

~~L.N.V. (3)~~

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**THE COMMITTEES
OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS**



CLASSIFIED LIST AND ESSENTIAL FACTS

**GENEVA
1945**

PUBLICATIONS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

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BY INTERNATIONAL TREATIES**

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OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

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THE COMMITTEES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

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THE COMMITTEES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

INTRODUCTION

I. THE COMMITTEES LISTED

The list set out below includes about forty Committees apart from the Sub-Committees connected with or appointed by them, most of which are also mentioned.

The Committees existing in 1939 which, as a result of altered circumstances, have clearly lost their *raison d'être* have been omitted.

II. CLASSIFICATION OF THE COMMITTEES

The Committees may be classified according to their origin, nature or purpose.

A. *Origin of the Committees.*

1. The Covenant of the League of Nations made provision for two Commissions.

2. Most of the Committees owe their origin to a decision of the Council or of the Assembly. In a good many cases, both the Council and the Assembly took action in turn.

Sometimes the decision of the organs of the League gave effect to a "vœu" or recommendation of an international conference.

3. Two Committees were set up under the terms of international conventions.

B. *Nature of the Committees.*

Apart from their purpose, the Committees of the League of Nations have certain characteristic features.

1. As a rule, they are advisory bodies. They investigate and make proposals. They submit their opinions and proposals to the Council or Assembly, usually the former.

Some of them take decisions themselves under certain conditions. This is so in the case of Committees set up under international conventions; they are not, properly speaking, Committees of the League of Nations, but Committees to which the League lends assistance. *This brings up the question of the powers conferred on organs of the League by international conventions*¹.

¹ See document C.100.M.100.1945.V.

2. Some Committees consist of representatives of Governments. In such cases, it is the country which is a member of the Committee and the individual sitting on the Committee represents his Government, which gives him his instructions and replaces him as and when it sees fit.

Other Committees—by far the most numerous—are composed of members appointed in an individual capacity (often experts or technicians) who are not responsible to the Government of the country of which they are nationals.

C. *The Purpose of the Committees.*

It is the purpose of Committees which is the most important consideration.

1. *Committees concerned with the League of Nations itself* (Supervisory Commission, Committee on the Allocation of Expenses, etc.).

It would seem that these Committees are destined to disappear with the League itself.

2. *Committees the purpose of which may be of interest to the new International Organisation.*

These Committees may be divided into two categories:

(a) Some Committees are set up for one limited purpose. They are called upon to study a particular question; for instance, the Committee for the Study of the Legal Status of Women.

Such Committees have, as a rule, reached a more or less advanced stage in their work.

(b) Some Committees—the majority—though confined by their terms of reference to a particular domain, have a general competence in regard to that domain (*e.g.*, the Economic Committee, the Fiscal Committee, the Health Committee, and the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium).

These Committees may also have work in hand relating to one or other of the subjects falling within their general terms of reference.

III. THE MEMBERS OF COMMITTEES

The last list of members of Committees of the League of Nations was published on February 28th, 1939 (document C.74.M.35.1939). Since then it has undergone many changes: States represented on a Committee in their capacity as Members of the League have ceased to belong to the League; members of Committees have resigned or have died and new appointments have been made in certain cases only. The term of appointment of members of Committees, which is

usually three years, would normally have expired in 1940 or the following years. The Council, however, by a Resolution adopted on December 14th, 1939, prolonged all appointments to the technical committees until further notice. As stated in the Report on the Work of the League during the War, submitted to the Assembly by the Acting Secretary-General,¹ some Committees have thus been enabled to sit in recent years.

¹ Document A. 6. 1946.

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ESSENTIAL FACTS REGARDING COMMITTEES

Part I.

COMMITTEES OR ORGANS CONCERNED WITH THE FUNCTIONING OF THE LEAGUE ITSELF

I.

1. THE SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

1. *Creation.*

Assembly Resolution of October 4th, 1921.¹

The Assembly subsequently adopted numerous resolutions relating to the Supervisory Commission.

2. *Purpose.*

Its chief duty is to examine, together with the competent official of the Organisation concerned, the draft budget and the closed accounts before these documents are communicated to Members of the League.

It is called upon to advise on administrative or financial questions within its competence, as defined by the Financial Regulations, or the Staff Regulations, or referred to it for consideration by the Assembly, the Council or the competent officials.²

3. *Character of the Commission.*

It is composed of members appointed in an individual capacity.

4. *Composition.*

Seven members—at least one of whom must be a financial expert.

5. *Appointment of members.*

(a) By the Assembly.

(b) For three years. Renewed in rotation.³

¹ "The Assembly recommends the Council to appoint a Committee of Control of three or five members, one of whom at least shall be a financial expert. The Council shall select the Committee from amongst the Members of the League of Nations in such a way as to include Members of the League which are not represented on the Council.

"....."

(*Official Journal*, Special Supplement No. 6, October 1921, page 28.)

² The functions of the Supervisory Commission are laid down in detail in the Regulations for the Financial Administration of the League of Nations (document C.81.M.81.1945.X).

³ See document A.7.1937.X.

2. COMMITTEE ON THE ALLOCATION OF EXPENSES

1. *Creation.*

Resolution of the Council of the League of Nations dated October 27th, 1920.¹

2. *Purpose.*

“To consider the principles on which the expenses of the League should be distributed among its Members.”

3. *Character of the Committee.*

At first, the members were appointed in an individual capacity. Later, it was decided to designate the Governments which were to be represented.

4. *Composition.*

The number of members has varied.²

5. *Appointment of members.*

(a) By the Assembly.

(b) Appointed to recommend modifications of the allocation scale, which usually remains in force for three years.

¹ “The Council, having examined the Report of the Commission of the International Financial Conference appointed to consider the principles to be adopted in apportioning the expenses of the League of Nations, recommends the Assembly to appoint a Commission to prepare detailed proposals, which may be used as a new basis for the allocation of the expenses of the League of Nations.”

(*Official Journal*, Minutes of the Tenth Session of the Council, pages 57 and 259.)

² It was twelve in 1938.

3. SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON CONTRIBUTIONS IN ARREARS

1. *Creation.*

Assembly Resolution of September 27th, 1934.¹

2. *Purpose.*

Examination of questions arising with regard to the collection of contributions in arrears.

3. *Character of the Committee.*

Composed of members appointed in an individual capacity.

4. *Composition.*

The number of members is five.

5. *Appointment of members.*

By the Assembly.

¹ "The Assembly,

"....."

"Decides to appoint a special Committee, which would sit at intervals from now until the next ordinary session of the Assembly and which would have full power, subject to ratification by the next Assembly, to negotiate and conclude arrangements with States for the equitable settlement of the amount of their debt in respect of arrears outstanding at the end of 1932. This special Committee, which is also entrusted with the study of the questions referred to it by the Fourth Committee, will be composed of the following members:

"....."

(*Official Journal*, Special Supplement No. 123, October 1934, page 12.)

4. THE AUDITOR AND DEPUTY AUDITOR

1. *Creation.*

Assembly Resolution of September 29th, 1922.¹

Assembly Resolution of September 26th, 1925.²

2. *Purpose.*

Auditing of the League's accounts.³

3. *Character.*

Appointed in an individual capacity.

4. *Appointment.*

(a) By the Council on the proposal of the Supervisory Commission.

(b) For five years.

¹“(1) An auditor, who shall be a person in no way in the service of any of the organisations of the League, shall be appointed by the Council on the proposal of the Commission [i.e., the Supervisory Commission].”

“(2) The auditor shall be appointed for a period of five years, and shall not be removable except by the Council and on the proposal of the Commission, with reasons stated.”

“.....”

(*Official Journal*, Records of the Third Assembly, Plenary Meetings, Volume II, page 208.)

²“.....”

“(4) The Council shall, if necessary, appoint a deputy auditor to assist and replace the auditor in case of need”

(*Official Journal*, Records of the Sixth Assembly, Plenary Meetings, Special Supplement No. 33, page 422.)

³ See the Regulations for the Financial Administration of the League of Nations (document C.81.M.81.1945.X).

5. ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD OF THE STAFF PENSIONS FUND

1. *Creation.*

Assembly Resolution of October 3rd, 1930, approving the Regulations of the Staff Pensions Fund.¹

Article 3 of these Regulations provides for the constitution of the Administrative Board of the Staff Pensions Fund.

2. *Purpose.*

Administration of the Pensions Fund.

3. *Character of the Board.*

Composed of members appointed in a personal capacity.

4. *Composition.*

Ten members.

5. *Appointment of members.*

- (a) Three elected by the Assembly;
Three elected by the officials subject to the regulations of the Fund;
One representative of the Secretary-General;
One representative of the International Labour Office;
The Treasurer of the League of Nations;
One representative of the Permanent Court of International Justice (for matters concerning the Court).
- (b) The elected members are appointed for three years.

¹ "The Assembly,

"....."

"Approves the Staff Pensions Regulations (document A.25(1).1930.X)....."
(*Official Journal*, Special Supplement No. 83, October 1930, page 42.)

The most recent edition of the Pensions Regulations was published in December 1938.

6. BOARD OF MANAGEMENT OF THE STAFF PROVIDENT FUND

1. *Creation.*

Assembly Resolution dated September 28th, 1923.¹

2. *Purpose.*

Administration of the Staff Provident Fund.

3. *Character of the Board.*

Composed of members appointed in an individual capacity.

4. *Composition.*

Seven members.

5. *Appointment of members.*

(a) By the Council of the League of Nations. Two of the seven members are proposed by the participants in the Fund.

(b) The members representing the Staff are appointed for two years.

The others are appointed for three years.

¹ "The Assembly decides to establish a compulsory Pensions Fund for the officials of the Secretariat and the International Labour Office"

(*Official Journal*, Special Supplement No. 11, October 1923, page 21.)

See the Rules and Regulations of the Staff Provident Fund, December 16th, 1926.

7. INVESTMENTS COMMITTEE OF THE STAFF PENSIONS FUND
AND OF THE STAFF PROVIDENT FUND

1. *Creation.*

Staff Pensions Regulations (Article 3 *bis*) approved by the Assembly of the League of Nations on October 3rd, 1930.¹

2. *Purpose.*

(a) To advise in regard to the investment of the assets of the Pensions Fund.

(b) To advise in regard to the investment of the assets of the Staff Provident Fund.

3. *Character of the Committee.*

Composed of members appointed in an individual capacity.

4. *Composition.*

Three members.

5. *Appointment of members.*

(a) By the Financial Committee of the League of Nations subject to the approval of the Council of the League of Nations.

(b) For three years.

¹ *Official Journal*, Special Supplement No. 83, October 1930, page 42.

8. INVESTMENTS ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR THE ENDOWMENT
FUND OF THE LEAGUE LIBRARY

1. *Creation.*

Assembly Resolution dated September 25th, 1929.¹

2. *Purpose.*

Approval of investments.

3. *Character of the Committee.*

Composed of members appointed in an individual capacity.

4. *Composition.*

Three members.

5. *Appointment of members.*

(a) By the Council of the League of Nations, two members being proposed by the Financial Committee and one by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Junior, or, failing him, by the Financial Committee.

(b) For an indefinite period.

¹ "There is created a Fund, to be known as the 'Library Endowment Fund', the capital of which shall be constituted by the amount already received from Mr. Rockefeller and any further part of his gift which may be allocated for this purpose. The capital and income of the Fund shall be maintained separate from the other assets of the League of Nations.

"The capital of the Fund shall be invested by the Secretary-General in such a manner as may be approved by a Committee of three members, appointed by the Council of the League of Nations, two on the proposal of the Financial Committee and the third on the proposal of Mr. Rockefeller or, if he does not desire to propose a candidate, on the proposal of the Financial Committee.

"....."
(*Official Journal*, Special Supplement No. 74, October 1929, pages 30 and 31.)

II.

ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL

1. *Creation.*

Assembly Resolution dated September 26th, 1927,¹ determining the Statute of the Administrative Tribunal.²

2. *Purpose.*

“... to hear complaints alleging non-observance, in substance or in form, of the terms of appointment of officials of the Secretariat or of the International Labour Office, and of such provisions of the Staff Regulations as are applicable to the case” (Article II, paragraph 1).

“... to settle any dispute concerning the compensation provided for by Articles 39 or 70 of the Staff Regulations of the Secretariat or Articles 44*bis* or 79*ter* of the Staff Regulations of the International Labour Office ...” (Article II, paragraph 2).

3. *Character of the Tribunal.*

The members of the Tribunal are judges, and are therefore appointed in an individual capacity.

4. *Composition.*

Three regular judges.

Three deputy judges.

5. *Appointment of members.*

(a) By the Council of the League of Nations.

(b) For three years.

¹ *Official Journal*, Special Supplement No. 53, October 1927, pages 27-29.

² The latest edition of the Statute and Rules of Court of the Administrative Tribunal was published in March 1938.

Part II.

COMMITTEES SET UP UNDER INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS

1. THE PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD PROVIDED FOR BY ARTICLE 19 OF THE GENEVA CONVENTION OF FEBRUARY 19th, 1925

1. *Creation.*

Under Article 19 of the Geneva Opium Convention of February 19th, 1925.¹

2. *Purpose.*

To exercise certain powers conferred upon it by:

(a) The above-mentioned Convention of 1925 (Articles 21, 22, 23, 24, 26 and 27);

(b) The Convention of July 13th, 1931, for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs (Articles 2, 5 and 14).

3. *Character of the Board.*

Composed of members appointed in an individual capacity.

4. *Composition.*

Eight members.

5. *Appointment of members.*

(a) By the Council (with the participation of States not members of the League of Nations).¹

Candidates nominated by the Parties to the Conventions.¹

(b) For five years.

¹ Registered under No. 1845. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 81, page 317.

Article 19 of the Convention runs as follows:

“The Central Board shall consist of eight persons who, by their technical competence, impartiality and disinterestedness, will command general confidence.

“The members of the Central Board shall be appointed by the Council of the League of Nations.

“The United States of America and Germany shall be invited each to nominate one person to participate in these appointments.

“In making the appointments, consideration shall be given to the importance of including on the Central Board, in equitable proportion, persons possessing a knowledge of the drug situation, both in the producing and manufacturing countries on the one hand, and in the consuming countries on the other hand, and connected with such countries.

“The members of the Central Board shall not hold any office which puts them in a position of direct dependence on their Governments.

“The members shall be appointed for a term of five years, and they will be eligible for reappointment.”

2. THE SUPERVISORY BODY PROVIDED FOR BY THE NARCOTIC DRUGS CONVENTION SIGNED AT GENEVA ON JULY 13th, 1931

1. *Creation.*

Under Article 5 of the Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs signed at Geneva on July 13th, 1931.¹

2. *Purpose.*

To estimate requirements in narcotic drugs when estimates have not been furnished by the Governments concerned. To examine estimates submitted by Governments and supply Governments with an annual statement of world requirements.²

3. *Character of the Body.*

Composed of members appointed in an individual capacity.

¹ Registered under No. 3219. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 139, page 301.

Article 5, paragraph 6, provides:

“The estimates will be examined by a Supervisory Body”

² Article 2, paragraph 2:

“In the event of any High Contracting Party failing to furnish, by the date specified in paragraph 4 of Article 5, an estimate in respect of any of his territories to which this Convention applies, an estimate will, so far as possible, be furnished by the Supervisory Body specified in paragraph 6 of Article 5.”

Article 2, paragraph 3:

“The Permanent Central Board shall request estimates for countries or territories to which this Convention does not apply to be made in accordance with the provisions of this Convention. If for any such country estimates are not furnished, the Supervisory Body shall itself, as far as possible, make the estimate.”

Article 5, paragraph 6, second sub-paragraph:

“The Supervisory Body may require any further information or details, except as regards requirements for Government purposes, which it may consider necessary, in respect of any country or territory on behalf of which an estimate has been furnished in order to make the estimate complete or to explain any statement made therein, and may, with the consent of the Government concerned, amend any estimate in accordance with any information or details so obtained . . .”

Article 5, paragraph 7:

“After examination by the Supervisory Body as provided in paragraph 6 above of the estimates furnished, and after the determination by that Body as provided in Article 2 of the estimates for each country or territory on behalf of which no estimates have been furnished, the Supervisory Body shall forward, not later than November 1st in each year, through the intermediary of the Secretary-General, to all the Members of the League of Nations and non-member States referred to in Article 27, a statement containing the estimates for each country or territory, and, so far as the Supervisory Body may consider necessary, an account of any explanations given or required in accordance with paragraph 6 above, and any observations which the Supervisory Body may desire to make in respect of any such estimate or explanation, or request for an explanation.”

4. *Composition.*

Four members.

5. *Appointment of members.*

(a) One member by the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium;
One by the Permanent Central Board;
One by the Health Committee of the League of Nations;
One by the *Office internationale d'Hygiène publique*.¹

(b) For three years.

6. *Secretariat.*

Provided by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.²

¹ Article 5, paragraph 6.

² Article 5, paragraph 6, contains the following:

“... The Secretariat of the Supervisory Body shall be provided by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who will ensure close collaboration with the Permanent Central Board.”

**Part III.—COMMITTEES SET UP UNDER RESOLUTIONS OF
THE COUNCIL OR THE ASSEMBLY FOR PURPOSES
WITHIN THE COMPETENCE OF THE LEAGUE OF
NATIONS**

HEAD I.—POLITICAL OR GENERAL QUESTIONS

Chapter I.—Commissions provided for by the Covenant.

1. THE PERMANENT MANDATES COMMISSION

1. *Creation. Provided for by Article 22 of the Covenant.*

This Article contains the following:

“.....

“7. In every case of mandate, the Mandatory shall render to the Council an annual report in reference to the territory committed to its charge.

“.....

“9. A permanent Commission shall be constituted to receive and examine the annual reports of the Mandatories and to advise the Council on all matters relating to the observance of the mandates.”

“Constitution” of the Commission.

Adopted by the Council on December 1st, 1920.¹

2. *Purpose.*

To assist the Council in supervising the observance of the Mandates (in particular, it examines the reports of the Mandatory Powers and petitions relating to mandated territories).

3. *Character of the Commission.*

Composed of members appointed in an individual capacity.

4. *Composition.*

Ten ordinary members and one extraordinary member.²

5. *Appointment of members.*

(a) By the Council. They are selected for their personal standing and competence.

(b) For an indefinite period.

¹*Official Journal*, Minutes of Eleventh Session of the Council, pages 13, 15, 19, 90 and 91.

²The ten ordinary members are provided for by the “Constitution” of the Commission (the Council Resolutions of December 1st, 1920, and September 8th, 1927); an extraordinary member is provided for by the Council Resolution of December 11th, 1924.

2. THE PERMANENT ADVISORY COMMISSION FOR MILITARY, NAVAL AND AIR QUESTIONS

1. *Creation. Provided for by Article 9 of the Covenant.*

This Article reads as follows:

“A permanent Commission shall be constituted to advise the Council on the execution of the provisions of Articles 1 and 8 and on military, naval and air questions generally.”

The Commission was organised in accordance with a report and two resolutions adopted by the Council on May 19th, 1920.¹

2. *Purpose.*

To advise the Council regarding the execution of Articles 1 and 8 of the Covenant of the League of Nations and, in general, on military, naval and air questions.

¹ *Official Journal*, Minutes of the Fifth Session of the Council, page 45 and pages 207 *et seq.* The first resolution contains the following provisions:

“*Article 1.*—The Commission prescribed by Article IX of the Covenant shall be entitled: ‘The Permanent Advisory Commission for Military, Naval and Air Questions’. The Commission shall be formed of representatives from each nation represented on the Council of the League as follows:

- 1 military representative,
- 1 naval representative,
- 1 air representative.

“The same representative may combine the duties of more than one of the above, if his Government so desires.”

“*Article 2.*—Any other States which are Members of the League may be invited to send a similar number of representatives to sit on the Commission temporarily when a question directly affecting them is under discussion.

“.....”

“*Article 4.*—The representatives laid down in Article 1 may be joined by such number of officers as may be necessary according to circumstances, or may call in any ‘Service’ or civil experts whose experience may be useful. In order, however, to facilitate the accommodation of the Commission, the Governments concerned are recommended not to attach more than two officers for each of the Sub-Commissions laid down in Article 6, as permanent assistants of the above-mentioned representatives.”

“*Article 5.*—The representatives of each State, together with the officers permanently attached, shall constitute the ‘national delegation’ of each State. This delegation shall be placed at the disposal of the Council of the League in order to give advice as laid down in Article IX of the Covenant, and in accordance with the procedure given below.

“.....”

“*Article 6.*—The Commission shall be divided into three Sub-Commissions, entitled:

- The Military Sub-Commission,
- The Naval Sub-Commission,
- The Air Sub-Commission.

“.....”

3. *Character of the Commission.*

The members are Government representatives.

4. *Composition.*

Each State which is a Member of the Council appoints a military, a naval and an air representative.

5. *Appointment of members.*

(a) By the States Members of the Council of the League of Nations.

(b) Membership is conditional upon the State's membership of the Council.

6. *Sub-Commissions.*

The Air Sub-Commission,
The Military Sub-Commission,
The Naval Sub-Commission.

Chapter II.—Commission set up by the Assembly.

THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY FOR EUROPEAN UNION

1. *Creation.*

Under an Assembly Resolution dated September 17th, 1930.¹
The Commission's mandate is renewed annually by the Assembly.

2. *Purpose.*

To proceed with the enquiry set on foot following the French Memorandum of May 17th, 1930, regarding the creation of a European Union.

3. *Character of the Commission.*

The members are Government representatives.

4. *Composition.*

Each Government of a European State which is a Member of the League of Nations may be represented by a delegate and a substitute delegate.

Non-European States Members of the League of Nations have access to the Commission's meetings.

¹ [Text of the resolution.]

"The Assembly,

"Having noted with keen satisfaction the resolution adopted at Geneva on September 8th, 1930, by the representatives of the European Governments Members of the League of Nations;

"Being convinced, as they are, that close co-operation between the Governments of Europe in every field of international activity is of capital importance for the preservation of peace;

"Sharing their unanimous opinion that such co-operation, whatever form it may assume, should be within the framework of the League of Nations, in complete accord with the League and in the spirit of the Covenant:

"Invites the Governments of the European States Members of the League of Nations, acting, with the assistance of the Secretariat, as a Commission of the League, to pursue the enquiry which has already been begun, and of which the French Memorandum of May 17th, 1930, and the replies thereto constitute the first elements;

"Reminds them that, in so far as such co-operation may seem to them to be useful for the pursuit of their enquiry, it is open to them to conduct this enquiry in conjunction with non-European Members and with non-member Governments;

"And requests that the first results of this enquiry should, in so far as is possible, be embodied in the form of definite proposals, in a report which should be prepared in time to allow of its submission to the next Assembly."

(*Official Journal*, Special Supplement No. 83, October 1930, page 50.)

See Report by M. Motta on the Constitution, Organisation and Methods of Work of the Commission of Enquiry for European Union (document C.204.M.82. 1931.VII).

5. *Appointment of members.*

By Governments.

6. *Committees and Sub-Committees.*

Unemployment Committee.

Sub-Committee on Agricultural Credit.

Co-ordination Sub-Committee on Economic Questions.

Organisation Committee.

Committee to study the Problem of the Export of Future Harvest Surpluses of Cereals.

Committee of Economic Experts;

Sub-Committee on Industrial Relations;

Sub-Committee for the Examination of Financial Questions.

Special Committee to study the Extension of a System of Special Facilities to Agricultural Products other than Cereals.

Special Committee to study a Pact of Economic Non-aggression.

Committee on Credit Problems.

Meeting of Tobacco Experts.

HEAD II.—INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION OUTSIDE
THE POLITICAL SPHERE

Chapter I.—Unification of Law. Legal Questions.

I. THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE UNIFICATION OF
PRIVATE LAW

I. *Creation.*

Offer of the Italian Government.

Assembly Resolution of September 30th, 1924.¹

Council Resolution of October 3rd, 1924.²

Statutes of the Institute adopted by the Council on April 20th,
1926.³

II. *Organs.*

1. The Governing Body.
2. The Board of Directors.
3. The Secretariat.

¹ "The Assembly . . .

"(a) Resolves that the powers and duties of the new Institute and the constitution of its Governing Body and Committee of Directors shall be defined by the Council of the League of Nations in agreement with the Italian Government;

"(b) Invites the Council of the League of Nations, after consultation with the competent organs (including the Committee of Experts contemplated in the Resolution of the Fifth Assembly dated September 22nd, 1924, the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Technical Organisations of the League of Nations), to conclude with the Italian Government all agreements necessary to ensure the establishment, continuity and proper working of the Institute. In accordance with the desire of the Italian Government, the general principles to be embodied in such agreements shall be analogous to those laid down in connection with the International Institute for Intellectual Co-operation which is to be established in Paris.

"Care shall be taken, by means of consultation, to avoid all overlapping."
(*Official Journal*, Special Supplement No. 21, October 1924, pages 18 and 19.)

² *Official Journal*, 5th Year, No. 10, October 1924, pages 1375-1376.

³ Document C.262.M.101.1926.V (April 29th, 1926) and *Official Journal*, 7th Year, No. 4, April 1926, pages 506 and 577-580.

III. *The Governing Body.*

1. *Purpose.*

To administer the Institute and direct its activities.¹

2. *Character of the Governing Body.*

Composed of members appointed in an individual capacity.

3. *Composition.*

A Chairman.

Fourteen members.

4. *Appointment of members.*

(a) By the Council of the League of Nations.

(b) For five years.

¹ Article 2 of the Statutes runs as follows:

“The object of the Institute is to study methods for the assimilation and co-ordination of private law as between States or groups of States, and to prepare for a gradual adoption by the various States of uniform private law legislation. This work shall be done under the direction of the League of Nations in connection with, and with due regard for the work of, the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the International Labour Office and the technical organisations of the League.”

2. THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS FOR ASSISTANCE TO INDIGENT FOREIGNERS AND THE EXECUTION OF MAINTENANCE ORDERS ABROAD

1. *Creation.*

Council Resolution of May 20th, 1931.¹

2. *Purpose.*

(a) To study the question of assistance to indigent foreigners as a whole and to prepare a preliminary draft of an international convention.²

(b) To study the problem of the recognition and execution of maintenance orders abroad.

3. *Character of the Committee.*

A Committee of Experts.

These, however, are appointed by the Governments of countries designated by the Council.

4. *Composition.*

The number of members is not limited.

5. *Appointment of members.*

(a) The Council designates countries the Governments of which each appoints an expert.

(b) The countries are designated for an indefinite period.

¹ The report, the conclusions of which were approved by the Council, contains the following:

“In accordance with the proposal contained in the report which I had the honour to present to the Council at its last session, the Child Welfare Committee has examined the observations furnished by the various Governments on the question of the recognition and execution of maintenance orders abroad. The Committee recognises that, while this subject has a most important bearing on the problem of child welfare, maintenance orders may be made for the benefit of adults, as well as of children, and that on this ground it may be argued that the Committee is not competent to deal with the general problem of the recognition and execution of maintenance orders abroad. With these considerations in view, the Committee reached the conclusion that the study of this problem could best be undertaken by a special committee, and it thinks that this special committee might be the same as that which it is proposed to set up to study the problem of assistance.

“I venture to think that, having regard to the great importance which, in the opinion of a large number of Governments, attaches to the solution of the problems of assistance to foreign minors and the recognition and execution of maintenance orders abroad, the setting-up of a temporary special committee, such as that proposed, would prove to be of the utmost value. I venture to express the hope, therefore, that the Council will see its way to approving these proposals, which I have the honour to make on behalf of the Child Welfare Committee.

“.....”

(*Official Journal*, 12th Year, No. 7, July 1931, pages 1106 and 1107.)

² This draft Convention was prepared in 1934 (*Official Journal*, 15th Year, No. 2 (Part I), pages 123-129 and 188-195). The Committee, after receiving the observations of Governments, revised this draft. (See *Official Journal*, 19th Year, No. 5-6, May-June 1938, pages 316 and 530.)

3. THE COMMITTEE FOR THE STUDY OF THE LEGAL STATUS OF WOMEN

1. *Creation.*

Resolution of the Assembly of the League of Nations dated September 30th, 1937.¹

¹ "The Assembly,

"(1) Having regard to the information concerning the question of the legal status of women, more particularly their political and civil status, which has been collected by the Secretary-General in accordance with the resolution of the Assembly adopted on September 27th, 1935 (documents A.33.1936.V, A.14^a and A.14(a), (b), (c), (d) and (e). 1937.V);

"(2) In view of the fact that, in general, the trend is for law to develop in the direction of equality between the sexes;

"(3) Considering it to be desirable that a comprehensive study should be prepared and published giving full information on the legal status enjoyed by women in the various countries of the world as the result of the provisions of national law and the application of these provisions;

"(4) Considering that, by its resolution of September 27th, 1935, the Assembly recognised 'that the question of conditions of employment, whether of men or women, is a matter which properly falls within the sphere of the International Labour Organisation', and expressed the hope that that Organisation 'will, in accordance with its normal procedure, undertake an examination of those aspects of the problem within its competence—namely, the question of equality under labour legislation—and that it will, in the first place, examine the question of legislation which effects discriminations, some of which may be detrimental to women's right to work';

"(5) Considering that the International Labour Organisation is engaged in the study contemplated by the Assembly's resolution and that the comprehensive study now in view should not cover matters which have been recognised by the Assembly to fall within the scope of the International Labour Organisation;

"(6) Considering, furthermore, that this comprehensive study should also not extend to questions of the nationality of women, in regard to which the Assembly maintains the decisions which it has already taken;

"(7) Considering it desirable that the study of the other elements of the question should be entrusted to the competent scientific institutes, which should be given instructions enabling them to co-ordinate their work;

"(8) Considering that, for private law, the League of Nations possesses in the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law an organ well qualified to carry out such a study of comparative law; and that for other aspects of the question it would be desirable to have recourse to other competent scientific institutes;

"(9) Considering that a small committee of experts, comprising members of both sexes, should be set up for the purpose of determining the exact scope of the contemplated comprehensive study and of distributing the work among the various scientific institutes, and that this committee should, so far as necessary, maintain contact with the institutes during the progress of the study and examine and settle the final form and content of the resulting documents, with a view to the preparation of a synthetic survey which should accompany the documents when they are published by the League;

"(10) Considering that this committee should have power to consult women's international organisations and invite their co-operation in any form which it thinks advisable;

"(11) Asks the Council to appoint a committee of experts of both sexes for the purposes above mentioned and expresses the hope that the committee will receive the co-operation necessary for the successful execution of the present resolution."

(*Official Journal*, Special Supplement No. 168, October 1937, page 9.)

2. *Purpose.*

To prepare for publication "a comprehensive study giving full information on the legal status enjoyed by women in the various countries of the world".¹

3. *Character of the Committee.*

Composed of members appointed in an individual capacity.

4. *Composition.*

Seven members.

5. *Appointment of members.*

(a) By the Council.

(b) Until the completion of the Committee's work.

¹ The above-mentioned Assembly Resolution.

Chapter II.—Communications and Transit.

COMMITTEE FOR COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT

1. *Creation.*

Resolution of the Assembly dated December 9th, 1920.¹

The first General Conference on Communications and Transit (Barcelona, March 10th—April 20th, 1921) adopted rules for the organisation of the Advisory and Technical Committee.

A new Statute for the Communications and Transit Organisation² was adopted by the Council on January 29th, 1938, in the exercise of powers conferred on it by the Assembly Resolution of October 10th, 1936.³

Place of the Advisory and Technical Committee.

It is one of the four components of the Communications and Transit Organisation which comprises:

1. Conferences.
2. The Committee for Communications and Transit.
3. Permanent (see below) or temporary Committees.
4. A permanent Secretariat provided by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

2. *Purpose.*

To study different problems, to assist the Assembly and the Council, to ascertain progress made with the ratification of Conventions, to undertake the task of conciliation and enquiry in certain disputes, etc. (Article 7 of the 1938 Statute).

3. *Character of the Committee.*

The character of this Committee is unusual.

The Assembly designates the States whose nationals are to be members of the Committee, but the members themselves are appointed by the Council, in each case, in agreement with the State concerned.

4. *Composition.*

The number of members of the Committee nationals of States Members of the League may not exceed two-fifths of the number of the latter or a maximum of 20 (Article 4, paragraph 4).

¹ This resolution invited the approaching Conference on Freedom of Communications and Transit (at Barcelona) to organise an Advisory and Technical Committee for Communications. (*Official Journal*, Special Supplement, January 1921, page 14.)

² *Official Journal*, 19th Year, No. 2, February 1938, pages 111 and 218. The Statute is also reproduced in document C.95.M.48.1938.VIII.

³ *Official Journal*, Special Supplement No. 155, 1936, pages 114, 134 and 135.

5. *Appointment of members.*

(a) (i) "The Assembly shall, every three years, elect the Members of the Organisation whose nationals shall, to the number of one for each Member of the Organisation, be called upon to form the Committee" (Article 4, paragraph 1).

(ii) "Members of the League permanently represented on the Council shall each be entitled as of right to provide one member of the Committee . . .

"The same shall apply to Members of the Organisation not Members of the League, admitted to sit on the Council for the purpose of appointing members of the Committee . . ." (Article 4, paragraph 5).

(b) "The Council of the League of Nations shall appoint each of the members who form the Committee in agreement with the Government concerned" (Article 4, paragraph 2).

Permanent Committees.

Article 10 of the Statute (1938) contains the following:

"1. For the continuous consideration of groups of related questions, permanent committees shall be set up. The Committee shall appoint the members of such committees, and these may include, in addition to members of the Committee, persons appointed individually. In making its choice, the Committee shall be guided by the desire to secure the best possible representation of the various interests involved.

"2. These committees are as follows:

- (a) Committee on Air Navigation;
- (b) Committee on Electric Power;
- (c) Committee on Transport by Rail;
- (d) Committee on Inland Navigation;
- (e) Committee on Maritime Ports and Navigation;
- (f) Committee on Road Traffic;
- (g) Legal Committee.

"3. Subject to authorisation by the Council, the Committee may set up other permanent committees.

"4. As a general rule, a permanent committee shall consist of an uneven number of members not exceeding nine. The term of office shall be for three years and shall be renewable"

Chapter III.—Economic, Financial, Fiscal and Demographic Questions.

1. THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

1. *Creation.*

Created by the Council in accordance with a recommendation of the International Financial Conference at Brussels in 1920.

In pursuance of an invitation of the 1927 International Economic Conference, the Council, to which the matter was referred by the Assembly, adopted, on September 28th, 1927, a resolution governing the methods of operation of the Economic Committee.¹

¹The Assembly Resolution of September 24th, 1927:

“The Assembly considers:

“(a) That the Economic Committee should continue to be, as at present, the organ through which the Council deals with economic affairs and that it should be constituted—under such rules as the Council may consider appropriate for its effective functioning—so as to be best suited for its principal work which, in the near future at least, will lie within the sphere of the economic relations between States and their economic policies so far as they have international aspects. It should consist of not more than fifteen members.

“(b) That the Economic Committee should have the power to appoint temporary sub-committees of experts for preparatory work and, subject to Council approval and in consultation with the States in question, to name economic correspondents in countries which have no member on the Committee.”

(*Official Journal*, Special Supplement No. 53, October 1927, page 14.)

The Council Resolution of September 28th, 1927:

“The Economic Committee, whose nature and terms of reference are outlined in the aforementioned resolution of the eighth ordinary session of the Assembly, shall henceforth work on the following lines:

“1. It shall consist of fifteen members, of different nationalities.

“2. The members shall be appointed by the Council in their personal capacity, on the ground of their qualifications in the economic field, and more particularly in the matter of international economic relations. They shall not be representatives of Governments.

“3. Members shall hold office for three years from September to September. At the end of that period, the Council shall nominate afresh all the members of the Committee, though any vacancies that may occur in the meantime may be filled.

“4. At the end of the above-mentioned period, the retiring members, unless succeeded by members of the same nationality, shall become ‘corresponding members of the Committee’.

“(a) ‘Corresponding members’ shall be kept informed of all the Economic Committee’s work. They shall with that object receive the Committee’s documents and those of the sub-committees and special committees.

“(b) They shall assist the Committee in any investigations or enquiries which the latter may undertake, particularly in regard to their respective countries, and they may send the Committee such observations and submit to it in writing such opinions or proposals as they may think fit.

2. *Purpose.*

To deal with economic questions referred to the Council.

3. *Character of the Committee.*

Composed of members appointed in an individual capacity.

4. *Composition.*

Fifteen members, and an unlimited number of corresponding members chosen in principle from among retiring members of the Committee.

5. *Appointment of members.*

(a) By the Council.

(b) For three years.

“(c) As a general rule, they shall not take part in the Committee’s meetings, but the latter may summon corresponding members to attend if it thinks it necessary to hear those members’ opinions on a particular question.

“(d) The Council may also, in cases where the utility of such action is recognised, appoint as corresponding members persons other than members retiring in the circumstances mentioned above.

“(e) Corresponding members shall be appointed for a period of three years. They may, however, be reappointed at the end of this period; but in any case their duties shall terminate as soon as the Council appoints a person of the same nationality as a full member of the Committee.

“5. The members of the Economic Committee shall elect their own Chairman, who shall hold office for at least one year.

“6. The Economic Committee is authorised to take any steps it may consider necessary in the course of its investigations and preparatory work, including the consultation of experts and forming of sub-committees or special committees, without on each occasion referring the matter to the Council; the latter, however, reserves the right to take any necessary decisions on the Committee’s reports as soon as the work has passed the preparatory stage and entered upon the stage of action.”

(*Official Journal*, 8th Year, No. 10, October 1927, pages 1438-1443, 1454 and 1455.)

2. THE FINANCIAL COMMITTEE

1. Creation.

(a) Resolution of the Brussels International Financial Conference (September 24th—October 8th, 1920) recommending the Council to appoint a Committee “of bankers and businessmen” to frame measures to give effect to certain decisions of the Conference.

(b) Resolution of the Council of the League of Nations of October 25th, 1920,¹ whereby a “provisional Financial and Economic Committee” was set up.

The Council, by a resolution of September 10th, 1923,² deleted the word “provisional”.

The Council, by a resolution of September 24th, 1930,³ approved a statement by the Committee on its work and functions.

¹ “... The Council decided as follows:

“(a) That the Provisional Committee should consist of an Economic and a Financial Section.

“(b) That the Financial Section should be nominated at once.

“(c) That the Economic Section should be nominated at Geneva before the meeting of the Assembly.

“The Report and Resolutions were adopted (Annexes 120, 120 a and 120 b).”

(*Official Journal*, Minutes of 10th Session of Council, page 29.)

Resolution adopted by the Council for submission to the Assembly (Annex 120 a):

“In order that the League of Nations may proceed without interruption with the working out of measures of an economic and financial nature, which Members of the League shall be called upon to adopt, in accordance with the Covenant of the League, an economic and financial organisation shall be constituted and shall work under conditions laid down in the general Resolution of the Council, 19th May. As soon as this organisation is constituted, it shall replace the provisional technical Economic and Financial Committee appointed by the Council.

“.....”
(*Ibid.*, page 209.)

² *Official Journal*, 4th Year, No. 11, November 1923, page 1303.

³ The Rapporteur made the following statement:

“.....”

“The functions of the Financial Committee may be said to fall into three categories:

“I. General financial questions.

“II. Advice and assistance to particular States.

“III. Advice on financial questions arising out of current political or administrative work of the Council.

“The Council will no doubt desire the Committee to continue to watch the general financial development which takes place in the world, as it has done in the past, and from time to time to take the initiative in making proposals to the Council for the study of any questions which seem to be of special importance. As examples of such questions which are still occupying the attention of the Committee may be mentioned: the prevention of counterfeiting currency, on which a Convention has already been signed and ratified; double taxation, on which a special Committee is at work; and the problem of the variations of the purchasing power of gold. Doubtless questions of a similar order of importance will arise for consid-

In due course, this was also approved by the Assembly.¹

2. *Purpose.*

- (a) To advise the Council on financial questions.
- (b) In certain cases, to advise Governments.

3. *Character of the Committee.*

Composed of members appointed in an individual capacity.

4. *Composition.*

The number of members is unlimited.

5. *Appointment of members.*

By the Council of the League of Nations.

ration from time to time in the future. Indeed, the Committee, in its report, mentions two, to both of which allusion has been made in the discussions of the Assembly—namely, the interflow of capital from country to country and the recurrence of periods of economic depression. Another question falling within this general class mentioned in a separate part of the Financial Committee's report is that of agricultural credits, which is becoming of constantly increasing concern to many countries.

"The second category of the work of the Financial Committee is that of 'Advice and Assistance to Individual States'. The whole of the reconstruction work conducted by the League in recent years has rested primarily on the basis of the technical advice afforded by the Committee; but, at the same time, international loans have, in most cases, proved necessary for the execution of the plans proposed. I think we shall all agree with the view expressed by the Committee that, in the future, loans are less likely to prove an integral part of any proposals which they may make than they have been in the past, and confirm their opinion that the principle should be clearly recognised that financial advice should not necessarily only be given when foreign loans are contemplated. We may, indeed, conceive of many cases, whether connected with budgetary or taxation systems, currency or banking problems, the organisation of credit for agricultural or other purposes or the general financial conditions of a country, in which a Government may desire to avail itself of the technical knowledge and authority of the Financial Committee...

"...But, in the whole of its work, the Committee has of course acted primarily as the technical advisory body on financial questions arising out of the current political and administrative work of the Council. The preparation of the scheme of financial assistance, the work done in connection with the Greco-Bulgarian emigration, and in connection with the finances of the Free City of Danzig and of the Saar, are particular instances of this kind of work.

"....."

"The Council,

"....."

"(4) Approves the statement on the work and functions of the Financial Committee and transmits this statement to the Assembly for its consideration; "
"....."

(*Official Journal*, 11th Year, No. 11, November 1930, pages 1505 *et seq.*)

¹*Official Journal*, Special Supplement No. 83, October 1930, page 21.

3. CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS

1. *Creation.*

Council Resolution of May 13th, 1938.¹

Assembly Resolution of September 29th, 1938.²

2. *Purpose.*

To frame proposals for submission to the Assembly and Council, to allocate tasks to the competent Committees and to co-ordinate their work.

3. *Character of the Committee.*

It consists of:

(a) Members sitting by reason of their functions on the Council;

¹ Report and Resolution:

The Report proposes:

“(a) That a Co-ordination Committee should be set up to be presided over by a Chairman appointed by the Council and consisting of the Rapporteurs to the Council on economic and financial questions, representatives of the Economic and Financial Committee, the Presidents of the other standing committees of the Organisation and a representative of the Transit Organisation. It is further suggested that the Director of the International Labour Office should be invited to attend the meetings of this Committee.

“(b) That this Committee should be entrusted with the task of co-ordinating that work of the Organisation arising out of the decisions of the last Assembly to which we have just referred, and which relate particularly to the problems of quotas, exchange control and raw materials.”

The Resolution is in the following terms:

“The Council,

“Having examined the report of the Committee appointed to consider the structure and functions of the Economic and Financial Organisation of the League of Nations:

“(1) Approves the proposal contained in the report under consideration for the appointment of a Co-ordination Committee, and instructs the Secretary-General to send out the necessary invitations;

“(2) Instructs the Secretary-General to invite the Rt. Hon. S. M. Bruce, High Commissioner for Australia in London, to serve as Chairman of this Committee and to determine what action, if any, should be taken in execution of that report before the next ordinary session of the Assembly, more particularly for the purpose of carrying out the decisions of the last Assembly;

“.....”

(*Official Journal*, 19th Year, No. 5-6, May-June 1938, page 350). See also “Structure and Functions of the Economic and Financial Organisation of the League of Nations—Report of the Committee appointed by the Council on January 29th, 1938, submitted to the Council on May 13th, 1938.” (*Ibid.*, pages 554 and 555.)

² “The Assembly approves the proposals contained in the report of the Committee on the Structure and Functions of the Economic and Financial Organisation and the appointment by the Council of the Co-ordination Committee mentioned in that report.”

(*Official Journal*, Special Supplement No. 182, October 1938, page 12.)

(b) Representatives of various Committees;

(c) One member, the Chairman, personally appointed by the Council.

4. *Composition.*

The Chairman (personally appointed by the Council).

The Rapporteurs to the Council on economic and financial questions.

Representatives of the Fiscal Committee, the Committee of Statistical Experts, the Financial Committee, the Economic Committee and the Committee for Communications and Transit.

The Director of the International Labour Office may be invited to attend.

Other persons may be consulted by the Committee.

5. *Appointment of members.*

See above.

4. COMMITTEE OF STATISTICAL EXPERTS

1. *Creation.*

International Convention relating to Economic Statistics, December 14th, 1928 (Article 8).¹

2. *Purpose.*

Special functions provided for in the Convention.

Presentation of suggestions for the purpose of improving or amplifying the arrangements laid down in the Convention.

3. *Character of the Committee.*

Composed of members appointed in an individual capacity.

4. *Composition.*

The number of members is not limited.

5. *Appointment of members.*

(a) Members appointed at a meeting of the Council of the League of Nations, and Delegates of States, not Members of the League of Nations, represented at the Conference of Geneva (November—December 1928) on whose behalf ratifications or accessions have been deposited.

(b) For three years.

¹ *Official Journal*, 10th Year, No. 3, March 1929, page 363.

This Article contains the following:

"1. A Committee of Technical Experts shall be appointed at a meeting of the Council of the League of Nations and one delegate from each State, not a member of the League of Nations, represented at the Conference of Geneva, on behalf of which ratifications or accessions have been deposited.

"2. In addition to the particular functions which are entrusted to it under the provisions of the present Convention and the instruments annexed thereto, the Committee of Experts referred to in the preceding paragraph of this Article may make any suggestions which appear to it useful for the purpose of improving or amplifying the principles and arrangements laid down in the Convention concerning the classes of statistics dealt with therein. It may also make suggestions in regard to other classes of statistics of a similar character in respect of which it appears desirable and practicable to secure international uniformity. It shall examine all suggestions to the same end which may be submitted to it by the Governments of any of the High Contracting Parties . . ."

5. INTERNATIONAL LOAN CONTRACTS COMMITTEE

1. *Creation.*

Resolution of the Assembly, September 28th, 1935.¹

Resolutions of the Council, September 28th, 1935,² and January 23rd, 1936.³

¹ Records of the Sixteenth Session of the Assembly, Plenary Meetings, Special Supplement No. 138, pages 95 and 128.

² Mr. BRUCE presented the following report and resolution:

"1. It has been thought desirable that the attention of the Council should be drawn to the following resolution which was adopted by the Assembly on the report of its Second Committee:

"The Assembly invites the Council to arrange for the designation of a committee of legal and financial experts to examine the means for improving contracts relating to international loans issued by Governments or other public authorities in the future, and in particular to prepare model provisions—if necessary, with a system of arbitration—which could, if the parties concerned so desired, be inserted in such contracts.

"The Committee should be authorised to obtain the co-operation of the International Institute at Rome for the Unification of Private Law as well as of representatives of bondholders' associations and to consult such experts as it may deem desirable."

"2. In order to explain more fully the object which that Committee had in mind, it might, perhaps, be convenient to the Council if I quote a relevant passage from the Second Committee's report:

"Whether we consider the definition of the competent jurisdictional authorities in case of dispute, arbitration procedure, priority, the representation of creditors and the rights and duties of those representing them or the definition of the currency in which arrears should be paid, the numerous disputes that have arisen in recent years have shown, as regards these points and many others, that the customary form of contracts could be greatly improved.

"The Second Committee recognised that a study of the questions arising in this limited sphere could be usefully undertaken. Among the purposes of this study might be the preparation of a number of model provisions which could, if the parties so desire, be inserted in the contracts of international loans issued by States or public bodies."

"3.

"4.

"5. I submit the following resolution for the approval of the Council:

"The Council requests the Financial Committee to suggest to the Rapporteur on Financial Subjects a list of names of financial experts to examine the means for improving contracts relating to international loans."

(*Official Journal*, 16th Year, No. 11, November 1935, pages 1207 and 1208.)

³ *Official Journal*, 17th Year, No. 2, February 1936, pages 89 and 90. The resolution of the Council, dated January 23rd, 1936, is restricted to a repetition of the resolution of the Council, dated September 28th, 1935, and appoints the members of the Committee.

2. *Purpose.*

Examination of the means for improving contracts relating to international loans issued by Governments or other public authorities in the future, and, in particular, the preparation of model provisions—if necessary—with a system of arbitration which could, if the parties so desire, be inserted in such contracts.

3. *Character of the Committee.*

Composed of members appointed in an individual capacity (legal and financial experts).

The Committee is authorised to secure the help of the International Institute at Rome for the Unification of Private Law and of representatives of the bondholders' associations and, further, the Committee is authorised to consult such experts as it may deem advisable.

4. *Composition.*

Number of members not limited.

5. *Appointment of members.*

(a) Appointed by the Council.

(b) Appointed for the period of work of the Committee.¹

¹ The Committee submitted its report in May 1939 (document C.145.M.93.1939. II.A).

6. ORGANS SET UP BY THE COUNCIL IN CONNECTION WITH LOANS
ISSUED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

I. *Trustees.*

- (a) Financial reconstruction of Austria.
- (b) Financial reconstruction of Hungary.
- (c) Bulgaria.
- (d) Danzig.
- (e) Estonia.

In virtue of the "General Obligations" relating to the loans mentioned below, issued under the auspices of the League of Nations, the Council, on the proposal of the Financial Committee, appoints, for each of these loans, one or more Trustees whom it may also remove from office.

The Trustees are appointed in an individual capacity.

Their duties consist essentially in representing the interests of the bondholders.

(a) *Austria.*

- (i) Guaranteed Loan of the Austrian Government 1923-1943.
Issued in pursuance of the Protocol dated October 4th, 1922.¹
General Obligation of May 31st, 1923 (§§ 19-20):

"(19) The Chairman for the time being of the Financial Committee of the Council of the League of Nations shall be the first Trustee of these presents but this appointment shall not extend beyond the expiration of the first six months from the date of these presents. On or before such date three Trustees shall be appointed by a resolution of the Council of the League of Nations. The expression 'the Trustees' where used in these presents shall where the context so requires or admits include the said Chairman or other the Trustees or Trustee for the time being of these presents.

"(20) So far as practicable the number of Trustees of these presents shall be kept up to three. The Council of the League of Nations may at any time by resolution remove any Trustee. A Trustee may at any time resign on giving one month's previous notice in writing to the Council of the League of Nations. In the event of the death or resignation or removal of a Trustee or a Trustee becoming in the opinion of the Council of the League of Nations unfit or incapable of acting in the trusts hereof or in the event of a vacancy occurring for any other reason in the office of Trustee the Council of the League of Nations may by resolution appoint any other person or persons to be a Trustee or Trustees of these presents in place of the Trustee or Trustees so dying resigning removed becoming unfit or incapable

¹ Registered under No. 335. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 12, page 391.

of acting or otherwise ceasing to be a Trustee or Trustees. If the Council of the League of Nations so thinks fit the Council of the League of Nations may at any time or from time to time appoint any additional Trustee or Trustees of these presents. The continuing Trustees may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their body and notwithstanding that their number be for the time being reduced below three. Whenever there shall be more than two Trustees hereof the majority of such Trustees shall be competent to execute and exercise all the trusts powers and discretions hereby vested in the Trustees generally. A body corporate may at any time be appointed a Trustee of these presents.”

(ii) Guaranteed International Loan of the Austrian Government 1933-1953.

Issued in pursuance of the Protocol dated July 15th, 1932.¹ General Obligation of July 12th, 1933 (§ (b), page 1, and Article XXXI):

“1 (b) The Trustees have been duly appointed by the Council of the League of Nations as Trustees of the Loan hereinafter referred to in accordance with the Provisions of the Austrian Protocol hereinafter mentioned.”

“XXXI. In the event of a vacancy occurring for any reason in the office of Trustee of these presents the Council of the League of Nations may by Resolution appoint any other person or persons to be a Trustee of these presents in place of the Trustee or Trustees so ceasing to act. The Council of the League of Nations may at any time by Resolution remove any Trustee and may at any time or times appoint any additional Trustee or Trustees. Except in the case of a body corporate which may act as sole Trustee the number of Trustees shall so far as practicable be kept up to three. The continuing Trustees may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their body and notwithstanding that their number be for the time being reduced below three. Whenever there shall be more than two Trustees hereof the majority of such Trustees shall be competent to execute and exercise all the trusts powers and discretions hereby vested in the Trustees generally.”

(iii) Guaranteed Conversion Loan 1934-1959 of the Austrian Government.

Resolution of the Council, September 25th, 1934.² General Obligation of November 24th, 1934 (Article XXXI):

“Article XXXI.—The President of the Council of the League of Nations has appointed the Chairman for the time being of the Finan-

¹ Registered under No. 3118. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 135, page 285.

² *Official Journal*, 15th Year, No. 11, Part I, November 1934, pages 1434-1435.

cial Committee of the League of Nations to be the first Trustee of these presents but this appointment shall not extend beyond the expiration of the first six months from the date of these presents. On or before such date three Trustees shall be appointed by a Resolution of the Council of the League of Nations. The expression 'the Trustees' when used in these presents shall where the context so requires or demands include the said Chairman or other the Trustees or Trustee for the time being of these presents. In the event of a vacancy occurring for any reason in the office of Trustee of these presents the Council of the League of Nations may by Resolution appoint any other person or persons to be a Trustee of these presents in place of the Trustee or Trustees so ceasing to act. The Council of the League of Nations may at any time by Resolution remove any Trustee and may at any time or times appoint any additional Trustee or Trustees. Except in the case of a body corporate which may act as sole Trustee the number of Trustees shall so far as practicable be kept up to three. The continuing Trustees may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their body and notwithstanding that their number be for the time being reduced below three. Whenever there shall be more than two Trustees hereof the majority of such Trustees shall be competent to execute and exercise all the trusts powers and discretions hereby vested in the Trustees generally."

(b) *Hungary.*

State Loan of the Kingdom of Hungary 1924-1944.

Issued in pursuance of the Protocol dated March 14th, 1924.¹
General Obligation of June 27th, 1924 (Articles 17 and 18):

"Article 17.—The Chairman for the time being of the Financial Committee of the Council of the League of Nations shall be the first Trustee of these presents but this appointment shall not extend beyond the expiration of the first six months from the date of these presents. On or before the expiry of such period three Trustees shall be appointed by a resolution of the Council of the League of Nations. The expression 'the Trustees' where used in these presents shall where the context so requires or admits include the said Chairman or other the Trustees or Trustee for the time being of these presents.

"Article 18.—So far as practicable the number of Trustees of these presents shall be kept up to three. The Council of the League of Nations may at any time by resolution remove any Trustee. A Trustee may at any time resign on giving one month's previous notice in writing to the Council of the League of Nations. In the event of the death or resignation or removal of a Trustee or a Trustee becoming in the opinion of the Council of the League of Nations unfit or incapable of acting in the trusts hereof or in the event of

¹ Registered under No. 634. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 25, page 427.

a vacancy occurring for any other reason in the office of Trustee the Council of the League of Nations may by resolution appoint any other person or persons to be a Trustee or Trustees of these presents in place of the Trustee or Trustees so dying resigning removed becoming unfit or incapable of acting or otherwise ceasing to be a Trustee or Trustees. The Council of the League of Nations may at any time or from time to time appoint any additional Trustee or Trustees of these presents. The continuing Trustees may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their body and notwithstanding that their number be for the time being reduced below three. Whenever there shall be more than two Trustees hereof the majority of such Trustees shall be competent to execute and exercise all the trusts powers and discretions hereby vested in the Trustees generally. A body corporate may at any time be appointed a Trustee of these presents.”

(c) *Bulgaria.*

- (i) 7% Stabilisation Loan of 1926 of the Kingdom of Bulgaria. Issued in pursuance of the Protocol dated September 8th, 1926.¹

General Obligation of December 20th, 1926 (§ (c), page 1, and Article 19):

“(c) The Council of the League of Nations has appointed M. René Charron (hereinafter called ‘the Commissioner’) to supervise the carrying out of the Settlement Scheme referred to in the said Protocol and has appointed Gr. Uff. A. G. Bianchini, General the Hon. Sir Herbert Alexander Lawrence, G.C.B., and M. Marcus Wallenberg (hereinafter called ‘the Trustees’) to be Trustees to represent the interest of the holders of the Bonds. The expressions ‘the Commissioner’ and ‘the Trustees’ where the context so admits include their respective successors in office.”

“Article 19.—So far as practicable the number of Trustees of these presents shall be kept up to three. The Council of the League of Nations may at any time by resolution remove any Trustee. A Trustee may at any time resign on giving one month’s previous notice in writing to the Council of the League of Nations. In the event of the death or resignation or removal of a Trustee or of a Trustee becoming in the opinion of the Council of the League of Nations unfit or incapable of acting in the trusts hereof or in the event of a vacancy occurring for any other reason in the office of Trustee the Council of the League of Nations may by resolution appoint any other person or persons to be a Trustee or Trustees of these presents in place of the Trustee or Trustees so dying resigning being removed becoming unfit or incapable of acting or otherwise ceasing to be a Trustee or Trustees. If the Council of the League

¹ Registered under No. 1375. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 58, page 245.

of Nations think fit the Council of the League of Nations may at any time and from time to time appoint any additional Trustee or Trustees of these presents. The continuing Trustees may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their body and notwithstanding that their number be for the time being reduced below three. Whenever there shall be more than two Trustees hereof the majority of such Trustees shall be competent to execute and exercise all the trusts powers and discretions hereby vested in the Trustees generally. A body corporate may at any time be appointed a Trustee of these presents. The Government shall so long as any of the Bonds remain outstanding pay to each of the Trustees for the time being a sum at the rate of £105 per annum (or such other rate as the Government with the consent of the said Council may agree with the Trustees) by equal half-yearly payments on the 1st day of January and on the 1st day of July in every year and in addition shall pay the salary or fees which the Trustees may consider it necessary to pay to any persons to represent or assist them or any of them and all travelling and other costs charges and expenses which the Trustees or any of them or their representatives may incur in relation to the Trust.”

- (ii) 7½% Stabilisation Loan of 1928 of the Kingdom of Bulgaria. Issued in pursuance of the Protocol dated March 10th, 1928.¹
General Obligation of November 19th, 1928 (paragraph (c), Article 17):

“(c) The Council of the League of Nations are entitled to appoint a Commissioner to exercise certain functions in connection with the carrying out of the schemes referred to in the said Protocol and Trustees to represent the interests of the holders of the Bonds. The expressions ‘the Commissioner’ and ‘the Trustees’ where the context so admits include the first holders of such offices and their respective successors in office.”

“Article 17.—The number of Trustees of these presents shall be not less than two. The Council of the League of Nations may at any time by resolution remove any Trustee. A Trustee may at any time resign on giving one month’s previous notice in writing to the Council of the League of Nations. In the event of the death or resignation or removal of a Trustee or of a Trustee becoming in the opinion of the Council of the League of Nations unfit or incapable of acting in the trusts hereof or in the event of a vacancy occurring for any other reason in the office of Trustee, the Council of the League of Nations may by resolution appoint any other person or persons to be a Trustee or Trustees of these presents in place of the Trustee or Trustees so dying resigning being removed becoming unfit or incapable of acting or otherwise ceasing to be a Trustee

¹ Registered under No. 1738. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 74, page 165.

or Trustees. If the Council of the League of Nations think fit the Council of the League of Nations may at any time and from time to time appoint any additional Trustee or Trustees of these presents. The continuing Trustees may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their body and notwithstanding that their number be for the time being reduced below two. Whenever there shall be more than two Trustees hereof the majority of such Trustees shall be competent to execute and exercise all the trusts powers and discretions hereby vested in the Trustees generally. A body corporate may at any time be appointed a Trustee of these presents. The Government shall so long as any of the Bonds remain outstanding pay to each of the Trustees for the time being a sum at the rate of £105 per annum (or such other rate as the Government with the consent of the said Council may agree with the Trustees) by equal half-yearly payments on the 15th day of May and on the 15th day of November in every year and in addition shall pay the salary or fees which the Trustees may consider it necessary to pay to any persons to represent or assist them or any of them and all travelling and other costs charges and expenses which the Trustees or any of them or their representatives may incur in relation to the Trust.”

(d) *Danzig.*

- (i) The Municipality of Danzig 7% Mortgage Loan of 1925-1945. Resolution of the Council, March 14th, 1925.¹
General Obligation of March 31st, 1925 (Articles 16 and 17):

“Article 16.—For the purpose of constituting the Bonds a valid specific and exclusive first mortgage as aforesaid the Municipality shall forthwith execute inscribe register and in all respects perfect at its own expense first mortgages (*erste Hypotheken*) on the aforesaid properties in the name of the Trustee to be nominated by the Council of the League of Nations or of his nominee or otherwise as the Council of the League of Nations shall determine for the benefit of the Bondholders. The first Trustee shall be M. Carel Eliza ter Meulen he having been nominated by the Council of the League of Nations and he or other the Trustee or Trustees for the time being are hereinafter referred to as ‘the Trustee’. On any change of Trustee the Municipality shall forthwith take all steps and proceedings (if any) necessary to give effect thereto and to vest in the new Trustee or his nominee all the mortgages properties rights powers and authorities hereby conferred upon him and all costs charges and expenses of and incident to any such arrangements shall be payable by the Municipality.

“The Trustee may from time to time nominate and appoint any other person or persons or any body corporate to act as representative or nominee of the Trustee to hold and be registered as the

¹*Official Journal*, 6th Year, No. 4, April 1925, page 491.

holder of any mortgage or charge created hereby or to be created pursuant hereto.

“Article 17.—The Trustee will be appointed and may at any time be removed by a resolution of the Council of the League of Nations. A Trustee may at any time resign on giving one month’s previous notice in writing to the Council of the League of Nations. In the event of the death or resignation or removal of a Trustee, or a Trustee becoming, in the opinion of the Council, unfit or incapable of acting in the trusts of the loan, or in the event of a vacancy occurring for any other reason in the office of the Trustee, the Council of the League of Nations may by resolution appoint any other person to be Trustee in place of the Trustee so dying, resigning, removed, becoming unfit or incapable of acting, or otherwise ceasing to be a Trustee. If in order to avoid a vacancy in the Trusteeship an appointment is necessary between the sessions of the Council of the League of Nations the President of the Council may on the advice of the President of the Financial Committee of the League of Nations make such appointment which shall be valid and effectual for all purposes and any Trustee so appointed shall hold office until the next session of the Council of the League of Nations, when unless some other Trustee be appointed he shall continue in office as if he had been appointed by Resolution of the Council of the League of Nations. A body corporate may at any time be appointed as Trustee.”

(ii) The Free City of Danzig 6½% (Tobacco Monopoly) State Loan 1927-1947.

Resolution of the Council, December 8th, 1926.¹

General Obligation of June 29th, 1927 (Article 20):

“Article 20.—The Trustee hereinbefore referred to will be appointed and may at any time be removed by a resolution of the Council of the League of Nations. A Trustee may at any time resign on giving one month’s previous notice in writing to the Council of the League of Nations. In the event of the death or resignation or removal of a Trustee or a Trustee becoming in the opinion of the Council unfit or incapable of acting in the trusts of the Loan or in the event of a vacancy occurring for any other reason in the office of Trustee the Council of the League of Nations may by resolution appoint any other person to be Trustee in place of the Trustee so dying, resigning, removed, becoming unfit or incapable of acting or otherwise ceasing to be a Trustee. If in order to avoid a vacancy in the Trusteeship an appointment is necessary between the sessions of the Council of the League of Nations the President of the Council may on the advice of the Chairman of the Financial Committee of the League of Nations make such appointment which shall be valid and effectual

¹*Official Journal*, 8th Year, No. 2, February 1927, page 142.

for all purposes and any Trustee so appointed shall hold office until the next session of the Council of the League of Nations when unless some other Trustee be appointed he shall continue in office as if he had been appointed by Resolution of the Council of the League of Nations. A body corporate may at any time be appointed as Trustee.”

(e) *Estonia.*

Republic of Estonia 7% Loan 1927-1947 (Banking and Currency Reform).

Issued in pursuance of Protocol dated December 10th, 1926.¹

General Obligation of June 15th, 1927 (§ (c), page 1, Article 18):

“(c) The Council of the League of Nations has appointed M. Albert Janssen (hereinafter called ‘the Trustee’) to be the Trustee of the Loan. The expression ‘the Trustee’ where the context so admits includes his successors in office.”

“Article 18.—The Council of the League of Nations may at any time by resolution remove any Trustee. A Trustee may at any time resign on giving one month’s previous notice in writing to the Council of the League of Nations. In the event of the death or resignation or removal of a Trustee or in the event of a vacancy occurring for any other reason in the office of Trustee, the Council of the League of Nations may by resolution appoint any other person or persons to be a Trustee or Trustees of these presents in place of the Trustee or Trustees so dying resigning being removed or otherwise ceasing to be a Trustee or Trustees. If the Council of the League of Nations think fit the Council of the League of Nations may at any time and from time to time appoint any additional Trustee or Trustees of these presents. The continuing Trustee or Trustees may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their body. Whenever there shall be more than two Trustees hereof the majority of such Trustees shall be competent to execute and exercise all the trusts powers and discretions hereby vested in the Trustee. A body corporate may at any time be appointed a Trustee of these presents either alone or jointly with any other person or persons. The Government shall so long as any of the Bonds remain outstanding pay to each of the Trustees for the time being such a sum as the Government with the consent of the said Council may agree with the Trustee or Trustees by equal half-yearly payments on the 1st day of January and on the 1st day of July in every year and in addition shall pay the salary or fees which the Trustee or Trustees may consider it necessary to pay to any persons to represent or assist him them or any of them and all travelling and other costs charges and expenses which the Trustee or Trustees or any of them or his or their representatives may incur in relation to the Trust.”

¹ Registered under No. 1467. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 62, page 277.



*II. Commissioner of the League of Nations in Bulgaria
and Adviser to the National Bank of Bulgaria.*

The Commissioner is appointed by the Council to which he is responsible, in pursuance of the Protocol of September 8th, 1926, which sets forth his duties. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 6 of Article 1 of the aforesaid Protocol, moreover, the Commissioner, in accordance with § 2 of Article XI of the Protocol dated March 10th, 1928, shall remain in office until the Council has ascertained that his services are no longer necessary for the purposes specified in Articles VI and VII of this latter Protocol.

The Adviser to the National Bank of Bulgaria is designated by the Council of the League of Nations and appointed by the Bulgarian Government in pursuance of Article IV, paragraph 3, of the Protocol of March 10th, 1928, which, *inter alia*, provides as follows:

“.....

“The functions of the Adviser shall continue until such time as the Council shall have ascertained that the financial and monetary stability of Bulgaria is assured, and, in any case, for not less than two years after the transformation of the Bulgarian National Bank shall have been completed in the manner described in § 1 above ...”

* * *

The exercise of the functions of the Commissioner and of the Adviser to the Bank were suspended for the duration of the war, as from June 1st, 1940, by a decision of the President of the Council of the League of Nations dated May 8th, 1940.

7. FISCAL COMMITTEE

1. *Creation.*

Resolution of the Council of the League of Nations, December 14th, 1928.¹

The Council gave effect to a suggestion by “a general meeting of government experts on double taxation and tax evasion” held at Geneva from October 22nd to 31st, 1928.

¹ The report states as follows:

“At its forty-fifth session the Council adopted a resolution ‘requesting the Secretary-General to forward to the Governments of all States Members and non-Members of the League of Nations the report of the technical experts on double taxation and tax evasion, with the request that they express their opinion on its contents, and to convene a general meeting of Government experts in 1928 for the purpose of discussing this report’.

“This meeting was held at Geneva from October 22nd to 31st, 1928. It comprised representatives of twenty-seven Governments, including those of the United States and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. In view of the importance of its discussions, I think it expedient to give a somewhat detailed account of the present state of the question with which the meeting had to deal.

“I need not draw your attention to the very serious evils resulting from double taxation and tax evasion. With the fiscal tariffs in force in most States at the present day, double taxation constitutes a virtually insurmountable barrier to the free circulation of capital. In endeavouring to remedy this state of affairs we are, as the Financial Committee points out in its report, amplifying in a most desirable manner the work undertaken by the League’s economic organisations with the simple object of breaking down the barriers that separate the nations in their economic life. We are doing for capital what the draft Convention on the treatment of foreigners attempts to do for individuals and what the policy propounded by the World Economic Conference of May 1927 advocates in the case of commodities. Consequently, the prevention of double taxation and tax evasion should not be regarded as an isolated task, merely of interest to certain international capitalists, but rather as one of the fundamental aspects of the policy of free circulation on which the League of Nations has embarked.

“The prevention of double taxation has, indeed, long since ceased to be a matter for mere theoretical discussion. At the request of earlier Committees of Experts, the Secretariat collected all conventions or clauses in internal laws which aimed at the prevention of double taxation and tax evasion (document C.345.M.102 will be distributed in January 1929). In this manner there have been collected no less than 128 conventions or texts of laws, all of which are actually in force.

“This result is sufficient to show that the problem is undoubtedly a practical one. It emphasises the importance of measures to promote greater uniformity in conventions applying to similar cases or to provide a basis for negotiations between countries which have not hitherto been able to negotiate because their respective fiscal systems were too dissimilar.

“.....

“... The report of the Government experts is not, however, restricted to draft conventions. The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the twenty-seven States represented thereon:

“The general meeting of Government experts on double taxation and tax evasion has taken note of the proposals concerning future organisation previously put forward by the technical experts. It desires to signify its unanimous approval of these proposals and to emphasise the importance it attaches to their prompt application, considering the appointment of a Committee to

2. Purpose.

Study of all fiscal questions, particularly the problem of double taxation and of assistance in the collection of taxes.

study questions concerning taxation within the framework of the League's organisation to be an essential condition of the development of the action undertaken in this sphere under the auspices of the League of Nations.

"This Committee should consist of a small number of members selected for their technical qualifications and to represent the principal fiscal systems; but the general meeting of Government experts hopes that it will be possible to make arrangements for the Committee thus appointed to remain in close and permanent contact with the countries not represented thereon."

The Resolution of the Council reads as follows:

"The Council:

"1. Expresses its great appreciation of the report presented by the general meeting of Government experts on double taxation and tax evasion;

"2. Approves that part of the Financial Committee's report which refers to double taxation and tax evasion;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to communicate the report of the Government experts for the information of all countries, Members and non-Members of the League;

"4. Expresses the hope that conventions and provisions of internal law for the avoidance of double taxation and tax evasion will be widely adopted;

"5. Earnestly recommends Governments to begin negotiations for the conclusion of conventions for the avoidance of double taxation and tax evasion;

"6. Expresses the hope that the texts adopted for the avoidance of double taxation and tax evasion will depart as little as possible from the draft Conventions recommended by the Government experts;

"7. Notes the unanimous resolution of the Government experts recommending the creation, within the framework of the League organisation, of a Committee to study taxation questions;

"8. Decides to create such a Committee, to be known as the Fiscal Committee, and approves, as its terms of reference, the proposals set out in Chapter V of the Government experts' report;

"9. Decides that this Committee shall be organised on the following lines:

"(a) It shall consist of about ten members of different nationalities appointed by the Council, and of two members delegated by the Financial Committee;

"(b) The members appointed by the Council shall be appointed on their personal merits as technical experts in such a manner that, as far as possible, the various fiscal systems shall be represented in the Committee. The members of the Committee shall not represent their Governments;

"(c) The members of the Committee shall hold office for three years and may be reappointed;

"(d) The Committee shall elect its Chairman, who shall hold office for one year. It shall communicate its report to the Council through the Financial Committee; the latter shall be entitled to add its own observations;

"(e) In all countries which have no nationals appointed by the Council on the Fiscal Committee, the Council may appoint corresponding members of this Committee;

"(f) Corresponding members must be informed of all the work of the Committee. For this purpose they shall receive all the documents of the Committee;

3. *Character of the Committee.*

Composed of members appointed in an individual capacity.

4. *Composition.*

“About ten members”, with corresponding members in addition.

5. *Appointment of members.*

(a) Members appointed by the Council.

(b) Appointed for three years.

“(g) They shall assist the Committee in all studies or enquiries undertaken by the latter, particularly in respect of their own country, and they may transmit to it any observations or submit in writing any opinion or proposal they may deem fit;

“(h) They shall not, as a general rule, take part in the meetings of the Committee, but the latter may convene corresponding members whenever it feels that those members should be consulted on some given subject;

“(i) Corresponding members shall be appointed for three years. They may, however, be reappointed on the expiration of this period, but in any case, their appointment shall cease as soon as the Council nominates a person of the same nationality to become a full member of the Committee.”

(*Official Journal*, 10th Year, No. 1, January 1929, pages 49 to 51.)

8. SPECIAL DELEGATION OF THE FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC COMMITTEES FOR THE STUDY OF ECONOMIC DEPRESSIONS

1. *Creation.*

Resolution II (b) of the Assembly, October 4th, 1937.¹
Resolutions of the Council, January 28th, 1938,² and January 29th, 1938.³

¹ "The Assembly,

"Recognising that technical progress in industry, agriculture and transport has made possible further advances in human welfare;

"Recognising also that such advances depend upon economic co-operation between the nations:

"(1) Invites the Economic and Financial Organisation of the League, in collaboration, when appropriate, with the International Labour Office, to take whatever steps it may deem appropriate for the examination of the following problems:

"(a)

"(b) Measures which might be employed with a view to the prevention or mitigation of economic depressions;

"....."

(*Official Journal*, Special Supplement No. 168, October 1937, page 13.)

² "The Council:

"1.

"2.

"3.

"4. Decides to appoint a delegation composed of certain members of the Economic and Financial Committees, or other persons of similar competence, and some economists to conduct an enquiry into measures that might be employed with a view to the prevention or mitigation of economic depressions.

"....."

(*Official Journal*, 19th Year, No. 2, February 1938, page 96.)

³ M. WESTMAN presented the following report and resolution:

"1. At a meeting held earlier this week, the Council approved a proposal that I had the honour to submit to it for the appointment of a special delegation to undertake the study recommended by the last Assembly of the measures which might be employed with a view to the prevention or mitigation of economic depressions.

"2. The Financial Committee has suggested that this delegation should be composed of certain members of the Financial and Economic Committees, or persons of similar competence, and of economists with a special knowledge of these questions.

"3. It remains for me, therefore, to submit the names of persons to serve on this delegation. I would suggest that the delegation should be restricted to a maximum number of seven persons, but should be empowered, should it so desire, to obtain evidence or views from such persons as it may think fit, and should itself determine the most appropriate means of establishing contact with the International Labour Office.

"4. I accordingly submit the following resolution for the approval of the Council:

"The Council,

"Invites the following persons to serve on a delegation to study and report on the measures which might be employed with a view to the prevention or mitigation of economic depressions:

"....."

(*Official Journal*, 19th Year, No. 2, February 1938, page 108.)

2. *Purpose.*

To study, in co-operation with the International Labour Organisation, the measures which might be employed with a view to the prevention or mitigation of economic depressions.

3. *Character.*

Composed of persons appointed in an individual capacity (selected in view of their functions in the various organs of the League of Nations or their personal competence).

4. *Composition.*

Not more than seven members, chosen from among the members of the Financial and Economic Committees, and also from among economists and other persons with similar experience.

The Delegation is empowered, should it so desire, to obtain evidence or views from such persons as it may think fit and to determine itself the most appropriate means of establishing contact with the International Labour Organisation.

5. *Appointment of members.*

Appointed by the Council.

9. COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS FOR THE STUDY OF DEMOGRAPHIC PROBLEMS

1. *Creation.*

Resolution of the Assembly, September 29th, 1938.¹

Resolution of the Council, January 16th, 1939.²

¹“II. The Assembly,

“Considering that demographic problems play an important part in the national economies of the various countries and in the general economy of the world;

“Recognising that the economic aspects of demographic problems have hitherto been insufficiently studied:

“Requests the Council to constitute a special committee of experts to study demographic problems and especially their connection with the economic, financial and social situation, and to submit a report on the subject which may be of practical value to Governments in the determination of their policies;

“Expresses the hope that a place or places will be reserved on the said committee for the experts of countries interested in the problem which are not members of the League of Nations.”

(*Official Journal*, Special Supplement No. 182, October 1938, page 11.)

The Rapporteur of the Second Committee made the following statement on this question:

“The Committee had before it a proposal that the Economic and Financial Organisation should complete the studies already undertaken in the field of the international movement of goods and capital by a study of population problems. The Economic Committee which, at the request of the last Assembly, considered this question, recommended that a Committee should be set up to study demographic questions in a practical way. The Second Committee came to the conclusion that such a study might lead to useful results, and we propose that a special *ad hoc* committee should be appointed by the Council to report on this problem.

“The Second Committee had before it a report of the Conference of Experts on Technical and Financial Co-operation with regard to Migration for Settlement, convened by the International Labour Organisation. One of the resolutions of this Conference was a request to the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation ‘to proceed with the consultations and other steps necessary for the establishment of a permanent international committee on migration for settlement, comprising representatives of all countries which declare themselves interested in the question and decide to join the committee, as well as experts on economic, financial and social questions’. The Economic Committee in its latest report expressed the opinion that such a centre ‘might be useful and might lead to practical results, if there is such a degree of organisation among the countries concerned as will enable them to co-operate fully in the manner contemplated’. We have been informed that the International Labour Organisation has communicated with Governments, enquiring whether they would be prepared to join such a committee, and we hope that the Governments’ replies will be of a nature to permit the establishment of such a body.”

(*Official Journal*, Special Supplement No. 185, Minutes of the Second Committee, September 1938, page 65.)

² This resolution reproduces the resolution of the Assembly dated September 29th, 1938, and appoints the members of the Committee.

(*Official Journal*, 20th Year, No. 2, February 1939, page 54.)

2. *Purpose.*

To study demographic problems and, in particular, their relation to the economic and social situation, and to draw up a report of practical value to Governments in the determination of their policy.

3. *Character of the Committee.*

Composed of members appointed in an individual capacity. (Certain members may be selected from the nationals of States not members of the League of Nations.)

4. *Composition.*

Ten members (number not limited).

5. *Appointment of members.*

(a) Appointed by the Council.

(b) Appointed for the duration of the work of the Committee.

Chapter IV.—Opium and Other Narcotic Drugs.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS

1. *Creation.*

Assembly resolution, December 15th, 1920.¹

2. *Purpose.*

To advise the Council on all questions concerning the traffic in narcotic drugs and to supervise the application of the relevant conventions and agreements.²

3. *Character of the Committee.*

Composed of Government representatives.

4. *Composition.*

The number of members has varied.

It was increased to twenty-four when the Committee was renewed in 1939.³

5. *Appointment of members.*

(a) The Governments to be represented on the Committee are designated by the Council.

They are designated for three years.

(b) The Governments themselves appoint their representatives.

¹ *Official Journal*, Special Supplement, January 1921, pages 21, 22.

² The resolution of the Assembly, December 15th, 1920, reads as follows:
“That, having regard to the duty placed on the League by Article 23 of the Covenant to supervise the execution of arrangements with regard to the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs, the Assembly concurs with the Netherlands Government in its view that it will be preferable for the League to undertake the duties placed upon the Netherlands Government by the Opium Convention with regard to the collection of data and dealing with disputes;

“That for this purpose and for the purpose of enabling the League to exercise its general supervision over the execution of arrangements with regard to this traffic, the Secretariat of the League is entrusted with the duty of collecting information as to the arrangements made in the various countries for carrying out the Opium Convention, the production, distribution and consumption of the drugs, and other necessary data;

“That in order to secure the fullest possible co-operation between the various countries in regard to the matter, and to assist and advise the Council in dealing with any questions that may arise, an Advisory Committee be appointed by the Council . . .”

³ On this date, the Committee was composed of the representatives of the following countries: Belgium, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Greece, Hungary, India, Iran, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

6. *Permanent Sub-Committees of the Advisory Committee.*

(a) *Agenda Sub-Committee.*

Purpose : Preparation of the Agenda for the meetings of the Advisory Committee.

Character : The members are Government representatives.

(b) *Sub-Committee on Seizures.*

Purpose : To make a preliminary examination of the reports on seizures and to submit a report thereon to the Advisory Committee.

Character : The members are Government representatives.

(c) *Standing Sub-Committee for the Application of Chapter IV of the Hague Convention.*

Purpose : To examine the means likely to secure close co-operation between the Chinese authorities and the authorities of the Powers concerned with respect to the matters mentioned in Chapter IV of the Hague Convention of January 23rd, 1912.

Character : The members are Government representatives.

(d) *Sub-Committee to study Questions in regard to Indian Hemp and Indian Hemp Drugs.*

Purpose : As defined by the name of the Sub-Committee.

Character : The members are Government representatives.

(e) *Sub-Committee of Experts to draw up the List of Drugs and Preparations coming under the Hague (1912) and Geneva (1925) Opium Conventions and the Limitation Convention (Geneva, 1931).*

Purpose : As defined by the name of the Sub-Committee.

Character : Composed of members appointed in an individual capacity.

Chapter V.—Health.

Article 23 of the Covenant of the League of Nations reads as follows:

“Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of international conventions existing or hereafter to be agreed upon, the Members of the League . . .

“(f) will endeavour to take steps in matters of international concern for the prevention and control of disease.”

The Permanent Health Organisation of the League of Nations, following on a provisional organisation set up in 1921, was established by a Council resolution of July 7th, 1923, and an Assembly resolution of September 15th, 1923.¹

It was modified by a Council resolution of September 26th, 1936.²

The League of Nations Health Organisation comprises the following bodies :

1. The Health Committee.
2. The General Advisory Health Council.
3. The Health Section of the Secretariat of the League of Nations.
4. The Advisory Committee of the Eastern Bureau.

I. The Health Committee.

1. Creation.

A provisional Committee was set up by the Council in 1921.³

A definitive Committee was constituted in virtue of a Council resolution of July 7th, 1923,⁴ and an Assembly resolution dated September 15th, 1923.⁵

The constitution and working of the Committee are governed by a Council resolution of September 26th, 1936.²

2. Purpose.

The direction of the health work of the League of Nations.

¹ The scheme was prepared by a Joint Committee which met in Paris from May 27th to June 2nd, 1923 (see document C.H.197, which is a collection of the chief constitutional texts relating to the Health Organisation).

The Council and the Assembly approved this scheme.

For the Council resolution, see *Official Journal*, 4th Year, No. 8, August 1923, pages 936 and 1045-1046.

For the Assembly resolution, see *Official Journal*, Special Supplement No. 11, October 1923, page 11.

² *Official Journal*, 17th Year, No. 11, November 1936, page 1175.

³ *Official Journal*, Minutes of the Thirteenth Session of the Council, pages 21, 22, and Annex 203.

⁴ *Official Journal*, 4th Year, No. 8, August 1923, pages 936 and 1045-1046.

⁵ *Official Journal*, Special Supplement No. 11, October 1923, page 11.

The Health Committee is the advisory and technical organ of the Council and Assembly.

3. *Character of the Committee.*

Composed of members appointed in an individual capacity.

4. *Composition.*

Twelve members, and certain associate members.

5. *Appointment of members.*

(a) *Member ex officio.*—The President of the Permanent Committee of the *Office international d'Hygiène publique* (who is *ex officio* Vice-President of the Committee).

(b) *Appointed members.*—Eleven members appointed by the Council of the League of Nations, “these members necessarily including the representatives of the principal national health administrations”.

Duration of term of office of members: three years.

6. *The Commissions.*

(a) Commissions and Sub-Committees, set up by the Health Committee.

They are as follows:

(i) *The Sub-Committees of the Health Committee :*

Opium Sub-Committee.

Sub-Committee for the Study of the Report and the Budget of the Eastern Bureau.

(ii) *The Technical Commissions :*

Permanent Commission on Biological Standardisation.

Malaria Commission.

The Technical Commission on Nutrition.

Commission on Housing.

Committee on Physical Education.

Advisory Committee on the Enquiry into the Radiological Treatment of Cancer of the Uterus.

The members of the Technical Commissions and Sub-Committees are appointed in an individual capacity by the Health Committee.

The term of office of the Commissions expires simultaneously with that of the Health Committee.

(b) A special Committee for co-ordination between the Advisory Committee on Social Questions and the Health Committee was established in 1938, in pursuance of a decision of the Assembly.¹

¹ *Official Journal*, Special Supplement No. 182, October 1938, page 24, and document C.203.M.132.1939.

II. *The General Advisory Health Council.*

The functions of the General Advisory Health Council are entrusted to the Permanent Committee of the *Office internationale d'Hygiène publique*, which is autonomous.

The annual Assembly of the General Advisory Health Council is composed of the members of the Permanent Committee of the *Office internationale d'Hygiène publique* with, in addition, the representatives of the States Members of the League of Nations which do not belong to the *Office internationale d'Hygiène publique*.

The members of the Health Council are *ex officio* members of this annual Assembly.

III. *The Health Section of the Secretariat of the League of Nations.*

The Health Section of the Secretariat of the League of Nations (including the Eastern Bureau at Singapore) constitutes the Secretariat of the Health Organisation of the League.

IV. *The Advisory Committee of the Eastern Bureau.*

1. *Creation.*

Resolution of the Assembly, September 20th, 1924.¹

Conference of representatives of Far-Eastern Governments at Singapore (February 1925).

2. *Purpose.*

Extension to the Far East of the work of the Health Organisation, particularly in the field of epidemiological intelligence.

The decisions of the Committee must be approved by the Health Committee.

3. *Character of the Committee.*

(a) Consists of representatives of each of the following countries, or groups of countries: Australia, British Colonies and Dependencies, China, India, Netherlands East Indies, Indo-China and other French Colonies, Thailand.

On May 23rd, 1939, the Council of the League of Nations allotted a seat to Burma.²

On November 24th, 1939, the Health Committee submitted to the Council a recommendation³ for the allotment of a seat to the Philippines. The Council did not take a decision on this matter during its session in December 1939.

(b) The representatives are delegates of Public Health Services. They have no power to commit their Governments.

¹ *Official Journal*, Special Supplement No. 21, October 1924, page 12.

² *Official Journal*, 20th Year, No. 5-6, May-June 1939, page 269.

³ Document C.364.M.277.1939.III.

Chapter VI.—Social and Humanitarian Questions.

1. ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL QUESTIONS

1. *Creation.*

Recommendation of the International Conference on Traffic in Women and Children (June 1921).¹

In pursuance of this recommendation, the Council set up, on January 14th, 1922, the "Advisory Committee on the Traffic in Women and Children".²

The Committee was subsequently reconstituted under the name of "Advisory Committee on Traffic in Women and Protection of Children"³, after the transfer to the League of Nations of the work of the International Association for the Promotion of Child Welfare.

The Commission adopted later the name of "Advisory Commission for the Protection and Welfare of Children and Young People" (Resolution of the Council, June 9th, 1925).

The present organisation of the Advisory Committee on Social Questions was determined in a resolution of the Council of September 26th, 1936.⁴ This resolution gave the Committee its present title. It does away with the subdivision into two Committees (Traffic in Women Committee and Child Welfare Committee) which existed formerly. The powers and duties of the Committee were not in any way affected by this change.

¹ Recommendation XI:

"The Conference recommends that a Committee consisting of five or six representatives of States and of three to five assessors should be constituted as an advisory body to the League of Nations, in order to advise the Council as to 'the general supervision over the execution of agreements with regard to the Traffic in Women and Children', and also as to all international questions relative to this matter, which may be submitted to the Committee for its consideration. It would have no authority or direct power.

"The appointment of the members of this Committee would rest with the Council of the League of Nations . . ."

² *Official Journal*, 3rd Year, No. 2, February 1922, page 112.

³ Resolution of the Council, December 10th, 1924, *Official Journal*, 6th Year, No. 2, February 1925, page 135.

⁴ *Official Journal*, 17th Year, No. 11, November 1936, pages 1174-1178 (see also *Official Journal*, 17th Year, No. 6, June 1936, pages 557-560. In fact, the new arrangement had already been examined in May 1936 by the Council, which, however, did not take a decision until September).

2. *Purpose.*

Supervision of international agreements with regard to the traffic in women and children and the traffic in obscene publications,¹ and the study of all international questions relating thereto.²

3. *Character of the Committee.*

Composed of Government representatives.

The Committee appoints also assessors and experts for the study of particular problems.

The Council designates international associations as associated or corresponding members.

4. *Composition.*

The number of Governments represented on the Committee is twenty-five.

5. *Appointment of members.*

(a) The Governments are designated for three years. These Governments appoint their own representatives.

(b) The corresponding members are appointed for three years.

Note.—As already stated on page 63 (6 b), a special Committee for co-ordination between the Advisory Committee on Social Questions and the Health Committee was set up in 1938 by a decision of the Assembly.³

¹ Under a resolution of June 7th, 1926, the Council provided for the transmission to the Traffic in Women and Children Committee of all information obtained by the Governments respecting the circulation of and traffic in obscene publications. (*Official Journal*, 7th Year, No. 7, July 1926, page 858.)

² Resolution of the Council, March 14th, 1924:

“... The Council decides that the work hitherto carried out by the International Association for the Promotion of Child Welfare shall in future be entrusted to the Secretariat of the League of Nations.” (*Official Journal*, 5th Year, No. 4, April 1924, page 538.) This decision was ratified by the Assembly on September 26th, 1924.

³ *Official Journal*, Special Supplement No. 182, October 1938, page 24.

2. ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON SLAVERY

1. *Creation.*

Resolution of the Assembly, October 12th, 1932.¹

The Committee's Rules of Procedure were approved by the Council on January 19th, 1934.² Amended by the Council on May 13th, 1936.³

2. *Purpose.*

To study the question of slavery.⁴

3. *Character of the Committee.*

Composed of members appointed in an individual capacity.

4. *Composition.*

Seven members.

5. *Appointment of members.*

(a) By the Council.

(b) For three years.

¹ *Official Journal*, Special Supplement No. 103, November 1932, pages 24-26.

² *Official Journal*, 15th Year, No. 2, Part I, February 1934, pages 150 and 222.

³ *Official Journal*, 17th Year, No. 6, June 1936, pages 557 to 560 and 731.

⁴ The Assembly resolution of October 12th, 1932, reads as follows:

“.....

“Annex

“A its task (*i.e.*, the task of the Committee) will be:

“(1) To study and examine the documents supplied or transmitted by Governments to the Secretariat;

“(2) To study, on the basis of such documents and of the special knowledge of its members, the facts and institutions mentioned in Article 1 of the 1926 Slavery Convention and to examine their rôle in the social system;

“(3) To study the means of gradually abolishing these institutions or customs, or of causing them to develop in such a way as to deprive them of any objectionable features;

“(4) If a country where slavery exists asks for financial assistance from the League of Nations in settling questions relating to the abolition of slavery, the Committee will, at the request of the Council, examine the objects for which this financial assistance is requested, the minimum amount necessary and the guarantees offered;

“(5) The Committee shall not deal with questions relating to Article 5 of the 1926 Slavery Convention.

“.....”

3. LEAGUE OF NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR REFUGEES

1. *Creation.*

Resolution of the Assembly of the League of Nations of September 30th, 1938.¹

¹ "The Assembly,

".....

"Adopts the following provisions:

"1. A High Commissioner of the League of Nations shall be constituted to deal with refugees hitherto coming under the Nansen International Office and the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees coming from Germany.

"2. The High Commissioner's duties will be as follows:

"(a) To provide for the political and legal protection of refugees, as entrusted to the regular organs of the League by paragraph 3 of the Assembly's decision of September 30th, 1930;

"(b) To superintend the entry into force and the application of the legal status of refugees, as defined more particularly in the Conventions of October 28th, 1933, and February 10th, 1938;

"(c) To facilitate the co-ordination of humanitarian assistance;

"(d) To assist the Governments and private organisations in their efforts to promote emigration and permanent settlement.

"3. The High Commissioner shall report to the Assembly annually on his work.

"4. In the performance of his duties:

"(a) The High Commissioner shall keep in close touch with the Governments concerned and the competent official bodies, and shall maintain relations with the Inter-governmental Committee in London;

"(b) He shall establish contact, in such manner as he may think best, with private organisations dealing with refugee questions.

"5. The High Commissioner shall have no power to enter into any legal commitment whatsoever on behalf of the League of Nations: the League assumes no responsibility, legal or financial, in respect of his activities.

"6. The High Commissioner shall appoint a Deputy High Commissioner and a small staff to assist him. The Deputy High Commissioner shall not have the same nationality as the High Commissioner.

"The High Commissioner shall consult the Governments of the principal countries of refuge as to the need for appointing representatives therein. Should they agree, he may appoint to those countries representatives approved by them.

"Neither the members of the High Commissioner's staff nor the aforesaid representatives or their assistants may be refugees or former refugees.

"7. The grant from the League of Nations shall be appropriated for the High Commissioner's administrative expenses, including the emoluments of the Deputy High Commissioner, the staff and the representatives, if any. It may in no case be employed for the relief and settlement of refugees. It shall be fixed by the Assembly year by year.

"8. The High Commissioner may accept funds from Governments or private sources; he may likewise accept any sums that may be offered to him by the Nansen International Office for Refugees.

2. *Purpose.*

The international protection of the so-called "Nansen" refugees and of refugees from Germany.

3. *Character.*

Appointed in an individual capacity.

4. *Appointment.*

(a) The High Commissioner is appointed by the Assembly.

(b) He was appointed for five years as from January 1st, 1939.

"He shall not himself directly provide assistance to refugees, but shall allot the aforesaid funds among such organisations and such official bodies, if any, as he may consider best qualified to administer such assistance.

"The accounts in respect of these funds shall be periodically audited by the Auditor of the League of Nations. For the information of the Assembly, the High Commissioner shall include in his annual report a statement of his activities in this field.

"9. The High Commissioner and his organisation shall have their headquarters in London.

"10. The High Commissioner shall be appointed for five years from January 1st, 1939."

(*Official Journal*, Special Supplement No. 182, October 1938, page 26.)

Chapter VII.—Intellectual Co-operation. International Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation.

1. INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION

1. *Creation.*

Resolution of the Assembly, September 21st, 1921.¹

Resolution of the Council, January 14th, 1922.²

2. *Purpose.*

“The promotion of collaboration between nations in all fields of intellectual effort, in order to promote a spirit of international understanding as a means to the preservation of peace.” (Definition given by the Committee of Enquiry in 1930 and quoted by the Rapporteur to the Council, M. Aristide Briand, September 9th, 1930.)

3. *Character of the Committee.*

Composed of members appointed in an individual capacity.

4. *Composition.*

Eighteen members.

5. *Appointment of members.*

(a) Members appointed by the Council of the League of Nations.

(b) Appointed for three years.

6. *Executive Committee of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.*

(a) *Creation* : Set up by the Committee at its twelfth session (July 1930) and approved by the Council on September 9th, 1930.³

(b) *Purpose* : To watch over the whole organisation and see that the decisions of the Committee are carried out between its meetings.

(c) *Composition* : Eight members, as follows: five members chosen from among the members of the Committee (including the Chairman) and three members chosen outside the Committee; these latter attend in an advisory capacity only.

¹ *Official Journal*, Special Supplement No. 6, October 1921, page 34.

² *Official Journal*, 3rd Year, No. 2, February 1922, pages 111, 174 and 175.

³ *Official Journal*, 11th Year, No. 11, November 1930, pages 1304-1306.

7. *Committees and Other Organs subordinate to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.*

A. *Committees of Experts.*

1. Advisory Committee on the Teaching of the Principles and Facts of Intellectual Co-operation.
2. Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters.
3. Directors' Committee of the International Museums Office.
4. Directors' Committee of the Institutes of Archæology and of the History of Art.
5. International Commission on Historical Monuments.
6. Committee of Scientific Advisers.
7. Committee of Architectural Experts.
8. Committee of Directors of Higher Education.
9. Committee of Library Experts.
10. Committee of Expert Archivists.
11. Publication Committee for the Japanese Collection.
12. Publication Committee for the Ibero-American Collection.
13. Committee on Intellectual Rights.
14. International Committee for Folk Arts.

B. *International Studies Conference.*

C. *National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation.*

The National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation act as connecting links between the International Committee and national intellectual circles.¹

¹ In 1939, there were national Committees in the following countries: Union of South Africa, United States of America, Argentine, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, the United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Chili, China, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Mexico, the Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

2. INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION

I. *Creation.*

Resolution of the Council, September 9th, 1924.¹

Resolution of the Assembly, September 23rd, 1924.²

Letter from the French Government dated December 8th, 1924.³

Resolution of the Council, December 13th, 1924.⁴

II. *Organs of the Institute.*

These are:

(a) The Governing Body.

(b) The Committee of Directors.

(c) The Director of the Institute.

III. *The Governing Body.*

1. *Purpose.*

This is the supreme authority of the Institute.

2. *Character.*

Composed of members appointed in an individual capacity.

3. *Composition.*

The members are the members of the League of Nations International Committee on Intellectual Co-Operation.

4. *Term of appointment of members.*

They cease to belong to the Governing Body on ceasing to be members of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

IV. *The Committee of Directors.*

1. *Composition.*

Five members with, in addition, the Chairman of the Governing Body.

2. *Character.*

Composed of members appointed in an individual capacity.

3. *Appointment.*

(a) Appointed by the Governing Body.

(b) Appointed for two years.

¹*Official Journal*, 5th Year, No. 10, October 1924, pages 1296-1297.

²*Official Journal*, Special Supplement No. 21, October 1924, pages 17, 18.

³*Official Journal*, 6th Year, No. 2, February 1925, pages 285, 289.

⁴*Ibid.*, pages 157, 289.

Chapter VIII.—Technical Collaboration with a Particular Country.

COUNCIL COMMITTEE FOR TECHNICAL COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND CHINA

1. *Creation.*

The Council appointed this Committee in pursuance of a proposal made by the Secretary-General on July 3rd, 1933.¹

2. *Purpose.*

To examine the request made by the Chinese Government with a view to ensuring more continuous co-operation between the League of Nations and the National Economic Council and to take all measures necessary for that purpose.

3. *Character of the Committee.*

The members are Government representatives.

4. *Composition.*

Composed of representatives of States Members of the Council of the League of Nations designated by the Council. Such States cease to be members on ceasing to be Members of the Council.

There were, originally, eight members and, in addition, the President of the Council of the League of Nations, who was Chairman of the Committee.

The Council has, moreover, authorised the Committee to invite other States to appoint representatives to sit on the Committee.

5. *Appointment of members.*

(a) The Governments appoint their own representatives.

(b) Term of office: membership of the Committee ceases with membership of the Council.

¹ *Official Journal*, 14th Year, No. 9, Part I, September 1933, page 1059.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE
 IN ANSWER TO A RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS
 PASSED ON THE 12TH MARCH 1871
 BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

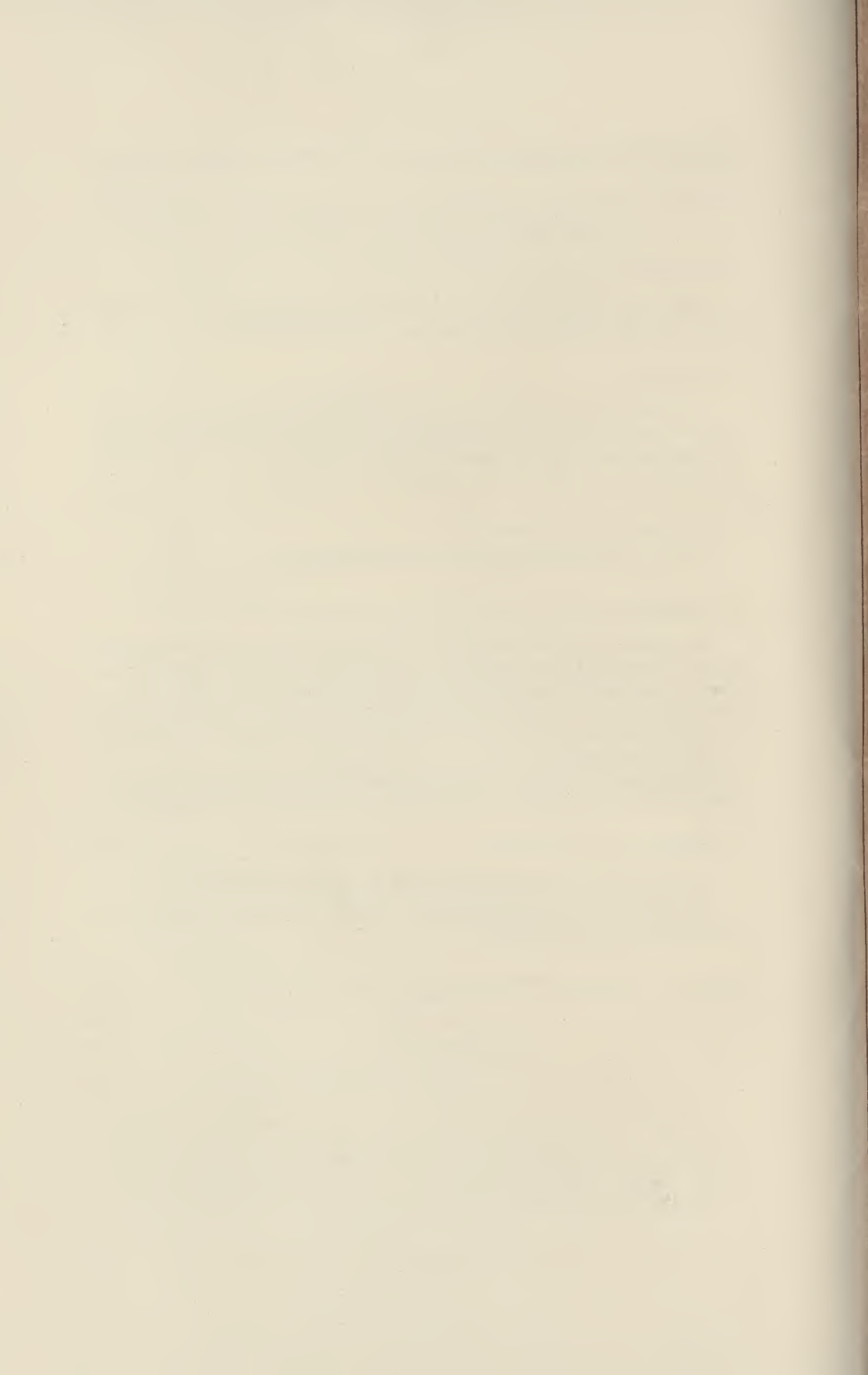
1. The Commission of Enquiry into the Land Revenue of the Kingdom of Ireland was appointed by the House of Commons on the 12th March 1871.

2. The Commission consists of the following members:

3. The Commission has the honor to acknowledge the assistance rendered to it by the various authorities and persons who have been called upon to furnish information.

4. The Commission has the honor to acknowledge the assistance rendered to it by the various authorities and persons who have been called upon to furnish information.

5. The Commission has the honor to acknowledge the assistance rendered to it by the various authorities and persons who have been called upon to furnish information.



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The purpose of the present document is to give a comprehensive survey of multilateral international obligations in the field of communications. It constitutes, as it were, an inventory of these very numerous obligations. A considerable number of the instruments dealt with were concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations itself.

The various instruments listed are classified according to the main topics with which they deal. In the case of each instrument, the list indicates its title, place and date of conclusion, date of entry into force, the contracting States, and, lastly, one or two publications in which its text is to be found and which have been consulted in preparing the present survey.

To make the document more complete retrospectively, an Annex is appended enumerating all clauses relating to communications in the Treaties of Peace concluded at the end of the first world war—that is to say, in the four Treaties of 1919-1920.

THE MANDATES SYSTEM

Origin—Principles—Application

120 pages. (Ser. L.o.N. P. 1945.VI.A.1) 4/- \$1.00

This study, which the League of Nations Secretariat published in April 1945, first briefly outlines the historical background, the genesis and the establishment of the mandates system created in virtue of Article 22 of the Covenant. Chapter II analyses the fundamental principles of the mandatory regime, and the methods adopted for the application of those principles. Chapter III describes the way in which supervision of the mandatory administration is exercised by the League of Nations, the powers, duties and procedure of the organs of the League in regard to mandates, the sources of information and the means of supervision placed at their disposal and, in particular, the rôle and work of the Mandates Commission. Chapter IV is devoted to the question of the moral, social and material welfare of the natives. The last chapter, which is entitled "The population of the mandated territories", summarises the demographic data furnished in the annual reports of the mandatory Powers.

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Report of the Delegation on Economic Depressions—Part I.

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This first part of the report is an attempt to map out the methods and measures, both domestic and international, by which a smooth transition from war to peace economy and the maintenance of production and employment after the war may be facilitated.

ECONOMIC STABILITY IN THE POST-WAR WORLD

The Conditions of Prosperity after the Transition from War to Peace

Report of the Delegation on Economic Depressions—Part II.

341 pages. (Ser. L.o.N. P. 1945.II.A.2) Paper covers 10/- \$2.50
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This second part of the report is concerned with the longer-term problem of securing economic stability and the fullest use of productive resources once these resources have been readapted to peace-time requirements. It is divided into two sections: the first gives a general description of the nature and mechanics of depressions; the second, which ends with a chapter of conclusions, is concerned with policies for securing a high and stable level of employment.

COMMERCIAL POLICY IN THE POST-WAR WORLD

Report by the Economic and Financial Committees

(Princeton, July 1945)

124 pages. (Ser. L.o.N. P. 1945.II.A.7) 5/- \$1.25

A survey of the Committees' experience in preparing for intergovernmental action to reduce obstacles to international trade and to secure equitable treatment for the commerce of all nations. A brief review is given of international action in the years 1920-1939. This is followed by a discussion of the vital interdependence between the restoration of a world trading system and the achievement of higher standards of living and "full employment". Other problems discussed concern Customs unions and regional agreements, private trade restrictions (cartels), intergovernmental commodity regulation schemes and obstacles to the supply of raw materials. Conclusions are drawn and suggestions put forward as to the lines along which commercial policy should be directed in order to rebuild international trade.
