

to the Committee of Experts for further revision, but a motion that further consideration should then be deferred until next Assembly was defeated, and the Committee's resolution on this subject, contained in Document A. 72, 1936, V, fixes the date of the calling of the international conference for the year 1937, but leaves it an open question whether the Conference should take place before or after the next meeting of the Assembly.

The resolution of the Committee is as follows :—

“ The Assembly—

“ Having taken cognizance of the second report of the Committee for the International Repression of Terrorism and of the two draft Conventions annexed thereto ;

“ Recognizing the utility for the consolidation of peace of the conclusion of a convention for the prevention and punishment of terrorism ;

“ Considering, however, that the replies of the Governments regarding the draft drawn up by the Committee and the discussions in the First Committee have shown that certain Governments feel doubts which it is desirable to remove :

“ Expresses the view that the contemplated convention, founding itself upon the principle that it is the duty of every State to abstain from any intervention in the political life of a foreign State, should have as its principal objects,—

“ (1) To prohibit any form of preparation or execution of terrorist attacks upon the life or liberty of persons taking part in the work of foreign public authorities and services ;

“ (2) To ensure the effective prevention of such attacks and, in particular, to establish collaboration to facilitate early discovery of preparations for such attacks ;

“ (3) To ensure punishment of attacks of a terrorist character in the strict sense of the word which have an international character either in virtue of the place in which preparations for them were made or the place in which they were carried out, or in virtue of the nationality of those participating in them or their victims ;

“ Notes that certain Governments have disputed the advisability of creating an international criminal Court, but that the trial of persons guilty of such attacks by such a Court is felt by other Governments to constitute an alternative which, in certain cases, would be preferable to extradition or to prosecution, and that on this ground the second convention has been regarded by the latter Governments as valuable, even if it is not capable of securing general acceptance ;

“ Recommends that the Committee revise its conclusions regarding its two drafts in the light of the observations to be found in the Governments' replies or formulated in the course of the debates, in order that the Council may convene a diplomatic conference in 1937.”

CONVENTION ON NATIONALITY CONCLUDED ON 26TH DECEMBER, 1933, AT THE SEVENTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES.

The Government of Chile called the Assembly's attention to the above-mentioned Convention on Nationality, the purpose of which is to regularize the situation of nationals of one country who become naturalized in another country. The principal provisions of the Convention are as follows :—

- (1) Naturalization carries with it the loss of the nationality of origin ;
- (2) Naturalization confers nationality solely on the naturalized individual and the loss of nationality affects only the person who has suffered the loss ;
- (3) Neither matrimony nor its dissolution affects the nationality of the husband or wife or of their children.

This is, of course, a very intricate question, and the comparative lack of progress which has followed upon the Convention on this subject signed at The Hague in 1930 is an indication of its difficulty. The First Committee contented itself with a resolution stressing the importance of the question of naturalization and calling the attention of the Members of the League to the fact that the Convention in question is open to accession by all States.

The Resolution of the Committee, contained in Report A. 74, 1936, V, is as follows :—

“ The Assembly—

“ Having examined the item of its agenda which relates to the Convention on Nationality signed on 26th December, 1933, at the Conference of American States at Montevideo ;

“ Being conscious of the importance of the question of naturalization in the relations of States with one another ;

“ Calls the attention of the Members of the League of Nations to the fact that the Convention of Montevideo is open to accession by all States.”