to which:

> "No person may sell, offer for sale, or have in his warehouse, shops or workshops any arm or part of an arm liable to be tested which has not been tested and marked with the proper stamps for its degree of completion.

> "Any person selling, offering for sale, or keeping in his warehouses or workshops an arm of a different calibre from that shown by the stamp it bears is liable to a fine, and the arm in question shall be confiscated."

In consequence of these regulations, the Royal Government has a very accurate knowledge of the output of the Belgian arms industry.

In order to be able, if necessary, to supervise the external traffic in arms, the Government has caused the Houses of Parliament to ratify the Geneva Convention of June 17th, 1925, on the Supervision of the International Trade in Arms, Ammunition and Implements of War.

The Convention is ready to be approved and published as soon as the suspensory condition on which the Belgian Government made its ratification contingent is fulfilled.

26. **China.**

In China there is no private manufacture of arms and implements of war. Therefore, the question of private permits does not arise.

27. **Sweden.**

No. No special authorisation is required in order to undertake the manufacture of arms or of war materials.

28. **Yugoslavia.**

Under the terms of the law on the manufacture, import, export and sale of gunpowder, explosives and other detonating compounds passed in 1930:

(a) The manufacture, import, export and sale of gunpowder, fuses for explosives, other detonating compounds, military weapons and parts thereof, as also the import of non-military weapons and parts thereof, is the exclusive monopoly of the State.

(b) The State has the sole right to import or manufacture gunpowder, military weapons and ammunition.

(c) In agreement with the Minister of Commerce and Industry, the Ministry for the Army and the Marine may cede to the private industry of the country for a period of fifteen years the right to manufacture, and sell wholesale, fuses for explosives, explosives, other detonating compounds, imported non-military weapons, non-military ammunition and parts thereof, and also the right to manufacture parts of military weapons and ammunition. The setting-up and working of such establishments are subject to the general provisions of the law; the supreme control over them is exercised exclusively by the Minister for the Army and the Marine.

It follows from the foregoing that, not only is the establishment of undertakings for the manufacture of arms and other implements of war dependent upon a Government permit, but the State alone has the right of manufacture and export. In exceptional cases and only for articles specified under (c), the right to manufacture and to sell wholesale may be ceded to private enterprise in the country; but, even in such cases, the supreme control over the manufacture and sale is exercised by the Ministry for the Army and the Marine. Permits for such concessions to private industry
for the manufacture and sale of the articles specified is granted by the Minister for the Army and the Marine on the request of the undertakings concerned, in accordance with the provisions of the law as set up by a special regulation.

29. **Finland.**

The Law on Arms and Ammunition which will come into force on April 15th, 1931, stipulates that fire-arms and ammunition may only be manufactured after obtaining a special permit which may, according to the draft regulations for the said law, be issued by the Governor of the province concerned.

The manufacture of other categories of implements of war is not subject to any special legislation.

30. **Netherlands.**

A. **Mother Country.** — A special authorisation is necessary in order to undertake the manufacture of arms and implements of war; the authorisation may be subject to special conditions so as to ensure that, during manufacture, the Government’s wishes are taken into account.

B. **Overseas Territories.** — A special permit is required for purposes of the manufacture of arms and implements of war.

31. **Venezuela.**

According to Article 5 of the National Law on the subject, the National Government alone may undertake the manufacture of arms and war material, in accordance with rules laid down by it in advance.

32. **Italy.**

According to Article 28 of the single text of the laws on Public Security, approved by Royal Decree of June 18th, 1931, No. 773, a licence from the Ministry of the Interior is necessary for the manufacture, import and export of weapons of war and similar arms, or parts thereof, ammunition, military uniforms, or other articles intended for the arming or equipment of the armed forces.

33. **Hungary.**

Arms and implements of war can only be manufactured with a permit from the Ministry of National Defence except in the case of arms not exclusively intended for military purposes—such as sporting rifles and pistols—the manufacture of which is regulated on the basis of a permit from the Ministry of Commerce.

34. **Germany.**

In Germany, a special permit is required for the manufacture of arms and implements of war. This permit is granted in virtue of the law of July 27th, 1927.

35. **Persia.**

The manufacture of arms and ammunition is solely reserved to State undertakings.

36. **India.**

No special permit for the manufacture of arms and implements of war is required by Government factories. As stated in reply to question 4, there are no private undertakings engaged in the manufacture of the articles coming under the draft Convention. There is, however, in existence a provision of law (Section 5 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878) which requires that, in so far as private manufacture is concerned:

“No person shall manufacture, convert, or sell, or keep, offer or expose for sale, any arms, ammunition or military stores except under a licence and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby.”

37. **Austria.**

In accordance with the Law of January 17th, 1928, on the manufacture, importation and exportation of war material, the manufacture of implements of war of all kinds (arms, ammunition and miscellaneous material) is forbidden in Austria. In these circumstances, the private manufacture of arms and ammunition is confined to articles not covered by that law—namely, the arms and ammunition included in Category V of the draft Convention (document A.30.1929.XI) and certain arms and ammunition in Category II, as the arms and ammunition included in the latter category do not altogether correspond to the terms of the Austrian law mentioned above.
In so far as the private manufacture of the arms and ammunition coming under Category II is permitted under the Law of January 17th, 1928 (and also for the manufacture of the arms and ammunition coming under Category V), a permit (licence) is required in accordance with Section 15, paragraph 10, of the Trade Code. As under the Law of December 13th, 1919, all powder, ammunition and explosives constitute a Government monopoly, their manufacture is also subject to a special permit from the Federal Ministry of Military Affairs.

38. Chile.

There is no legislation governing the installation in Chile of private undertakings for the manufacture of arms and implements of war.

39. Switzerland.

In Switzerland, no special authorisation is required in order to manufacture arms and implements of war, as the manufacture of fire-arms and other implements of war is entirely unrestricted. There are, however, certain exceptions, which are as follows:

(a) The regulation arms of the Federal Army (small arms: rifles and carbines) cannot be sold or manufactured as such by private individuals within the country, as the models, even when not protected by patents, are the property of the Confederation. In practice, the sole purpose of this prohibition is to prevent gunsmiths or arms factories from manufacturing detached parts which might be used for repairing military weapons. For repairs to regulation weapons a special authorisation is required, and the detached parts may only be supplied by the Federal Arms Factory.

(b) Ammunition for military weapons is not manufactured by private individuals, as the Confederation, in the exercise of its sovereign rights, has retained a monopoly of such manufacture. Sporting ammunition for game shooting, which includes both buckshot cartridges and ball cartridges, may be and is actually manufactured by private enterprise. Gunsmiths purchase powder from the Powder Administration for this purpose. As regards cartridge cases, projectiles and buckshot, they may procure supplies without restriction.

40. Australia.

A special permit for the private manufacture of arms and implements of war is not required by any law of the Commonwealth.

SECOND QUESTION.

What undertakings in the territory under jurisdiction of your State are chiefly or largely engaged in the manufacture of the articles coming under categories I, II, III and IV of the 1929 draft Convention with regard to the Supervision of the Manufacture of Arms and Implements of war (document A.30.1929.IX) ?

(a) Are they State-owned ?
(b) Or are they operated, subsidised, under concession or under supervision by the State ?
(c) Or are they entirely private undertakings ?

REPLIES FROM THE GOVERNMENTS OF:

1. Panama.

There are none. The country depends on abroad for all supplies of arms. The replies to questions (a), (b) and (c) are in the negative.

2. Bulgaria.

In accordance with the law on the manufacture, importation and exportation of war material, it is forbidden to manufacture in Bulgaria other implements of war than those required by the Army, the Gendarmerie and the Police.
Only the State war factory may manufacture the implements of war required by the Army, the Gendarmerie and the Police.

3. Estonia.

In the territory under the jurisdiction of Estonia there are no undertakings for the manufacture of the articles coming under categories I, II, III and IV of the 1929 Draft Convention with regard to the Supervision of the Manufacture of Arms and Implements of War.

4. Latvia.

The undertakings engaged in the manufacture of articles coming under category I of the 1929 Draft Convention with regard to the Supervision of the Manufacture of Arms and Implements of War are the following:

(a) Arsenal of the Ministry of War (State-owned); ordnance laboratory of the Ministry of War (State-owned);
(b) Ammunition factory (private undertaking under concession by the State).

6. Portugal.

The undertakings which are engaged in the manufacture of the articles coming under categories I, II and IV are the following: 1

Factory of artillery ammunition, armaments and carriages.
General workshops of aeronautical material:
(a) They are State-owned.
(b) No.
(c) No.

7. Afghanistan.

The only undertaking in the country worth mentioning is an adequate workshop for the repairing of arms and implements which, in addition, makes a very few shells periodically for purely experimental purposes, and a small quantity of swords for the officers only. There are no other establishments for the manufacture of arms and implements of war.

(a) The above-mentioned workshop for repairs is State property.
(b) Nil.
(c) Nil.

8. Turkey.

There are no private undertakings engaged in the manufacture of arms and ammunition in Turkey. The war factories, which belong to the State, are administered by the Ministry of National Defence.

There is no undertaking in Turkey coming under the categories enumerated in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this questionnaire.

Note. — The gunpowder and explosives factory placed under the orders of the Ministry of Monopolies is intended, in conformity with Law No. 672 of November 28th, 1341, to manufacture and sell material the use of which by individuals is not prohibited.

9. Siam.

There are two workshops in the Ministry of Defence: one is under the control of the military arsenal and the other under the naval arsenal. These workshops are engaged in the repair of arms and implements of war bought from foreign countries. They have no equipment for manufacturing arms; they can produce a small quantity of ammunition, powder and explosives.

Besides the two workshops mentioned above, there are the naval dock and the aeronautical workshop. The naval dock, however, is not capable of constructing warships and the aeronautical workshop is not capable of constructing motors or complete flying machines.

All these enterprises are State-owned and under the management of His Majesty’s Government. There are no private undertakings engaged in the manufacture of arms and implements of war.

1 In the reply to No. 2 of the questionnaire, no reference has been made to the manufacture of the articles mentioned in category III of the draft Convention (document A.30/1929.1X), which relates to "warships and their armament".
I. The State factories for the manufacture of arms (Panstwowe Wytwornie Uzbrojenia):

(a) Arms factory at Radom;
(b) Rifle factory at Warsaw;
(c) Factory for arms-testing implements at Warsaw;
(d) Ammunition factory at Skarzysko.

All the factories mentioned above are State-owned.

2. The works of the "Pocisk" ammunition factory at Warsaw, which produce arms and ammunition. This is a private undertaking and an incorporated company.

3. The military pyrotechnic establishment at Rembertow, which engages in the preparation of shells. State-owned.


II. "Arma" arms and industrial machinery factory at Lwow. Repair of arms. Privately owned; limited liability company.

12. Aeroplane manufacturing works at Biala Podlaska. Manufacture of aeroplanes. Private establishment under supervision by the State; limited liability company.


14. "Starachowickie Zaklady Gornicze" works at Starachowice. Production of arms and ammunition. Incorporated company, but about 55 per cent of the shares held by the State, which thus has a controlling interest.

II. South Africa.

There are no undertakings in the Union of South Africa engaged in the manufacture of articles coming under Categories I, II and III of the 1929 Draft Convention with regard to the Supervision of the Manufacture of Arms and Implements of War.

With regard to Category IV, certain military aircraft are manufactured at the headquarters of the South African Air Force, the raw material and engines being imported from overseas. The undertaking is State-owned and does not manufacture for trade.


(a) "Greek Gunpowder and Cartridge Works." The cartridges manufactured correspond exactly to the definition given under A, Category I, in Article I of the Draft Convention (document A.30.1929.IX). This is an entirely private undertaking.

(b) "Phalera Aeroplane Factory." State-owned. This factory is operated by the British "Blackburn Aeroplane and Motor Company", subsidised and supervised by the State. It only manufactures military aeroplanes and undertakes the overhauling and repair of engines.

13. Iraq.

Nil.


The following is a list of the undertakings existing in Norwegian territory and chiefly engaged in the manufacture of articles coming under categories I, II, III and IV of the 1929 draft Convention with regard to the Supervision of the Manufacture of Arms and Implements of War:

Norma Limited, projectile factory;
Raufoss ammunition factories:
Kongsberg arms factory;
Army aeroplane factories;
Principal naval dockyard;
Naval artillery workshop;
Naval mines workshop;
Naval aeroplane factories;

Of these undertakings, only the first, Norma Limited, is an entirely private undertaking. All the others are State undertakings.

15. United Kingdom.

The conditions under which the manufacture of articles coming under Categories I, II, III and IV of the 1929 Draft Convention is carried out are such as to present difficulties in answering categorically the points arising under this question. To attempt to do so, in fact, might result, not only in confusing the issues, but in giving a false impression of the methods employed.

The State factories which are chiefly or largely engaged in armament manufacture are:

The Royal Arsenal, Woolwich;
The Royal Gunpowder Factory, Waltham Abbey;
The Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield;
The Royal Naval Torpedo Factory, Greenock;
The Royal Naval Cordite Factory, Holton Heath;
The Royal Naval Dockyards—Portsmouth, Devonport and Chatham.

With the possible exception of certain firms manufacturing sporting weapons, and a few firms manufacturing aircraft (civil and military), there are no private undertakings in the United Kingdom which can strictly be described as engaged chiefly or largely in armament manufacture. Even the largest firms, such as Vickers-Armstrong, making armaments in this country devote only a portion of their time and output to this form of work, their other activities being entirely unconnected with armaments. It is the practice of the larger, and sometimes of the smaller, undertakings which accept armaments contracts, to rely—as do the State factories—on other firms for the supply of components or parts which they may require for the completed article. An undertaking which may receive an order from a firm manufacturing armaments cannot thereby be described as an undertaking chiefly or largely engaged in armament work, although, in point of fact, it may manufacture armaments or parts of armaments as part of its other activities. Again, firms obtaining contracts for war materials one year may not do so the next year. It will be seen, therefore, that no useful purpose will be served by attempting to give a list of private undertakings such as is apparently required to answer this question.

None of the private firms which receive any sort of contract from His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom for production of war materials is exploited, subsidised, under concession or under supervision by the State; all are purely private undertakings.

16. Lithuania.

There are no undertakings engaged in the manufacture of the articles coming under categories I, II, III and IV of the 1929 draft Convention with regard to the Supervision of the Manufacture of Arms and Implements of War, but there is a repair workshop for articles in categories I and II and a repair workshop for articles in category IV. These repair workshops are State-owned.

18. Denmark.

The following are the private establishments in Denmark which manufacture arms and implements of war coming under categories I, II, III and IV of the 1929 draft Convention with regard to the Supervision of the Manufacture of Arms and Implements of War:

The " Dansk Rekylriffel Syndikat ", Copenhagen;
The " Dansk Ammunitionsfabrik ", Otterup;
Messrs. Schultz and Larsen, Otterup.
In addition to the above private concerns, there are also the State establishments mentioned hereunder:

Army Arsenal, Copenhagen;
Army Laboratory, Copenhagen;
Army Powder Works, Frederiksvaerk;
Navy Artillery Arsenal, Copenhagen;
Navy Artillery Laboratory, Copenhagen;
Navy Artillery Workshops, Copenhagen;
Marine Mine Department, Copenhagen.


(a) State-owned:
Watertown Arsenal;
Watervliet Arsenal;
Frankford Arsenal;
Picatinny Arsenal;
Springfield Armory;
Rock Island Arsenal;
Portsmouth Navy Yard;
New York Navy Yard;
Philadelphia Navy Yard;
Mare Island Navy Yard;
Puget Sound Navy Yard;
Newport Naval Torpedo Station;
Indian Head Naval Powder Factory;
Washington Naval Gun Factory;
Baldwin Naval Ordnance Plant;
Philadelphia Naval Aircraft Factory.

(b) None.

(c) Private undertakings:
Sperry-Gyroscope Co., Manhattan Bridge Plaza, Brooklyn, N.Y. Principal products: marine and aeroplane instruments, searchlights, fire control apparatus.
United States Wheel Track Layer Corporation, Linden, N.J. Principal products: tanks (category I, sub-division II).
Marlin Firearms Company, New Haven, Conn. Principal products: rifles and shot guns.
Savage Arms Corporation, 100, East 42nd St., New York. Principal products: rifles, pistols, shot guns, washing machines, electric refrigerators and other electrical appliances. Formerly manufactured Lewis machine-guns.
Western Cartridge Company, East Alton, Ill. Principal products: ammunition, rifles, shot guns, cutlery, sporting goods.
Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Ltd., Bethlehem, Pa. Principal products: merchant vessels and large vessels of war.
New York shipbuilding Corporation, Camden, N.J. Principal products: merchant vessels and large vessels of war.
American Eagle-Lincoln Aircraft Corporation, Kansas City.
Amphibious (Inc.), Garden City, Long Island, N.Y.
Arrow Aircraft and Motors Corp., Havelock, Nebraska.
Bellanca Aircraft Corporation, New Castle, Delaware.
B/J Aircraft Corporation, Baltimore, Maryland.
Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, Buffalo, New York.
Curtiss-Wright Corporation, 27, W. 57th St., New York City.
Douglas Aircraft Corporation, Santa Monica, California.
Ford Motor Company, Dearborn, Michigan.
General Aviation Manufacturing Corporation.
Granville Brothers Aircraft (Inc.), Springfield, Mass.
Great Lakes Aircraft Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio.
Hall-Aluminium Aircraft Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y.
Heath Aircraft Corporation, Chicago, Illinois.
Keystone Aircraft Corporation, Bristol, Pa.
Kredier-Reisner Aircraft Co. (Inc.), Hagerstown, Md.
Lockheed Aircraft Co., Burbank, California.
Martin Company, The Glenn L., Baltimore, Md.
Monocoupe Corporation, Robertson, Missouri.
Nicholas-Beazley Airplane and Motor Co., Marshall, Mo.
Pitcairn Aircraft (Inc.), Willow Grove, Pa.
Rearwin Airplanes (Inc.), Kansas City, Kansas.
Spartan Aircraft Company, Tusa, Okla.
Stinson Aircraft Corporation, Wayne, Mich.
Swallow Airplane Co., Wichita, Kansas.
Waco Aircraft Co., Troy, Ohio.
Wedell-Williams Air Service Corporation, Patterson, La.
Allison Engineering Co., Indianapolis, Indiana.
Axelson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Los Angeles, Calif.
Continental Aircraft Engine Co., Detroit, Mich.
Guiberson Diesel Engine Co., Dallas, Texas.
Jacobs Aircraft Engine Co., Pottstown, N. J.
Kinner Airplane and Motor Corporation, Glendale, Calif.
Lycoming Manufacturing Co., Williamsport, Pa., and subsidiary: Spencer Heating Company.
Menasco Motors (Inc.), Los Angeles, Calif.
United Aircraft and Transport Corporation, 230, Park Avenue, New York City, including following subsidiaries (manufacture aeroplanes and engines):

Boeing Airplane Company,
Change Vought Corporation,
Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Co.,
Sikorsky Aviation Corporation.

Wright Aeronautical Corporation, Paterson, N. J.

20. New Zealand.

The Colonial Ammunition Company, Auckland, manufactures small arms ammunition, both military and sporting, and so come under categories I and II of the 1929 Draft Convention with regard to the Supervision of the Manufacture of Arms and Implements of War. The company is entirely private.


Undertakings situated in Roumanian territory:

Category I.

(a) Belonging to the State:

Artillery Arsenal (repairs only);
Engineers Arsenal (repairs only);
Military Arsenal (infantry ammunition).

(b) With State participation:

Copsa-Mica-Cujir (is not yet equipped and therefore manufactures nothing for the moment).
All these undertakings have very limited possibilities as regards the manufacture of implements of war. With the exception of Resita, which is able to manufacture barrels for guns, these concerns are only equipped for repairs, and their conversion would entail considerable expense and take at least six months.

**Category II.**

**Nil.**

**Category III.**

(a) **Belonging to the State:**

Three naval yards (repairs only).

**Category IV.**

(a) **Belonging to the State:**

Air arsenal (repairs only).

(b) **With the participation of the State:**

I.A.R. (Roumanian Aeronautical Industry). Manufactures aeroplanes, but with engines most of the parts of which are imported.

(c) **Private:**

S.E.T. (Zamfirescu aeroplane factory). Manufactures cellules of aeroplanes but not engines.

22. **Japan.**

(a) They are, for the most part, Government-owned.

(b) There is nothing corresponding to these items.

(c) A small part is private enterprise.

23. **France.**

In the case of the Ministry of War and Ministry of Marine, the only establishments engaged chiefly or largely in the manufacture of the articles coming under categories I, II and III of the 1929 draft Convention are establishments which are owned by the State (constructional establishments and powder factories) and entirely private undertakings.

There are no exploited or subsidised undertakings under concession or supervision by the State. The State places orders for material with certain private factories; but the remuneration in such cases is the exact equivalent of the service rendered.

In the case of the Air Ministry, the undertakings on French territory which are chiefly or largely engaged in the manufacture of the articles coming under category IV of the draft Convention for the Supervision of the Manufacture of Arms and Implements of War of 1929 (aircraft and aircraft engines) are private.

These various establishments are listed in the following tables:

**List of Undertakings, State and Private, Manufacturing Arms and Ammunition and Implements of War.**

*Note.* — The following list is very full. It includes a number of establishments which are only to some extent — often only to a very small extent — concerned with the manufacture of arms, ammunition or implements of war.
### A. State Establishments (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Establishment</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manufacture Nationale d'armes de Chatellerault</td>
<td>St. Etienne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atelier de fabrication de Besançon</td>
<td>Tulle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cartoucherie de Valence, Atelier de Pyrotechnie de Bouchet</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Atelier de chargement de Moulins</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Parc régional de Clermont-Ferrand</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Powder Factories.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poudrerie de Sevrans-Livy (Seine et Oise)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>du Repault (Indre et Loire)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>du Moulin Blanc (Finistère)</td>
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<tr>
<td>du Pont de Buis (Finistère)</td>
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<tr>
<td>d'Angoulême (Charente)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>de St. Médard (Gironde)</td>
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<tr>
<td>de Toulouse (Haute-Garonne)</td>
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<tr>
<td>de St. Chamas (Bouches du Rhône)</td>
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<tr>
<td>de Sorgues (Vaucluse)</td>
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<tr>
<td>de Vonges (Côte d'or)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d'Esquerrôdes (Pas de Calais)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direction d'Artillerie Navale de Cherbourg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breton</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Toulon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bizerte</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fonderie de Ruelle</td>
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<tr>
<td>Direction des Constructions Navales de Cherbourg</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Brest</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lorient</td>
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<tr>
<td>Toulon</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Etablissement d'Indret</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>de Guérigny</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### B. Private Establishments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Establishment</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Schneider &amp; Cie, Paris</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Etablissements Brandt, Paris</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ateliers et Chantiers de la Loire, Paris</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compagnie des Constructions des Batignolles, Paris</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Etablissements Hotchkiss &amp; Cie, Levallois-Perret</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Précision Moderne, Paris</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Société des Usines Renault, Billancourt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Société des Cycles Clément Gladiator, Le Pré St. Gervais</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Société Munitions de Chasse, de Tir et de Guerre, Paris</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufactures de Machines du Haut-Rhin, Mulhouse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Société des Tréflières et Laminiers du Havre (Cartoucherie de la Seine), Paris</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ateliers mécaniques de Normandie</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cartoucherie française, Paris</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Société anonyme Fulmen, Richwiller</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Société d'Optique de Haute Précision, Paris</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Morin, Paris</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Société des Moteurs à Gaz et d'industrie Mécanique, Paris</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Etablissements Huggeri, Paris</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Société Anonyme Spiertz, Strasbourg</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nouvelle Société de construction, Guebwiller</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Société des Etablissements Portal, Paris</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Société des Etablissements Delaunay-Belleville, St. Denis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. Lecroyer, Paris</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Société des Etablissements Lchaire, St. Ouen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Société des Etablissements Billant, Bourges</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Société pour la fabrication des munitions de l'artillerie, Issy-les-Moulineaux</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compagnie Générale d'électro-métallurgie, Paris</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Société Anonyme Citroen, Paris</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Société Anonyme des Etablissements Panhard-Levassor, Paris</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Société Anonyme des Etablissements Laffly, Assières</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacture française d'armes et cycles, St. Etienne</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufactures d'armes automatiques, Bayonne, Bapa, St. Etienne</td>
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</table>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Designation of establishment</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Société des Etablissements Marrel, Rive de Gier</td>
<td>Category I. - § B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Société des Usines Motobloc, Bordeaux</td>
<td>Category I. - § B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forges et Chantiers de la Méditerranée, Paris</td>
<td>Category I. - § B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cartoucherie Paulet, Marseilles</td>
<td>Category I. - Art. 6, 8b.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Société Métallurgique du Périgord, Pumiel</td>
<td>Category I. - Art. 6, 8b.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufactures d'armes Pyrénées-Océan, Hendaye</td>
<td>Category I. - Art. 6, 8b.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Société Anonyme industrielle de Rochefort, Paris</td>
<td>Category I. - Art. 6, 8b.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forges et Aciéries de la Marine et d'Homécourt, Paris</td>
<td>Category I. - Art. 6, 8b.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forges et Aciéries du Saut-du-Tarn, Saint-Juery</td>
<td>Category I. - Art. 6, 8b.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forges et Aciéries de St. Etienne, St. Etienne</td>
<td>Category I. - Art. 6, 8b.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marcel Seytres, Marseilles</td>
<td>Category I. - Art. 6, 8b.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Société Électro-Chimie d'Ugine, Paris</td>
<td>Category I. - Art. 6, 8b.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aciéries et Forges de Firminy</td>
<td>Category I. - Art. 6, 8b.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.P.C.M. (Coll), Denain</td>
<td>Category I. - Art. 6, 8b.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Etablissements Granat</td>
<td>Category I. - Art. 6, 8b.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chantiers de France, Dunkerque</td>
<td>Category I. - Art. 6, 8b.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angustin Normand, Le Havre</td>
<td>Category I. - Art. 6, 8b.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chantiers Navals Français, Caen</td>
<td>Category I. - Art. 6, 8b.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ateliers de la Seine Maritime, Le Trait</td>
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<td>Chantiers de Penhoët, St. Nazaire</td>
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<td>Category I. - Art. 6, 8b.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chantiers de Provence, Port de Bouc</td>
<td>Category I. - Art. 6, 8b.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compagnie Electromécanique, Le Bourget</td>
<td>Category I. - Art. 6, 8b.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Société Rateau, La Courneuve</td>
<td>Category I. - Art. 6, 8b.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.S.C.M., La Courneuve</td>
<td>Category I. - Art. 6, 8b.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Société de Constructions mécaniques (Procédés Sulzer), St. Denis</td>
<td>Category I. - Art. 6, 8b.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compagnie de Fives-Lille, Lille</td>
<td>Category I. - Art. 6, 8b.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Société des Torpilles de St. Tropez</td>
<td>Category I. - Art. 6, 8b.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Etablissements Breguet</td>
<td>Category I. - Art. 6, 8b.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Etablissements Sautter-Harl</td>
<td>Category I. - Art. 6, 8b.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### Aircraft Factories (names of companies)

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</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Blériot Aéronautique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ateliers et Chantiers Maritimes du Sud-Ouest, Bordeaux</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Société des Etablissements Chobert, St. Etienne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Société de la Marine et d'Homécourt, Paris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compagnie Fives-Lille, Paris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Etablissements Hohler, Paris</td>
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<tr>
<td>Forges de Rive de Gier, Rive de Gier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metallurgique de Montbard-Aulnoye, Paris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forges et Chantiers de la Méditerranée, Paris</td>
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<td>Etablissements Breguet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Etablissements Sautter-Harl</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
24. Irish Free State.

None.

25. Belgium.

To this question the general reply may be given that there are no private undertakings in Belgium subsidised, under concession, or under supervision by the State. Most of the private undertakings which are capable of manufacturing arms do so only casually, when they receive an order, either from the Belgian Government or from abroad.

Category I.

(a) State-owned:
   1. Royal cannon foundry;
   2. Munition workshops at Zwyndrecht;
   3. State arms factory.

(b) Undertakings exploited, subsidised, under concession or under supervision by the State.
   None.

(c) Private undertakings:
   Fabrique Nationale d'armes de guerre S. A., Herstal;
   Anciens Etablissements Pieper S. A.;
   Cockerill S. A., Seraing;
   Ougrée-Marihaye S. A., Ougrée;
   La Meuse S. A., Sclessin;
   Société Métallurgique du Hainaut, Couillet.

Category II.

(a) None.
(b) None.
(c) Fabrique Nationale d'armes de guerre, Herstal;
    Fabrique Nationale d'armes de guerre, Bruges.

Category III.

(a) None.
(b) None.
(c) Cockerill S. A., Seraing.

Category IV.

(a) None.
(b) None.
(c) Entirely private undertakings:

Manufacture of military aircraft:
   S. A. Belge de constructions aéronautiques, Haeren;
   Fairey Works, Gosselies;
   Georges Renard Works, Evere.

Manufacture of civil aircraft:
   Orta Works, St. Hubert;
   Guldentops Works, Evere;
   Dassy Works, Evere.

There are private undertakings manufacturing powders and explosives at:
   Brussels: S. A. Coopel;
   Wetteren: S. A. Canville;
   Brussels and Engis: S. A. Poudreries Réunies.


The foreign merchants in China who deal in arms and implements of war have no factories, but import same from foreign countries. It is not possible, therefore, to indicate the character and kinds of arms manufactured by the foreign factories, wherefrom China obtains her supplies.
27. **Sweden.**

(a) State undertakings:

(aa) Responsible to the Army Administration;
   The munition factories (at Stockholm and Karlsborg);

(bb) Responsible to the Administration of the Marine;
   The dockyards at Karlskrona and Stockholm;

(cc) Responsible to the Air Ministry;
   The central construction shops at Malmö and Västeras.

(b) There are no subsidised enterprises, etc.

(c) Entirely private enterprises:

   S. A. Bofors at Bofors;
   S. A. Bofors Nobelkrut at Bofors;
   S. A. Norma Projektifabrik, Amotfors;
   S. A. Flygindustri, Dimhamn (aeroplane factory);
   S. A. Svenska Järnvägsverkstäderna, Linköping (works mainly producing railway material).

28. **Yugoslavia.**

The following undertakings situated in the territory of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia are exclusively or largely employed in the manufacture of articles specified in categories I, II, III and IV of the 1929 draft Convention on the Control of the Manufacture of Arms and Implements of War:

**Category I.**

(a) State undertakings:

   The military arsenal (at Kragujevac) with its branches (at Cacak and Sarajevo), which is capable of manufacturing articles coming under category I, A—viz., only those enumerated in points 1, 2(a), 3, 6 (to a certain extent), 8(a), 8(b) and 8(c), 9 and 10; in addition, this undertaking can manufacture certain articles enumerated in category I, head B.

(b) Undertakings exploited, subsidised, under concession or under supervision by the State:

   Nil.

(c) Private undertakings:

   The arms and ammunition factory at Užice: this is quite a small factory which makes certain types of sporting guns and certain types of revolvers and ammunition for them; but it is also capable of manufacturing certain parts of military rifles (and therefore arms coming under head A, 1).
   The machine factory and foundry (Strojne fabrike i livnice) at Ljubljana, which is also a small undertaking, can only manufacture mines (i.e., articles specified under A, 8(c)).
   The “Sartid” mines and metallurgical works (Srpsko akcionarsko rudarsko i topionicko društvo) at Smederevo, which is also a small undertaking, can only manufacture mines (i.e., articles coming under A, 8(c)).

**Category II.**

(a) State undertakings:

   Nil (with the exception of the military arsenal at Kragujevac, already mentioned, which is only able to manufacture certain articles coming under this category).

(b) Undertakings exploited, subsidised, under concession or under supervision by the State:

   Nil.

(c) Private undertakings:

   Nil (with the exception of the arms and munition factory of Užice, already mentioned, which can only manufacture certain types of revolvers, as stated above).

**Category III.**

(a) State undertakings:

   Nil.

(b) Undertakings exploited, subsidised, under concession or under supervision by the State:

   Nil.
(c) **Private undertakings:**

The "Jaro" Adriatic dockyard (Jadransko brodogradilište) at Kraljevica, and
The dockyard of Split (Splitsko brodogradilište).

These two dockyards can only construct small vessels, but neither of them can manufac-
ture the machinery, motors or turbines for these vessels, still less arms, ammunition and
other equipment necessary for them.

**Category IV.**

(a) **State undertakings:**

The "Breguet" factory at Kraljevo, which manufactures aeroplanes (non-assembled).

(b) **Undertakings exploited, subsidised, under concession or under supervision by the State:**

Nil.

(c) **Private undertakings.**

The "Ikarus" undertaking at Zemun and at Novi Sad, which manufactures aeroplanes
(non-assembled);

The "Zmaj" undertaking at Zemun, which manufactures aeroplanes (non-assembled);

The "Rogožarski" undertaking at Beograd which manufactures aeroplanes (non-
assembled);

The aeroplane engine factory at Rakovica near Beograd (Industrija aeroplanskih motora
u Rakovici) which manufactures aeroplane engines;

The "Blajkovic" undertaking at Rakovica near Beograd, which manufactures aeroplane
engines.

**Note.** — All these undertakings for the manufacture of aeroplanes and engines are under
State supervision and the State places its orders with them.

29. **Finland.**

The undertakings engaged in the manufacture of war material in Finland are: a gunpowder
factory comprising a workshop for the loading of cartridges, a cartridge factory, a rifle factory,
an aeroplane factory, a Government naval dockyard and the Civic Guards' Arms Workshop, Ltd.

In addition the Crichton-Vulcan O. Y. Company's shipyards have since 1927 done work
provided for in the naval defence programme. This work will be completed during the year 1933,
and the shipyards will then resume their ordinary work for the mercantile marine.

As regards the above-mentioned undertakings, the Civic Guards' Arms Workshop, Ltd., and
the Crichton-Vulcan O. Y. Company are entirely private, while all the others are State-owned.

30. **Netherlands.**

A. **Mother Country.** — The undertakings engaged principally or to a large extent in the
manufacture of the articles coming under categories I, II, III and IV of the 1929 draft Convention
on the Supervision of the Manufacture of Arms and Implements of War are the following:

(a) Staatsbedrijf der Artillerie-Inrichtingen (State undertakings for artillery establish-
ments);

(b) None;

(c) N. V. Hollandsche Industrie-en Handelmaatschappij "Siderius" of The Hague,
and N. V. Nederlandsche Patronen- Slaghoedjes-en Metaalwarenfabriek, of Dordrecht.

B. **Oversea Territories.** — The undertakings chiefly or largely engaged in the manufacture
of articles coming under categories I, II, III and IV of the 1929 draft Convention on the Supervision
of the Manufacture of Arms and Implements of War are the following:

Artillerie-Constructie-Winkel;
Pyrotechnische Werkplaats;
Projectiefabriek;
Werkplaats voor Draagbare Wapenen.

All these undertakings are State-owned and are situated in Java.

These undertakings manufacture arms coming under categories I and II of the above-mentioned
draft Convention; with the exception of the ammunition delivered by the Projectiefabriek for the
naval forces, no articles coming under categories III and IV are manufactured in the Netherlands
Indies.
31. **Venezuela.**

There is at present no factory producing arms or war material.

32. **Italy.**

The State establishments which can manufacture war material are the following:

- Royal Army Arsenal, Turin;
- Royal Army Arsenal, Piacenza;
- Royal Army Arsenal, Naples;
- Royal Army Arms Testing Laboratory, Rome;
- Royal Army Arms Factory, Terni;
- Royal Army Detonator Factory, Rome, and separate branch at Torre Annunziata;
- Royal Army Explosives Factory at Capua, and branch at Bologna;
- Royal Arsenal, Spezia;
- Royal Arsenal, Taranto;
- Naval Base, Venice;
- Royal Naval Dockyard, Castellamare di Stabia.

Most of the war material required for the armed forces, however, is manufactured by private industry, the State establishments being used principally for repairs.

Concessions have been granted for the following State establishments:

- Arms Factory at Rome for the manufacture of rifles and machine-guns, concession granted to S. A. E. Breda;
- Establishment at Pozzuoli for the manufacture of artillery and accessories, concession granted to S. A. Ansaldo;
- Naval Dockyard of Leghorn, concession granted to the Società Odero, Terni and Orlando;
- Scoglio Olivi Dockyard at Pola, concession granted to the Società Cantiere Navale Scoglio Olivi.

The other establishments producing implements of war—e.g., Ansaldo, Breda, etc.—are wholly private, and all of them also manufacture materials for civil purposes, such as locomotives, motor vehicles, agricultural machinery, aircraft, merchant ships, etc. On receiving orders for implements of war, these establishments mostly place sub-contracts with other firms throughout the country.

33. **Hungary.**

Undertakings under the jurisdiction of the Kingdom of Hungary chiefly or largely engaged in the manufacture of articles coming under categories I, II, III and IV of the 1929 draft Convention on the Supervision of the Manufacture of Arms and Implements of War are as follows:

(a) **Undertakings entirely owned by the State:**
- Royal Hungarian State Factory for the manufacture of implements of war.

(b) **Undertakings under State supervision:**
- Ferdinand Süss & Co. Ltd. Factory for the manufacture of mechanical and optical instruments of precision.
- Factory for the manufacture of sporting cartridges, detonators and metal wares (Limited Liability Company).
- Arms and Machinery Factory (Limited Liability Company).

34. **Germany.**

As a result of disarmament, Germany has no undertakings chiefly or largely engaged in the manufacture of arms, etc., with the exception of the Wilhelmshaven Naval Dockyard and the Deutsche Werke A.G. Kiel (formerly Kiel Naval Dockyard).

The arms, etc., intended for the use of the German army are manufactured, apart from the above-mentioned undertakings, by private undertakings whose principal production has a non-military character.

Germany has no military aviation industry.

(a) The Wilhelmshaven Naval Dockyard is State-owned.

(b) and (c) The Deutsche Werke A.G. Kiel are subsidised by the Reich.
All the other undertakings (see reply to Question 2, paragraph 2) are entirely private; for the manufacture of arms, etc., they hold a special permit in accordance with the Law of July 27th, 1927 (see reply to Question 1).

35. Persia.

No licence or special authorisation is granted to private individuals as regards the manufacture of arms.

36. India.

The undertakings mentioned below are engaged in the manufacture of the articles coming under Categories I, II, III and IV, of the 1929 Draft Convention on the Supervision of the Manufacture of Arms and Implements of War (document A.30.1929.IX, dated September 4th, 1929).

- Metal and Steel Factory, Ishapore;
- Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore;
- Ammunition Factory, Kirkee;
- Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu;
- Rifle Factory, Ishapore;
- Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore.

They are all State-owned.

37. Austria.

In accordance with Article 132 of the Treaty of St. Germain, the manufacture of arms, ammunition and implements of war for the requirements of the Federal army and of the armaments allowed by that Treaty is carried on in a single factory, which is administered by the State.

This State factory consists of:

(a) The (Governmental) Directorate at Vienna;
(b) The section for the manufacture of artillery and infantry material at Vienna-Simmering (a Government undertaking);
(c) The section for the manufacture of infantry ammunition at Lichtenwörth (attached to the Lichtenwörther Patronenfabriks A. G.);
(d) The section for the manufacture of artillery ammunition at Enzesfeld (attached to the Enzesfelder Metallwerke A. G.).

The sections mentioned under (c) and (d) are private establishments operating under Government control, in accordance with agreements concluded, and are strictly separate from the commercial manufacture of those undertakings.

(e) The powder and explosives section at Blumau (Blumauer Sprengstoffwerke A. G., a licensed undertaking placed under Government control, of which the State owns 51 per cent of the capital); this section produces only articles coming under Category V, i.

In accordance with the provisions of Part V, Sections II and III, of the Treaty of St. Germain, none of the articles coming under Categories III and IV are allowed to be manufactured. As regards the articles in Category III, this prohibition is also to be found in the Law of January 17th, 1928, and as regards the articles coming under Category IV, in the Decree of September 30th, 1929.

38. Chile.

Chile has only one factory producing on a limited scale the articles coming under Categories I, II, III and IV of the 1929 Draft Convention.

This factory is owned by the State and administered by the Army.

In the case of arms, it manufactures spare parts only and carries out repairs.

In the case of ammunition, the factory can produce arms ammunition, but only to meet the training requirements of the Army.

39. Switzerland.

In Switzerland, the undertakings enumerated below are engaged primarily or to a considerable extent in manufacturing material falling within the scope of Categories I, II and IV of the Draft
Convention (the question of Category III—vessels of war and their armament—does not arise in the case of Switzerland).

(a) State factories:
The Arms Manufactury, Berne;
The Construction Workshops, Thun;
The two ammunition factories at Thun and Altdorf.

(b) Private factories:
Société industrielle Suisse (Swiss Industrial Corporation), Neuhausen. (This firm has a department for the manufacture of portable firearms, which constitutes an important side of its activities.)
Société Anonyme de machines-outils (Machine Tools Corporation), Oerlikon. (This firm manufactures guns of a calibre of 2 cm.; in the main, however, it produces machine tools.)
Arms Manufactory, Solothurn. (This firm is exclusively engaged in manufacturing portable firearms, machine rifles and guns of a calibre of 2 cm.).

It may be added that Messrs. Hämmerli, Lenzburg, manufacture rifle barrels and that Messrs. Alfred Comte, Horgen, and Messrs. Dornier, Altenrhein, build aeroplanes.
The Berna and Saurer firms and the Winterthur Engine Works make aeroplane engines, but in small quantities and at present on behalf of the State only.
The firms enumerated under (b) are not exploited, subsidised, under concession or under supervision by the State.
These private firms are mainly engaged in supplying the State and at least in part manufacture on the basis of State licences (aeroplanes and aeroplane engines).
There are in addition a considerable number of firms manufacturing detached parts for arms and ammunition, together with various firms manufacturing side-arms (infantry bayonets). Almost the whole output is intended for the Swiss Government. There is very little exportation and, in the case of all these firms, this type of manufacture represents nothing but an insignificant side of their general activities. The firms in question, therefore, need not be taken into consideration in the reply to point 2 on the questionnaire.
In addition to these firms, mention should be made of the gunsmiths. Their activities consist almost exclusively in the sale of sporting articles of all kinds; the latter include arms and ammunition. The question of manufacture is of only slight importance.

40. Australia.

The undertakings in the Commonwealth of Australia which chiefly are largely engaged in the manufacture of arms and implements of war, and their ownership, are:

Category I.
Government Munitions Factories, Melbourne, Victoria;
Government Small-Arms Factory, Lithgow, New South Wales.
Both are owned by the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Category II.
Nil.

Category III.
Cockatoo Island Dockyard, Sydney, N.S.W., owned by the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia and leased to a private concern.

Category IV.
There are several small firms engaged in the manufacture of aeroplanes (other than engines, all of which are imported) but, with one exception, their plant and manufacturing capacity are quite negligible.
THIRD QUESTION.

How were the sales of the total output of all these undertakings and, if this information is available, of each of them distributed in percentages (weight, value) between foreign markets and the home markets during the years 1927 to 1931?

REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF:

1. Panama.

There are no such undertakings.

2. Bulgaria.

The total annual output of the Government armaments factory supplies the requirements of the army and of the police.

3. Estonia.

In the territory under the jurisdiction of Estonia no undertakings exist for the manufacture of the articles coming under Categories I, II, III and IV of the 1919 Draft Convention on the Supervision of the Manufacture of Arms and Implements of War.

4. Latvia.

The above-mentioned undertakings work only for home requirements save for a few very rare exceptions, as, for example, the execution of two orders from the Baltic countries, one of which (in 1930) was for 100,000 rifle cartridges and the other (in 1931) for 500,000 cartridge cases, bullets and caps.

5. Portugal.

The total output is entirely absorbed by the home markets.

6. Afghanistan.

As already stated under Question 2 (see page 18), there have been or are no State-owned or established private undertakings for the manufacture of arms and implements, etc., within the Afghan territory, consequently, there have been no output, distribution or sale (in gross or percentage) between any foreign or home markets.

7. Turkey.

The output is intended exclusively for State requirements. There are no Government sales on the home or foreign markets, either of manufactured or of non-manufactured products.

8. Siam.

The output of the Government workshops is not sold either in Siam or abroad, and the limited amount of ammunition made is for the annual training.

9. Poland.

The majority of the Polish establishments engaged in the armaments industry work only for the home markets. The following table shows as a percentage of value the share of foreign markets in the assessment of the total output of arms and ammunition:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industrial Establishment</th>
<th>1929 %</th>
<th>1930 %</th>
<th>1931 %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. State factories for the manufacture of arms</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. &quot;Granat&quot; at Kielce</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>18.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. &quot;Pocisk&quot; at Warsaw</td>
<td>0.055</td>
<td>1.55</td>
<td>0.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. &quot;Perkun&quot; at Warsaw</td>
<td>1.19</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
There were no sales.


The total cartridge factory output is absorbed by the home markets. The Phaleron Works build aircraft only for the purposes of national military aviation.

13. Iraq.

Nil.


The following annex shows how the output was distributed between the home markets and foreign markets.

**Annex.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Undertakings</th>
<th>Home markets, value in percentage</th>
<th>Exported, value in percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Norma Projectile Works Ltd.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927-1931</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army Aircraft Works</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927-1931</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval undertakings</td>
<td>1927</td>
<td>85.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval undertakings</td>
<td>1928</td>
<td>96.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval undertakings</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>98.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval undertakings</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td>98.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval undertakings</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>98.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kongsberg Arms Factory</td>
<td>1927</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kongsberg Arms Factory</td>
<td>1928</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kongsberg Arms Factory</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kongsberg Arms Factory</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td>99.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kongsberg Arms Factory</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>74.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note.* The figures for the Raufoss Works have been shown for each year during the period in question, as the works carried out a big munitions order from the Turkish Government in 1927-28. The average for those years would thus not represent the normal situation as regards exports.

15. United Kingdom.

1. The State factories mentioned in the reply to the second question do not manufacture for sale to foreign countries or to the home market. These factories manufacture solely for the armed forces of the Crown.

2. As regards private factories, the reply to the second question will show that it is impracticable to give figures relating to each factory.

   As regards the total output of arms and munitions by all undertakings in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, a census of the total production of all classes of manufactures (not confined to arms and ammunition) is made periodically by the Board of Trade. The last census was taken in 1930 and the information derived from it has already been published in the *Board of Trade Journal* in such detail as was found possible, having regard to the obligation, imposed by Statute, of avoiding the disclosure of particulars relating to the business of individual firms. It must be pointed out, however, that this census is not taken annually and that the groups and categories which appear in it are not exactly parallel with the categories of arms and munitions of war contained in the draft Convention of 1929. No distinction, for instance, is drawn between military and civil aircraft, and the line between explosives for military purposes and those required for ordinary commercial use (in mines, etc.) is somewhat indefinite.

   The total exports of all kinds from the United Kingdom are published monthly and annually in greater detail by the Board of Trade and include exports of State-owned arms and ammunition. Exports which cover arms and implements of war are republished in the *League Statistical Year-Book of the Trade in Arms and Ammunition*. Here, again, the categories do not agree with the categories in the 1929 draft Convention.

   His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom therefore regret their inability to give a detailed answer to this question. This is not due to any wish to withhold information, but solely to the fact that they are not in possession of, and are not able to obtain, the detailed information required.

16. Lithuania.

The repair workshops mentioned under the second question (see page 20) work for the Government and the material repaired by them is not for sale.
18. Denmark.

The value of the deliveries made by the "Dansk Rækirriffel Syndikat" at home and abroad respectively, is distributed proportionately as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage in Denmark</th>
<th>Percentage abroad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>96.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>99.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>99.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>1.36</td>
<td>98.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>7.16</td>
<td>92.84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Syndicate does not show the proportional distribution by weight of the sales made at home and abroad respectively, but, as it only manufactures machine rifles, this question would not appear to be of major importance.

The "Dansk Ammunitionsfabrik" Co. reports that the whole of its output for the years 1927 to 1931 was sold in Denmark.

The Schultz and Larsen Rifle factory at Otterup reports that, from 1927 to 1931, 76\(^{1/2}\)% of the value of the rifles and rifle parts manufactured by it were sold at home and 23\(^{1/2}\)% per cent abroad.

From 1927 to 1931, the State establishments only sold percussion caps abroad, to a value of 6,000 crowns.


The following table gives the information requested in respect to undertakings of category (a) (second question):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Undertaking</th>
<th>By weight</th>
<th>By value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For the United States</td>
<td>For the United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watertown Arsenal</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watervliet Arsenal</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frankford Arsenal</td>
<td>99.9974</td>
<td>0.0026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picatinny Arsenal</td>
<td>99.9960</td>
<td>0.0040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Springfield Armory</td>
<td>99.9977</td>
<td>0.0023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock Island Arsenal</td>
<td>99.9999</td>
<td>0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portsmouth Navy Yard</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia Navy Yard</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mare Island Navy Yard</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puget Sound Navy Yard</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newport Naval-Torpedo Station</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Head Naval-Powder Factory</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington Naval-Gun Factory</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baldwin Naval Ordnance Plant</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia Naval-Aircraft Plant</td>
<td>99.994</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York Navy Yard</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For category (c) (second question) the information requested is not available.

The following table indicates the distribution of the total production of certain commodities for the years 1927, 1929 and 1931:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>Percentage consumed in U.S.</th>
<th>Percentage exported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1927</td>
<td>1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pistols and revolvers</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rifles</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cartridges</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aeroplane engines and parts</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pistols and revolvers</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

20. New Zealand.

The total output of the undertakings was absorbed in home markets.


Roumania does not export any implements of war. As regards the home market, the value of the total output during the years 1927 to 1931 was insignificant, being almost entirely confined to repairs and relating to a small extent only to manufacture (some fifty aeroplanes, infantry cartridges, unfilled hand-grenades).


By reason of the nature of the system obtaining in Japan, it would be difficult in practice to make the necessary investigation.
23. **France.**

Of the State establishments, only the national powder factories sell their products, viz:

1. Powders and explosives for purposes of war to the land and naval artillery services and to the colonial services;
2. Powders and explosives for purposes of war to foreign Governments;
3. Sporting gunpowders and mining powders to the "Administration des Contributions indirectes" for consumption in France or export to foreign countries or to colonies or protectorates.

The following table shows the deliveries by the Powder Department from 1927 to 1931 in percentages (tonnage and value).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Home market Tonnage</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Foreign markets Tonnage</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>90.5</td>
<td>90.5</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>91.3</td>
<td>92.3</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>92.5</td>
<td>92.4</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>92.0</td>
<td>95.5</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>93.2</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As regards the sale of the production of private factories, there are no statistics except in the case of material which is exported (namely, the statistics published by the Customs Department of the Finance Ministry). These statistics also contain the particulars with regard to all material supplied by the French Government to foreign Governments.

As regards the total production of private establishments, it does not appear possible to give a definite figure easily or rapidly. At the present moment, there is a complete absence of information on the subject.

24. **Irish Free State.**

None.

25. **Belgium.**

The Government establishments neither sell nor export any material of their own manufacture.

As regards the private establishments, their "total" output is published annually in the Belgian Statistical Year-Book. It therefore includes a large quantity of arms and ammunition covered by paragraph 2 of Category V. See table attached.

### TRADE IN ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Imports Weight (in tons)</th>
<th>Value (in thousands of francs)</th>
<th>Exports Value (in thousands of francs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>15,165 B.F.</td>
<td>2,507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>1,435</td>
<td>20,927 B.F.</td>
<td>2,637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>2,322</td>
<td>25,363 B.F.</td>
<td>3,565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>1,304</td>
<td>24,622 B.F.</td>
<td>2,707</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### POWDERS AND OTHER EXPLOSIVES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Imports Weight (in tons)</th>
<th>Value (in thousands of francs)</th>
<th>Exports Value (in thousands of francs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>539</td>
<td>10,946 B.F.</td>
<td>1,411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>549</td>
<td>10,088 B.F.</td>
<td>1,228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>623</td>
<td>16,824 B.F.</td>
<td>1,597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>693</td>
<td>13,876 B.F.</td>
<td>1,732</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

26. **China.**

There is nothing to reply, in view of the reply given to the first question.
27. Sweden.

As the official statistics are based upon different principles for manufacture and for export respectively, it would be difficult to give exact percentages. We will therefore confine ourselves to the statement that the average annual output from private and State undertakings of articles broadly corresponding to those covered by the questionnaire is from 22 to 23 million crowns for the period 1927-1931, and that the value of exports of these articles is 10 million crowns. These figures do not include gunpowder and other explosives, but the value of the other articles in Category V has had in most cases to be included, as the headings under which this category is placed in the statistical returns are not specific enough to allow of their separate inclusion.

It is much to be hoped that one of the main results of the work of the Committee enquiring into the possibility of a strict control of the armaments industry in Sweden, to which the Swedish representative referred at the meeting of the Bureau on November 18th, 1932 (Minutes, page 100), will be the preparation of statistics from which an exact reply to this question can be furnished later.


All the undertakings enumerated under the second question have a very low output capacity. All articles coming under Categories I, II, III and IV manufactured by these undertakings, and in so far as they have manufactured them, from 1927 to 1931, were purchased by the State. Consequently, except for articles manufactured for the account of the State and purchased by it, there has been during this period no sale of these articles in the home or export market.

29. Finland.

In practice, the above-mentioned undertakings produce for the home market only. During the years 1927-1931, only 1 per cent of their total output was exported.


A. Mother Country. — As regards the State undertaking (see question 2 (a), production is intended solely for the army and navy in European territory and in the oversea territories.

As regards private undertakings (see question 2 (c)), the Government does not feel authorised to answer the question unless the other Governments of countries in which private manufacture takes place supply the same information.

B. Oversea Territories. — The total output of these undertakings is intended for the armed forces of the Netherlands Indies.

31. Venezuela.

Nil.

32. Italy.

There are no data available for a reply.

33. Hungary.

Distribution of the output of the above-mentioned undertakings between foreign and home markets in percentages of weight and value:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Undertaking</th>
<th>1927</th>
<th>1928</th>
<th>1929</th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>1931</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Royal Hungarian State Factory for the manufacture of implements of war</td>
<td>Home 100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferdinan Stas &amp; Co. Ltd., factory for the manufacture of mechanical and optical instruments of precision</td>
<td>Home 70</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Factory for the manufacture of sporting cartridges, detonators and metal wares (limited liability company)</td>
<td>Home 100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arms and Machinery factory (limited liability company)</td>
<td>Home 96</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Foreign 4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
34. **Germany.**

There are no exports of arms, etc.

35. **Persia.**

The replies to this question are negative.

36. **India.**

Government armament factories in India manufacture solely for defence forces of India and not for export or for sale in either home or foreign markets.

37. **Austria.**

This question does arise in the case of Austria, as the exportation of all arms, ammunition and implements of war is prohibited under Article 134 of the Treaty of St. Germain and the Law of January 17th, 1928.

38. **Chile.**

As there is no commercial output, no war material has been sold either on the home or on the foreign markets.

39. **Switzerland.**

Particulars cannot be supplied with regard to the quantities and value of the manufacture and sales of the above-mentioned firms, as legally the Government has no supervisory rights. It is only exports of finished arms which can be estimated on the basis of the Customs statistics. Even in this case, the figures only give a very rough idea of the quantities exported, as exports also include half-manufactured material which is not necessarily shown in the Customs statistics as implements of war.

40. **Australia.**

The sales of the undertakings during the years 1927 to 1931 were as follows:

**Category I.**

*Commonwealth Government Factories.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Home markets Value in %</th>
<th>Exported Value in %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>97.81</td>
<td>2.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>97.73</td>
<td>2.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>92.34</td>
<td>7.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>94.98</td>
<td>5.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note.* — Included in the above figures are values of goods of non-military nature made for the Government Departments. The items cannot be separated, but they are not substantial.

**Category II.**

Nil.

**Category III.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Home markets Value in %</th>
<th>Exported Value in %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1926-29</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Category IV.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Home markets:</th>
<th>Aircraft other than engines</th>
<th>Govt. Dockyard. Cockatoo Island</th>
<th>A private firm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value in %</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exported: Nil.

FOURTH QUESTION.

Are there any laws or administrative regulations in your country forbidding all soldiers or members of the military administration in active service to hold paid posts in private armament undertakings?

REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF:

1. Panama.

As no such undertakings exist, the question does not arise.

2. Bulgaria.

Under the terms of the law concerning military persons, no officer, non-commissioned officer or private soldier coming under the Ministry of War may hold a paid post in any private undertaking engaged in the manufacture of explosives or arms.

3. Estonia.

Under the law concerning military service and the administrative regulations, no post may be held in any private undertaking by soldiers or members of the military administration in active service.

4. Latvia.

The Latvian legislation does not contain any provisions embodying such a prohibition. Nevertheless, the law relating to service in the Army and the Fleet (Article 377) forbids persons in active service to hold powers of attorney for third persons in matters coming under the institutions to which they belong. They are also forbidden to participate directly or through third persons in money-making undertakings or transactions the conclusion or execution of which would involve a conflict between their private interests and those of their service or in favour of which they might make use of the advantages attaching to the posts which they hold.

6. Portugal.

No private undertakings exist.

Annex.

In connection with this reply, the Army Staff supplies the following information:

"Hitherto, no private factories for arms or war material have been established in the country. It is true that, during the war of 1914-1918, private industry helped to supply war material for the Allied Armies, but manufacture was authorised on that occasion only as an exceptional measure. The Portuguese State holds a monopoly for the manufacture and conservation of war material in its establishments, recourse to private industry, even for repairs, being strictly prohibited."
"No legal provisions actually exist in the country forbidding soldiers in active service to hold paid posts in private armament undertakings. There are, however, legal provisions which absolutely prohibit any military person, irrespective of rank, from engaging in trade of any kind."

7. Afghanistan.

Administrative regulations in the Afghanistan Kingdom do not allow soldiers or members of the military administrations to hold any paid posts or otherwise in private armament undertakings or in other private establishments during the period of their active service.

8. Turkey.

The Law of May 28th, 1928, forbids soldiers in active service to take any part in private undertakings.

9. Siam.

None.

10. Poland.

Soldiers in active service and Government officials belonging to the military administration are not allowed to hold paid posts in private armament undertakings. This question is governed by the following provisions:

A. In the case of soldiers on active service:

1. Article 50 of the Decree of the President of the Republic dated October 7th, 1932, on the military service of non-commissioned officers and men (Legal Gazette No. 89, Section 747).
2. Article 24 of the Decree of the President of the Republic dated March 7th, 1928, on the military service of warrant officers and other naval ratings (Legal Gazette No. 27, Section 251).
3. Article 23 of the Law of March 23rd, 1922, on the fundamental duties and rights of officers in the Polish Army (Legal Gazette No. 32, Section 256).
4. Article 42 of the Law of June 20th, 1924, on the fundamental duties and rights of officers in the navy (Legal Gazette No. 64, Section 626).

B. In the case of officials of the military administration:

Article 29 of the Law of February 17th, 1922, on the civil administration of the State (Legal Gazette No. 87, Section 737).

11. Union of South Africa.

No.


The law forbids the exercise of any private occupation or profession in the case of all State officials.

13. Iraq.

Nil.


There is no prohibition forbidding soldiers or members of the military administration in active service to hold paid posts in private armament undertakings.

15. United Kingdom.

There are regulations in all the three fighting services governing the holding of paid posts in private undertakings by any active member of those forces. So far as the Admiralty and the War Office are concerned, there is no actual law or regulation which in itself precludes an officer on the Active List on full pay from holding a post in a private undertaking, but, before any such post can be accepted, application must be made to the Board of Admiralty or the Army Council in accordance with paragraph 20, King's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions for the Navy.
and paragraph 516, King's Regulations for the Army, and, in point of fact, permission would always be refused for an officer of either the Navy or the Army on full pay to accept employment in an armament firm.

As regards the Air Ministry, paragraph 1096 of King's Regulations for the Royal Air Force actually prohibits an officer or airman on the Active List on full pay from accepting any paid post in connection with any company, firm or individual engaged in trade.

16. **Lithuania.**

Nil.

18. **Denmark.**

The Law of March 31st, 1931, concerning Government officials provides (Section 44) that, in order to be able to carry on a trade or industry, to accept, in addition to Government service, a position carrying a regular salary or joining the board or governing body of an industrial or commercial company, every Government official must give written notice thereof to the Minister, or to the authority under the Minister qualified to fill the position held by such official. If the authority receiving the intimation considers that the occupation or post in question is inconsistent with the conscientious discharge of the officials' duties as a Government servant, as well as with the honour and trustworthiness which the holder of such a post must possess, the authority concerned may forbid him to hold the position in question.

There are no special rules forbidding soldiers to hold paid posts in private armament undertakings.

19. **United States of America.**

1. No officer of the Army shall be employed in civil work that will interfere with his military duties.

2. Officers and enlisted men of the Army are forbidden to procure business from the Government for any concern in which they are interested.

3. Enlisted men of the Army shall not leave their posts to engage in civil pursuits that will place them in competition with local civilians.

4. Civil employees of the War Department must perform seven hours of labour daily, Sundays and public holidays excepted; the only other restriction on outside employment is that they shall not be employed by any foreign Government, corporation, partnership or individual that is in competition with American industry.

5. It is provided by law that no payment shall be made from appropriations made by Congress to any officer in the Navy or Marine Corps on the Active or Retired List while such officer is employed by any person or company furnishing naval supplies or war material to the Government. Such employment is unlawful.

6. No enlisted man in the active service of the United States of America in the Navy or Marine Corps, may be detailed, ordered, or permitted to leave his post to engage in any pursuit, business or performance in civil life, for emolument, hire, or otherwise, when the same shall interfere with the customary employment and regular engagement of local civilians in the respective arts, trades, or professions.

7. The employment of civilian employees of the Navy Department or in the field service by private companies engaged in the manufacture of arms, ammunition or implements of war for the Government of the United States of America is prohibited by regulation of the Department.

20. **New Zealand.**

There are none in existence, but such action would not be permitted.

21. **Roumania.**

No officer, non-commissioned officer, soldier or civilian official of the Army is employed or paid by private arms undertakings.

22. **Japan.**

Yes. Viz., Regulations concerning the Service of State Officials, Imperial Ordinance No. 39, 1887.