

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

LIST OF CONVENTIONS
with Indication of the Relevant Articles
CONFERRING POWERS ON THE ORGANS
OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS



GENEVA
1945

PUBLICATIONS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**POWERS AND DUTIES
ATTRIBUTED TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS
BY INTERNATIONAL TREATIES**

48 pages.

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The League of Nations is not only a political institution but also an organ of international co-operation. In both capacities it has expressly or tacitly undertaken to perform a large number of tasks conferred on it by international treaties and agreements in addition to its obligations under the Covenant, the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation, and the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice. The present publication indicates which of these tasks will or may still have to be performed after the war if these treaties and agreements are to remain effective. It deals, *inter alia*, with the duties which the League has assumed in connection with the various international loans issued under its auspices.

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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.

[Communicated to the Council and the Members of the League.] Official No.: **C.100.M.100**. 1945.V.

Geneva, September 1945.

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Series of League of Nations Publications

V. LEGAL

1945. V. 1.

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EXPLANATORY NOTE

I. GENERAL REMARKS

1. The present list constitutes a summary of the relevant provisions of the somewhat numerous conventions which confer powers on the organs of the League of Nations.

2. Some of the conventions conferring powers on the League of Nations have been concluded under the auspices of the League, while others have been concluded independently of it.

States which are not Members of the League are parties to some conventions concluded under its auspices.

II. "ADMINISTRATIVE" POWERS

In general, conventions concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations provide that signatures, ratifications, accessions and denunciations are to be received by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations and notified by him to the Governments.

These powers, which may be described as "administrative", are customary in conventions concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations and it therefore seems unnecessary to refer to them. It will suffice to bear in mind that conventions concluded under the League's auspices¹ bestow such powers.

III. THE CONVENTIONS INCLUDED IN THE PRESENT LIST

1. *The General Conception of an International Obligation.*

In the present study are mentioned all international agreements which, whatever their title — convention, protocol, arrangement, agreement, procès-verbal or declaration — may be, create obligations incumbent on States.

In particular, "declarations" made by Governments before the Council of the League of Nations (undertakings with regard to the protection of minorities) are included.

¹ The list of these conventions is given in document C. 25. M. 25. 1943. V. Annex (Signatures, Ratifications and Accessions in respect of Agreements and Conventions concluded under the Auspices of the League of Nations — Twenty-first List).

2. *Only Conventions which are still, or may become, applicable are mentioned.*

Not all the conventions conferring powers on the League of Nations have been mentioned, but only those which are still, or may become, applicable.

This differentiation between conventions which are, or may become applicable and those which are not and can no longer become so has been based entirely on a legal criterion. The political aspect has been systematically disregarded. Some conventions which have not been abrogated have, in fact, ceased to be applicable and in all probability will no longer be applied, as they no longer correspond to the new situation resulting from the second world war. It is not, however, for us to decide this point. If a convention has come into force and has not been formally abrogated and if, theoretically, there is a possibility of its being applied, or if a convention which is not yet in force may, also theoretically, still come into force, we have included it.

Whenever there has appeared to be some doubt as to the present legal validity of some convention, we have included it. We have omitted only those conventions, or those provisions in conventions, which quite definitely no longer possess any validity from the standpoint of law.

A. *Conventions which have come into force.*

All conventions which have come into force are mentioned, with the exception of those belonging to the following categories and which are no longer capable of producing any effects:

(a) Conventions concluded for a limited period of time and which have not been prolonged or renewed at the expiration of this time;

(b) Conventions abrogated by the mutual consent of the parties;

(c) Conventions which have achieved their purpose and which have consequently produced all their effects (*e. g.*, transfers of territory, exchanges of populations).

In the case of some conventions, it is necessary to differentiate between provisions which are henceforth incapable of application and others which may still be applied. Only the latter are mentioned here.

B. *Conventions which are not yet in force.*

There are a small number of conventions conferring powers on the organs of the League of Nations which have not yet

come into force, not having received the number of ratifications or accessions required to enable them to do so.

With regard to some of these conventions, there is little, if any, likelihood of their coming into force, in view of the change in political and other conditions which has taken place since their conclusion. Nevertheless, faithfully observing the principle stated above, we have duly recorded these conventions.

Only conventions which, like the Geneva Protocol of October 24th, 1924, for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, have been deliberately abandoned and can no longer come into force have been omitted.

IV. FORM AND FEATURES OF THE PRESENT LIST

1. *The Conventions have been grouped in Four Chapters:*

Chapter I. — Powers provided for in Conventions of a Technical Nature.

These are the most numerous and their fate depends less than that of the others on political conditions.

Chapter II. — Powers provided for in Conventions concerning the Pacific Settlement of Disputes.

These powers relate chiefly to the Permanent Court of International Justice and the General Act of Arbitration of September 26th, 1925.

Chapter III. — Powers provided for in Conventions of a Political Character.

The fate of these conventions, which are for the most part bound up with the political system established after the first world war, is extremely uncertain.

Chapter IV. — Powers conferred on the Organs of the League of Nations by the Treaties of Peace of 1919, 1920 and 1923.

In view of the number of provisions and the character of the instruments containing them, it has seemed better to group these provisions separately in a single chapter, in spite of the fact that they concern a large number of different subjects.

2. *Data given in respect of Each Convention.*

In respect of each convention, the following information is provided:

(a) The date and place of its conclusion and a bibliographical reference enabling its text to be consulted.

(b) Whether the convention was concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations or independently of it.

(c) Whether the convention is one of a general character open either to all States throughout the world or to all the States of a given continent.

If the convention is not an open one, a list of signatory States is given.

(d) Whether the convention has or has not come into force and, if it has, the date of entry into force.

(e) In the case of conventions concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations, the number of parties on July 10th, 1944, is indicated ¹.

For the names of the parties to these conventions, see the Twenty-first List of Signatures, Ratifications and Accessions in respect of Agreements and Conventions concluded under the Auspices of the League of Nations (see document C.25.M.25.1943.V. Annex).

In the case of conventions concluded independently of the League of Nations, we indicate (whenever the information at our disposal enables us to do so) the number and names of the States which have definitely accepted them (by ratification, accession, or signature not requiring ratification).

Sources of Information.

In the case of conventions concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations, the information is, in general, obtained from communications officially addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

In the case of conventions concluded independently of the League of Nations, the information is obtained from various official or private sources.

Some particulars in respect of certain conventions are lacking owing to the absence of reliable information.

3. Provisions conferring Powers on the Organs of the League of Nations.

As a rule, those provisions of conventions which confer powers on the organs of the League of Nations, or on authorities subordinate to or connected with it, are quoted in full. The names of these organs or authorities are underlined.

¹ The date July 10th, 1944, is that on which the Twenty-first List of Signatures, Ratifications and Accessions in respect of Agreements and Conventions concluded under the Auspices of the League of Nations was drawn up (document C.25.M.25.1943.V. Annex).

Very few changes have taken place since that date. When changes have occurred, we have mentioned them.

In respect of each convention, we give the page in the Twenty-first List where it is mentioned.

It will be observed that these organs or authorities are many and various. The principal ones are:

(a) The Council of the League of Nations. Powers are most frequently conferred on the Council of the League of Nations.

(b) The Assembly of the League of Nations. Cases of powers conferred on the Assembly are rare.

(c) The Secretary-General of the League of Nations. The clauses which we have described as "administrative" (receipt of signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc.) are customary in conventions concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.

The attribution of other powers to the Secretary-General is rare.

(d) Commissions or Committees of the League of Nations. There are a certain number of conventions which confer powers on Commissions or Committees of the League of Nations (*e. g.*, the Committee for Communications and Transit).

(e) A particular person. That is to say, the President of the Council of the League of Nations, the chairman of a commission of the League of Nations, or a Commissioner appointed by the League of Nations.

(f) The League of Nations, without further specification.

(g) The Members of the League of Nations.

The organ or authority upon which powers are conferred can be ascertained by reading those articles of conventions the text of which is given. In respect of each convention, however, we also mention under a special heading the organ or organs upon which powers are conferred.

Final Observations.

1. The Secretariat has endeavoured to prepare a list as complete as possible. It is, however, possible that some international instruments which, in certain circumstances, confer powers on an organ of the League of Nations may have escaped its notice.

2. The present list is merely a catalogue. A pamphlet presenting a general review of the powers conferred by conventions on the League of Nations and furnishing information regarding most of such conventions was published in 1944 (see document C.3.M.3.1944.V). The reader is requested to refer to this pamphlet.

CHAPTER I

POWERS PROVIDED FOR IN CONVENTIONS OF A TECHNICAL NATURE

By conventions of a technical nature are meant here conventions relating to communications and transit, economic and financial questions, essentially legal questions, etc.

Conventions relating to the pacific settlement of disputes and conventions of a political character concerning the prevention of war, the regulation of armaments, the protection of minorities, etc., are not regarded as of a technical nature.

SECTION I. — COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT

1. (a) Convention revising the General Act of Berlin, February 26th, 1885, and the General Act and Declaration of Brussels, July 2nd, 1890; Saint-Germain-en-Laye, September 10th, 1919.¹

Note. — In addition to provisions relating to communications and transit, this Convention contains provisions relating to commercial equality, to humanitarian objectives (the welfare and development of native populations) and to the guaranteeing of public liberties (freedom of conscience, of worship, etc.).

A. *General data.*

Signed by 12 States².

Open for accession by other States³.

¹ Registered with the Secretariat of the League of Nations under No. 202. See *Treaty Series* published by the League of Nations, Vol. 8, p. 25.

² The twelve signatories are: South Africa, the United States of America, Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Great Britain, India, Italy, Japan, New Zealand and Portugal.

The following ratifications were deposited on the dates indicated: Belgium, British Empire (July 31st, 1920); France (July 23rd, 1921); Japan (April 6th, 1922); Portugal (October 7th, 1922).

³ Article 14 runs as follows:

“States exercising authority over African territories and other States, Members of the League of Nations, which were parties either to the Act of Berlin or to the Act of Brussels or the Declaration annexed thereto may adhere to the present Convention. The Signatory Powers will use their best endeavours to obtain the adhesion of these States.”

Concluded independently of the League of Nations.
Came into force on July 31st, 1920.

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 12:

“The Signatory Powers agree that if any dispute whatever should arise between them relating to the application of the present Convention which cannot be settled by negotiation, this dispute shall be submitted to an *arbitral tribunal in conformity with the provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations.*”

C. *Competent authority.*

An arbitral tribunal.

(b) **Declaration made by the Delegates of the Ethiopian Empire on the Occasion of Its Admission to the League of Nations, September 27th, 1923.**¹

A. *General data.*

Declaration signed by the Delegates of Ethiopia².
Made under the auspices of the League of Nations.

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

“The Empire of Ethiopia makes the following declaration:

“1. Ethiopia adheres to the obligations formulated in Article 2, paragraph 1, of the Convention signed at Saint-Germain-en-Laye on September 10th, 1919, revising the General Act of Berlin dated February 26th, 1885, and the General Act and Declaration of Brussels dated July 2nd, 1890.

“2.

“3. Ethiopia declares herself ready now and hereafter to furnish the *Council of the League of Nations* with any information which it may require, and to take in consideration any recommendations which the *Council* may make with regard to the fulfilment of these obligations in which she recognises that the League of Nations is concerned.”

C. *Competent authority.*

Council of the League of Nations.

¹ Registered under No. 606. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 25, p. 179.

² The Ethiopian Government, subsequent to this signature, confirmed the declaration.

2. Convention relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation, Paris, October 13th, 1919.¹

A. *General data.*

Open general Convention.

Concluded independently of the League of Nations².

Came into force July 11th, 1922.

Number of parties to the Convention: 32³.

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 34:

“There shall be instituted, under the name of the International Commission for Air Navigation, a permanent Commission placed under the direction of the League of Nations.”⁴

C. *Competent authority.*

League of Nations without further specification.

3. Convention and Statute on Freedom of Transit, Barcelona, April 20th, 1921.⁵

A. *General data.*

Open general Convention.

Concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.

Came into force on October 31st, 1922 (Article 6 of the Convention).

Number of parties on July 10th, 1944: 32⁶.

¹ With Additional Protocol signed at Paris, May 1st, 1920. Registered under No. 297. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 11, p. 173.

² The Convention entrusts the receipt of accessions and denunciations to the Government of the French Republic (Articles 41, 42, 43).

³ This figure is given in an official publication of the International Commission for Air Navigation dated January 1939.

At that date, according to the Commission, the Convention was in force as between the following 32 States: Union of South Africa, Argentine, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, India, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

This publication also states that Bolivia, which had previously been a party, had denounced the Convention on August 30th, 1924, Panama on November 11th, 1931, Iran on April 20th, 1934, and Chile on October 14th, 1936.

⁴ The International Commission for Air Navigation has consistently collaborated with the League of Nations Committee for Communications and Transit.

⁵ Registered under No. 171. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 7, p. 11.

⁶ See “Signatures, Ratifications and Accessions in respect of Agreements and Conventions concluded under the Auspices of the League of Nations”, Twenty-first List, 1944, p. 88.

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 13 of the Statute:

“
“ In order to settle such disputes,¹ however, in a friendly way as far as possible, the Contracting States undertake, before resorting to any judicial proceedings and without prejudice to the powers and rights of action of the Council and of the Assembly, to submit such disputes for an opinion to any body established by the League of Nations, as the *advisory and technical organisation of the Members of the League* in matters of communications and transit.”²

C. *Competent authority.*

Committee for Communications and Transit.

4. *Convention and Statute on the Regime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern, Barcelona, April 20th, 1921*³.

A. *General data.*

Open general Convention.

Concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.

Came into force on October 31st, 1922 (Article 6 of the Convention).

Number of parties on July 10th, 1944: 19⁴.

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 22 of the Statute.

The same as Article 13 of the above-mentioned Statute on Freedom of Transit of April 20th, 1921.

C. *Competent authority.*

Committee for Communications and Transit.

5. *Convention instituting the Definitive Statute of the Danube, Paris, July 23rd, 1921*⁵.

A. *General data.*

Convention limited to the twelve signatory States⁶.

¹ *I. e.*, “any dispute which may arise as to the interpretation or application of this Statute” (same Article, paragraph 1).

² The Committee for Communications and Transit undertook the function in question.

³ Registered under No. 172. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 7, p. 35.

⁴ See “Signatures, Ratifications and Accessions in respect of Agreements and Conventions concluded under the Auspices of the League of Nations”, Twenty-first List, 1944, p. 89.

⁵ Registered under No. 647. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 26, p. 173.

⁶ These were: Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Roumania, and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

These twelve States ratified the Convention.

Concluded independently of the League of Nations ¹.
Came into force on October 1st, 1922 (Article 44).

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 38 (paragraphs 2 and 3) :

“.....
“A State which is prepared to allege that a decision of the International Commission is *ultra vires* or violates the Convention may, within six months, submit the matter to the *special jurisdiction set up for that purpose by the League of Nations*.....

“When a State neglects to carry out a decision taken by the Commission in virtue of the powers which it holds from the Convention, the dispute may be submitted to the jurisdiction referred to in the preceding paragraph.....”

C. *Competent authority.*

A special jurisdiction.

6. Resolution of the Council of the League of Nations, October 2nd, 1921. — International Hydrographic Bureau.

A. *General data.*

Statutes of the Bureau adopted at Monaco, June 21st, 1921 ².
Instituted independently of the League of Nations.
Number of members of the Bureau: 23 ³.

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Resolution of the Council of the League of Nations, October 2nd, 1921:

“Whereas the Secretariat has received detailed information on the final constitution of the International Hydrographic Bureau, its public character and its international utility, the Council decides that this Bureau shall be *placed under the direction of the League*, in conformity with Article 24 of the Covenant”⁴.

C. *Competent authority.*

League of Nations without further specification.

¹ The Convention provides that ratifications are to be deposited at Paris and that the original copy is to be deposited in the archives of the Government of the French Republic.

² See Manley O. Hudson, *International Legislation*, Vol. I, p. 663.

³ Namely: United States of America, Argentine, Australia, Brazil, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Chile, China, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Siam, Spain, Sweden.

⁴ *Official Journal* of the League of Nations, Minutes of the 14th Session of the Council, p. 117.

7. Convention instituting the Statute of Navigation of the Elbe, Dresden, February 22nd, 1922.¹

A. *General data.*

Convention limited to the six signatory States².
Concluded independently of the League of Nations³.
Came into force on October 1st, 1923.

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 52:

“The Commission will decide all questions regarding the interpretation and application of the present Convention.

“In the event of a dispute arising out of its decisions on the ground of incompetence or of violation of the Convention, each of the contracting States may refer it to the *League of Nations*, according to the procedure laid down for the regulation of disputes, the Commission having first reported that it has exhausted all means of conciliation...”

C. *Competent authority.*

League of Nations without further specification.

8. Convention approving the Regulations of the Permanent Technical Hydraulic System Commission of the Danube, Paris, May 27th, 1923.⁴

A. *General data.*

Convention limited to the five signatory States⁵.
Concluded independently of the League of Nations⁶.
Came into force on October 1st, 1924 (Article 2)⁷.

¹ With Protocol of Signature.

Registered under No. 649. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 26, p. 219.

² These were: Belgium, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Italy.

These six States have ratified the Convention.

³ The Convention provides that ratifications are to be deposited with the Secretariat-General of the Commission and that the original copy of the Convention is to be deposited in the archives of the International Commission of the Elbe (Article 53).

⁴ This Convention has not been registered with the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

The text has been published in Manley O. Hudson: *International Legislation*, Vol. II (Washington 1931), p. 1022.

⁵ These were: Austria, Hungary, Roumania, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, and Czechoslovakia.

These States ratified the Convention.

⁶ The Convention provides for the deposit of ratifications with the Secretariat of the Commission (Article 2).

⁷ Statement by the Chairman of the Hydraulic System Commission of the Danube (Danube Hydraulic System Commission, 7th session, Protocol, p. 3).

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 1 of the Regulations in question, which constitute an integral part of the Convention, contains the following:

“The Permanent Technical Hydraulic System Commission of the Danube is composed of a representative of each of the following States: Austria, Hungary, Roumania, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, and Czechoslovakia, and of a *Chairman appointed by the Council of the League of Nations.*”

Article 20, paragraph 2, provides as follows:

“.....
“In the event of a dispute in connection with the resolutions of the Commission or resulting from an equal division of votes, each of the Contracting States may, once the Commission has satisfied itself that it has exhausted all means of conciliation, bring the matter before the *League of Nations*, in accordance with the procedure laid down for the settlement of disputes.”

C. *Competent authorities.*

Council of the League of Nations.

League of Nations without further specification.

9. Convention and Statute on the International Regime of Railways, Geneva, December 9th, 1923.¹

A. *General data.*

Open general Convention.

Concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.

Came into force on March 23rd, 1926 (Article 6 of the Convention).

Number of parties on July 10th, 1944: 25².

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 35 (Statute):

“Should a dispute arise between two or more Contracting States as to the interpretation or the application of the present Statute, and should it prove impossible to settle such dispute either directly between the Parties or by any other method of amicable settlement, the Parties to the dispute may, before resorting to any procedure of arbitration or to a judicial settlement, submit the dispute for an advisory

¹ Registered under No. 1129. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 47, p. 55.

² See “Signatures, Ratifications and Accessions in respect of Agreements and Conventions concluded under the Auspices of the League of Nations”, Twenty-first List, 1944, p. 102.

opinion to the body established by the League of Nations as the *advisory and technical organisation of Members of the League* for matters of communications and transit... ”¹

Article 36 (Statute):

“

(2nd paragraph) “If arbitration is resorted to, and unless the Parties decide otherwise, each Party shall appoint an arbitrator, and a third member of the arbitral tribunal shall be elected by the arbitrators, or, in case the latter are unable to agree, shall be selected by the *Council of the League of Nations* from the list of assessors for communications and transit cases mentioned in Article 27 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice; in such latter case the third arbitrator shall be selected in accordance with the provisions of the penultimate paragraph of Article 4 and the first paragraph of Article 5 of the Covenant of the League.

(3rd paragraph) “The arbitral tribunal shall judge the case on the basis of the terms of reference mutually agreed upon between the Parties. If the Parties have failed to reach an agreement, the arbitral tribunal acting unanimously shall itself draw up terms of reference after considering the claims formulated by the Parties; if unanimity cannot be obtained, the *Council of the League of Nations* shall decide the terms of reference under the conditions laid down in the preceding paragraph. . . .”

C. *Competent authorities.*

Committee for Communications and Transit (Article 35).
Council of the League of Nations (Article 36).

10. Convention and Statute on the International Regime of Maritime Ports, Geneva, December 9th, 1923. ²

A. *General data.*

Open general Convention.

Concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.

Came into force on July 26th, 1926 (Article 6 of the Convention).

Number of parties on July 10th, 1944: 22 ³.

¹ The Committee for Communications and Transit undertook the function in question.

² Registered under No. 1379. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 58, p. 285.

³ See “Signatures, Ratifications and Accessions in respect of Agreements and Conventions concluded under the Auspices of the League of Nations”, Twenty-first List, 1944, p. 97.

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 21 (Statute):

(1st paragraph) “. . . disputes which may arise between Contracting States as to the interpretation or the application of the present Statute shall be settled in the following manner:

(2nd paragraph) “Should it prove impossible to settle such dispute either directly between the Parties or by any other method of amicable settlement, the Parties to the dispute may, before resorting to any procedure of arbitration or to a judicial settlement, *submit the dispute for an advisory opinion* to the body established by the League of Nations as *the advisory and technical organisation of Members of the League* for matters of communications and transit. . . .”¹

Article 22 (Statute):

“
(2nd paragraph) Text identical with that of the above quoted Article 36 of the Statute on the International Regime of Railways of December 9th, 1923.

(3rd paragraph) *Idem.*

C. *Competent authorities.*

Committee for Communications and Transit (Article 21).
Council of the League of Nations (Article 22).

11. Convention relating to the Transmission in Transit of Electric Power, Geneva, December 9th, 1923. ²

A. *General data.*

Open general Convention.

Concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.

Came into force on July 26th, 1926 (Article 18).

Number of parties on July 10th, 1944: 10 ³.

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 12:

“If a dispute arises between Contracting States as to the application or interpretation of the present Convention, and if such dispute cannot be settled either directly between the parties or by some other amicable method of procedure, the parties to the dispute may submit it for an advisory opinion

¹ The Committee for Communications and Transit undertook this function.

² Registered under No. 1380. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 58, p. 315.

³ See “Signatures, Ratifications and Accessions in respect of Agreements and Conventions concluded under the Auspices of the League of Nations”, Twenty-first List, 1944, p. 108.

to the body established by the League of Nations as *the advisory and technical organisation of the Members of the League* in matters of communications and transit.”¹

C. *Competent authority.*

Committee for Communications and Transit.

12. Convention relating to the Development of Hydraulic Power affecting more than One State, Geneva, December 9th, 1923.²

A. *General data.*

Open general Convention.

Concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.

Came into force on June 30th, 1925 (Article 18).

Number of parties on July 10th, 1944: 10³.

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 12:

Text identical with that of the above-mentioned Article 12 of the Convention concerning the Transmission in Transit of Electric Power of December 9th, 1923.

C. *Competent authority.*

Committee for Communications and Transit.

13. Agreement concerning the Preparation of a Transit Card for Emigrants, Geneva, June 14th, 1929.⁴

A. *General data.*

Convention open to all European States.

Concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.

Came into force on September 12th, 1929 (Article 11).

Number of parties on July 10th, 1944: 11⁵.

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 9 (paragraph 1):

“In the absence of any direct agreement between the Governments, all disputes which may arise between them concerning the interpretation or application of the present

¹ The Committee for Communications and Transit undertook this function.

² Registered under No. 905. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 36, p. 75.

³ See “Signatures, Ratifications and Accessions in respect of Agreements and Conventions concluded under the Auspices of the League of Nations”, Twenty-first List, 1944, p. 109.

⁴ Registered under No. 2148. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 94, p. 277.

⁵ See “Signatures, Ratifications and Accessions in respect of Agreements and Conventions concluded under the Auspices of the League of Nations”, Twenty-first List, 1944, p. 107.

Agreement shall be settled by arbitration. In the case of arbitration, unless the parties decide otherwise, each party shall appoint one arbitrator; the third member of the court of arbitration shall be chosen by the arbitrators themselves or, should the latter be unable to reach an agreement, shall be appointed by the *Chairman of the Advisory and Technical Committee for Communications and Transit of the League of Nations*.”

C. *Competent authority.*

Chairman of the Committee for Communications and Transit.

14. Convention concerning the Unification of Road Signals, Geneva, March 30th, 1931. ¹

A. *General data.*

Open general Convention.

Concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.

Came into force on July 16th, 1934 (Article 11).

Number of parties on July 10th, 1944: 16 ².

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 13:

“Each High Contracting Party may at any time propose any alterations or additions which he may consider necessary in the Annex to the present Convention. The proposals shall be communicated to the *Secretary-General of the League of Nations* and by him to all the other High Contracting Parties.”

Article 14 (paragraph 2):

“”

“The request mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be addressed to the *Secretary-General of the League of Nations*, who will notify the other High Contracting Parties and inform the *Council of the League of Nations* of the request made.”

Observation. — This Article does not explicitly confer any power on the Council of the League of Nations. It simply provides that the Council is to be informed of requests for revision.

¹ Registered under No. 3459. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 150, p. 247.

² See “Signatures, Ratifications and Accessions in respect of Agreements and Conventions concluded under the Auspices of the League of Nations”, Twenty-first List, 1944, p. 104.

Since, however, this Convention is one concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations, it may be supposed that its revision would also be effected under the auspices of the League and, consequently, that it would be for the Council, on being informed of a request for revision, to take such action as may be required thereon.

C. *Competent authorities.*

Secretary-General of the League of Nations.
Council of the League of Nations.

15. Convention on the Taxation of Foreign Motor-vehicles, Geneva, March 30th, 1931.¹

A. *General data.*

Open general Convention.
Concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.
Came into force on May 9th, 1933 (article 14).
Number of parties on July 10th, 1944: 22².

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 16 (paragraph 2):

Text is the same as that of Article 14 of preceding Convention concerning road signals.

The same observation.

C. *Competent authorities.*

Secretary-General of the League of Nations.
Council of the League of Nations.

16. Agreement for a Uniform System of Maritime Buoyage, Geneva, May 13th, 1936.³

A. *General data.*

Open general Convention.
Concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.
Not yet in force (Article 5)⁴.

¹ With Protocol-Annex.

Registered under No. 3185. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 138, p. 149.

² See "Signatures, Ratifications and Accessions in respect of Agreements and Conventions concluded under the Auspices of the League of Nations", Twenty-first List, 1944, p. 106.

³ League of Nations document C.261(1).M.154(1).1936.VIII.

⁴ Ten definitive acceptances are required for the entry into force of the Agreement (Article 5).

On July 10th, 1944, only nine had been received — namely, those of the Union of South Africa, Belgium, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Egypt, Finland, India, Iran, Latvia and Turkey.

See "Signatures, Ratifications and Accessions in respect of Agreements and Conventions concluded under the Auspices of the League of Nations", Twenty-first List, 1944, p. 101.

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 8 (4th paragraph):

“.....
“Any request for a revision of this Agreement or of the rules annexed thereto shall be communicated in writing by the Contracting Government or Governments concerned to the *Secretary-General of the League of Nations*, who shall submit such request to the *Council of the League* for consideration of the means by which effect may be given thereto.”

C. *Competent authorities.*

Secretary-General of the League of Nations.
Council of the League of Nations.

Reference to Chapter IV.

The Treaties of Peace of 1919 and 1920 and the agreements supplementary to these treaties contain provisions relating to communications and transit and conferring powers on the organs of the League of Nations.

In Chapter IV (Section VIII) will be found data respecting these treaties and extracts from the relevant provisions.

To the present chapter we merely append the following list of abbreviated references:

1. *Railways.*

Treaty of Saint-Germain (Article 324).
Treaty of Trianon (Articles 304, 307).
Agreement of Rome of March 29th, 1923.

2. *Telegraph and telephone.*

Treaty of Saint-Germain (Article 327).

3. *Memel, as a transit port.*

Convention of Paris of May 8th, 1924.

4. *Rivers and canals.*

(a) *Danube.*

Treaty of Versailles (Articles 336, 337, 338).
Treaty of Saint-Germain (Articles 297, 298, 299).
Treaty of Trianon (Articles 281, 282, 283).
Treaty of Neuilly (Articles 225, 226, 227).

(b) *Elbe, Oder and Niemen.*

Treaty of Versailles (Articles 336, 337, 338 and 342).

(c) *Rhine and Moselle.*

Treaty of Versailles (Article 354).

The decision of disputes and the revision of permanent provisions respecting ports, waterways and railways.

- Treaty of Versailles (Articles 376, 377, 378, 386).
- Treaty of Saint-Germain (Articles 328, 329, 330).
- Treaty of Trianon (Articles 311, 312, 313).
- Treaty of Neuilly (Articles 245, 246, 247).

SECTION II. — ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS

The conventions concerning economic and financial matters which confer powers on the League of Nations may be divided into two quite distinct categories, each comprising about the same number of conventions. The first category consists of general conventions open to all States; the second of conventions bearing a limited number of signatures and concerning the financial or economic restoration of some particular State.

FIRST GROUP. — OPEN GENERAL CONVENTIONS

1. Convention (and Protocol) relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities, Geneva, November 3rd, 1923¹.

A. *General data.*

Open general Convention.

Concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.

Came into force on November 27th, 1924 (Article 26).

Number of parties on July 10th, 1944: 31².

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 6 (2nd paragraph):

“.....
“Further, each Contracting State undertakes to forward to the *Secretariat of the League of Nations*, as soon as they appear, ten copies of all publications issued in accordance with Articles 4 and 5.
“.....”

Article 9:

“In order to indicate the progress which has been made in all matters relating to the simplification of the Customs and other similar formalities referred to in the preceding Articles, each of the Contracting States shall, within twelve months from the coming into force in its own case of the present Convention, furnish the *Secretary-General of the League of Nations* with a summary of all the steps which it has taken to effect such simplification.

¹ Registered under No. 775. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 30, p. 371.

² See “Signatures, Ratifications and Accessions in respect of Agreements and Conventions concluded under the Auspices of the League of Nations”, Twenty-first List, 1944, p. 110.

“Similar summaries shall thereafter be furnished every three years and whenever requested by the *Council of the League*.”

Article 10 (paragraph 8):

“.....
“The Contracting States shall, as soon as possible, communicate direct to each other, and also to the *Secretariat of the League of Nations*, a list of the authorities recognised as competent to issue identity cards.
“.....”

Article 22:

“Should a dispute arise between two or more Contracting States as to the interpretation or application of the provisions of the present Convention.... the parties to the dispute may, before resorting to any arbitral or judicial procedure, submit the dispute, with a view to an amicable settlement, to *such technical body as the Council of the League of Nations may appoint* for this purpose. This body will give an advisory opinion.....”

Article 30:

“*The Council of the League of Nations* is requested to consider the desirability of summoning a Conference for the purpose of revising the present Convention if requested by one-third of the Contracting States.”

C. *Competent authorities.*

Secretary-General of the League of Nations (Article 6, paragraphs 2 and 9, and Article 10, paragraph 8).

Technical body designated by the Council of the League of Nations (Article 22).

Council of the League of Nations (Articles 22 and 30).

2. Convention regarding International Exhibitions, Paris, November 22nd, 1928¹.

A. *General data.*

Open general Convention (Article 35), concluded independently of the League of Nations: came into force January 17th, 1931 (Article 36).

Number of parties: 11².

¹ Registered under No. 2598. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 111, p. 343.

² Namely: Albania, France, Germany, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Tunis.

The ratifications were deposited on the following dates: Albania, France, Germany, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Italy, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Tunis: December 17th, 1930.

Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe): December 24th, 1932.

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 14:

“ The expenses of the Bureau shall be defrayed by the contracting countries, whose contributions shall be determined as follows: *the contributions of countries which are members of the League of Nations shall be in the same proportions as the contributions which those countries make to the League of Nations.* Except in the case of the budget being increased above the figure mentioned above, the contribution of the most highly assessed countries shall not exceed £500 sterling. *A country which is not a member of the League of Nations shall designate a country which is a member of the League of Nations, whose economic resources it considers equivalent to its own, and shall pay the same contribution as that country.*”

“ ”

C. *Competent authority.*

The contribution paid by States Members of the League of Nations is taken as a standard.

3. Convention relating to Economic Statistics, with Protocol and Annexes, Geneva, December 14th, 1928¹.

A. *General data.*

Open general Convention.

Concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.

Came into force December 14th, 1930 (Article 14).

Number of parties on July 10th, 1944: 25².

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 8 (paragraph 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.”

Article 8 (paragraph 3).

“*The Council of the League of Nations* is requested, if at any time a desire to that effect is expressed by not less than half of those Members of the League and non-Member States on whose behalf instruments of ratification or accession

¹ Registered under No. 2560. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 110, p. 171.

² See “Signatures, Ratifications and Accessions in respect of Agreements and Conventions concluded under the Auspices of the League of Nations”, Twenty-first List, 1944, p. 80.

have been deposited, to convoke a conference for the revision and, if it seems desirable, the amplification of the present Convention.”

Annex I.

Part I, VI, paragraph 2 :

“

“Any one of the High Contracting Parties may at any time request the *Secretary-General of the League of Nations* to take the necessary measures to modify Part II of this Annex in view of changes that may have occurred.

“

C. *Competent authorities.*

Council of the League of Nations.

Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

4. Agreement and Protocol relating to the Exportation of Hides and Skins, Geneva, July 11th, 1928¹.

A. *General data.*

Open general Convention.

Concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.

Came into force October 1st, 1929 (Article 4).

Number of parties on July 10th, 1944: 17².

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 7:

Paragraph 1 provides that the Agreement may be denounced after the expiration of a period of five years from the date of entry into force.

Paragraph 4 contains the following:

“If any High Contracting Party considers that any denunciation thus made has created a new situation, and makes to the *Secretary-General of the League of Nations* a request to this effect, the latter shall convene a Conference in which the other High Contracting Parties undertake to participate.....”

C. *Competent authority.*

Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

¹ Registered under No. 2184. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 95, p. 357.

² See “Signatures, Ratifications and Accessions in respect of Agreements and Conventions concluded under the Auspices of the League of Nations”, Twenty-first List, 1944, p. 113.

5. Agreement and Protocol relating to the Exportation of Bones, Geneva, July 11th, 1928¹.

A. *General data.*

Open general Convention.

Concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.

Came into force October 1st, 1929 (Article 8).

Number of parties on July 10th, 1944: 16².

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 11.

Paragraphs 1 and 4: As in Article 7 of preceding Convention.

C. *Competent authority.*

Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

6. Convention, with Annexes and Protocol, providing a Uniform Law for Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, Geneva, June 7th, 1930³.

A. *General data.*

Open general Convention.

Concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.

Came into force January 1st, 1934 (Article VI).

Number of parties on July 10th, 1944: 18⁴.

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article IX:

Paragraph 1 provides that a request for revision may be sent to the *Secretary-General of the League of Nations*.

Paragraph 2: "If such a request, after being communicated to the other Members or non-Member States between which the Convention is at that time in force, is supported by at least six of them, the *Council of the League of Nations* shall decide whether a Conference shall be convened for the purpose."

C. *Competent authorities.*

Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

Council of the League of Nations.

¹ Registered under No. 2185. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 95, p. 373.

² See "Signatures, Ratifications and Accessions in respect of Agreements and Conventions concluded under the Auspices of the League of Nations", Twenty-first List, 1944, p. 111.

³ Registered under No. 3313. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 143, p. 257.

⁴ See "Signatures, Ratifications and Accessions in respect of Agreements and Conventions concluded under the Auspices of the League of Nations", Twenty-first List, 1944, p. 72.

7. Convention and Protocol for the Settlement of Certain Conflicts of Laws in connection with Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, Geneva, June 7th, 1930 ¹.

A. General data.

Open general Convention.

Concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.

Came into force January 1st, 1934 (Article 15).

Number of parties on July 10th, 1944: 18 ².

B. Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.

Article 18:

As Article IX of the Convention of June 7th, 1930, providing a Uniform Law for Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.

C. Competent authorities.

Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

Council of the League of Nations.

8. Convention and Protocol on the Stamp Laws in connection with Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, Geneva, June 7th, 1930 ³.

A. General data.

Open general Convention.

Concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.

Came into force January 1st, 1934 (Article 5).

Number of parties on July 10th, 1944: 20 ⁴.

B. Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.

Article 8 :

As Article IX of the Convention of June 7th, 1930, providing a Uniform Law for Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.

C. Competent authorities.

Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

Council of the League of Nations.

¹ Registered under No. 3314. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 143, p. 317.

² See "Signatures, Ratifications and Accessions in respect of Agreements and Conventions concluded under the Auspices of the League of Nations", Twenty-first List, 1944, p. 70.

³ Registered under No. 3315. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 143, p. 337.

⁴ See "Signatures, Ratifications and Accessions in respect of Agreements and Conventions concluded under the Auspices of the League of Nations", Twenty-first List, 1944, p. 76.

9. Convention providing a Uniform Law for Cheques, Geneva, March 19th, 1931¹.

A. *General data.*

Open general Convention.

Concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.

Came into force January 1st, 1934 (Article VI).

Number of parties on July 10th, 1944: 17².

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article IX:

As Article IX of the Convention of June 7th, 1930, providing a Uniform Law for Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.

C. *Competent authorities.*

Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

Council of the League of Nations.

10. Convention and Protocol for the Settlement of Certain Conflicts of Laws in connection with Cheques, Geneva, March 19th, 1931³.

A. *General data.*

Open general Convention.

Concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.

Came into force January 1st, 1934 (Article 14).

Number of parties on July 10th, 1944: 17⁴.

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 17:

As Article IX of the Convention of June 7th, 1930, providing a Uniform Law for Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.

C. *Competent authorities.*

Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

Council of the League of Nations.

¹ Registered under No. 3316. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 143, p. 355.

² See "Signatures, Ratifications and Accessions in respect of Agreements and Conventions concluded under the Auspices of the League of Nations", Twenty-first List, 1944, p. 74.

³ Registered under No. 3317. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 143, p. 407.

⁴ See "Signatures, Ratifications and Accessions in respect of Agreements and Conventions concluded under the Auspices of the League of Nations", Twenty-first List, 1944, p. 71.

11. Convention and Protocol on the Stamp Laws in connection with Cheques, Geneva, March 19th, 1931¹.

A. *General data.*

Open general Convention.

Concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.

Came into force November 29th, 1933 (Article 5).

Number of parties on July 10th, 1944: 20².

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 8:

As Article IX of the Convention of June 7th, 1930, providing a Uniform Law for Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.

C. *Competent authorities.*

Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

Council of the League of Nations.

12. Resolution of the Council of the League of Nations, dated May 20th, 1931. — International Exhibitions Bureau³.

A. *General data.*

Bureau set up in January 1931 under Article 10 of the Convention of November 22nd, 1928, regarding International Exhibitions⁴.

Set up independently of the League of Nations.

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Resolution of the Council of the League of Nations dated May 20th, 1931:

“The Council,

“Having noted the request of M. Alphonse Dunant, President of the International Exhibitions Bureau, that this Bureau should be placed under the direction of the League, in accordance with Article 24 of the Covenant;

“Notes.....

“Accordingly decides to accede to the request of the International Exhibitions Bureau and to place this Bureau *under the direction of the League*, in conformity with Article 24 of the Covenant;

¹ Registered under No. 3301. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 143, p. 7.

² See “Signatures, Ratifications and Accessions in respect of Agreements and Conventions concluded under the Auspices of the League of Nations”, Twenty-first List, 1944, p. 78.

³ *Official Journal of the League of Nations*, 63rd Session of the Council, p. 1110.

⁴ For this Convention, see above p. 32.

“Entrusts the *Secretary-General* with the task of giving effect to this decision in accordance with the rules adopted by the Assembly on September 20th, 1928.”

C. *Competent authorities.*

League of Nations without further specification.
Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

13. Convention for the creation of an International Agricultural Mortgage Credit Company, with Constituent Charter and Statutes, Geneva, May 21st, 1931¹.

A. *General data.*

Convention open to European Members of the League of Nations (Article 14 and Article 15*a*)) and, under certain conditions, subsequently also to non-European Members of the League of Nations (Article 15*b*)).

Concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.
Not in force (Article 16).²

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Convention.

Article 1: Principle.

Paragraph 3. “An Organisation Committee appointed by the *Council of the League of Nations* shall take all steps required for the first issue of shares of the International Company, for its organisation and by way of preparation for its operations.

“.....”

Article 3: Transfer of the International Company's Registered Office.

“1. If the present Convention is not ratified by the Government mentioned in Article 2, it shall be the duty of the *Council of the League of Nations*, acting by a majority vote, to obtain acceptance of the obligations of that article

¹ See document C.434(1).M.181(1).1931.

² Article 16 provides as follows:

“The present Convention shall come into force as soon as the amount of the contributions, whether obligatory or voluntary, to the Special Reserve due from the Governments which have ratified the Convention attains the sum of twenty-five million francs. If this condition is not realised before December 31st, 1931, a Conference of the Governments which have ratified the Convention shall be called by the *Council of the League of Nations*. This Conference will determine new conditions for the coming into force of the Convention.”

On November 15th, 1943, the Convention had been ratified by the six following States: Greece, Latvia, Poland, Roumania, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.

by another Government party to the Convention which shall grant to the International Company its constituent Charter.

“2. The *Council of the League of Nations*, acting by a majority vote, may, at any moment with the consent of an extraordinary general meeting of the International Company, given in accordance with the conditions laid down in Article 44 of its Statutes and with the approval of a majority of contracting Governments comprising Governments which (disregarding any repayments of whatever kind that may have been made) have provided 75% of the total sums paid under Article 5, take the necessary measures to transfer the registered office of the International Company to another country.”

Article 12: Disputes.

1. Between contracting Governments. — “Any disputes arising between contracting Governments in regard to the interpretation or application of the present Convention may be submitted by one of the parties concerned to the *Council of the League of Nations*, which shall endeavour to promote an amicable settlement.”

2. Between the contracting Governments and the International Company. — “Any disputes arising between the contracting Governments and the International Company with regard to the interpretation or application of the present Convention, or of particular undertakings given by the Governments to the International Company in connection with loan operations, may be submitted by the Governments or by the International Company to the *Council of the League of Nations*, which shall endeavour to promote an amicable settlement. If the dispute is not submitted to the Council, or if the Council declares that it is unable to bring about an agreement between the parties, one of the latter may bring the dispute before an arbitral tribunal for decision. The tribunal shall consist of three members: one shall be appointed by the *Council* after consulting the Board of Directors of the International Company, another shall be appointed by the *Council* after consulting the Government or Governments concerned, and the third, who shall act as President of the tribunal, shall be appointed by the President of the Permanent Court of International Justice, if he is willing to make such appointment, or, if he is not willing, by the *Council of the League of Nations*. The parties shall draw up a submission. Failing agreement on a submission within a period of two months after the tribunal has been set up, the dispute may be brought before the tribunal by an application by any party. The tribunal may ask the Council

to apply to the Permanent Court of International Justice for an advisory opinion.”

Article 15: Accessions ¹.

“(a)

“(b) After the expiration of the same period of five years, the *Council of the League of Nations* may, by a majority vote, on the recommendation of the Board of Directors of the International Company and with the agreement of a majority of the contracting Governments comprising Governments which (disregarding any repayments of whatever kind that may have been made) have provided 75% of the total sums paid under Article 5, determine for each case the conditions on which the Government of a non-European Member of the League of Nations may be admitted to accede to the present Convention.”

Article 16: Coming into force of the Convention.

“The present Convention shall come into force as soon as the amount of the contributions, whether obligatory or voluntary, to the Special Reserve due from the Governments which have ratified the Convention attains the sum of twenty-five million francs. If this condition is not realised before December 31st, 1931, a Conference of the Governments which have ratified the Convention shall be called by the *Council of the League of Nations*. This Conference will determine new conditions for the coming into force of the Convention.”

Article 17: Revision or Abrogation of the Convention.

“(a) On the expiration of thirty years from the coming into force of the present Convention, and on the expiration of subsequent periods of ten years, the *Council of the League of Nations* may, on its own initiative, and shall, at the request of a contracting Government, call a Conference, to which all the contracting Governments shall be invited, in order to decide whether the present Convention should or should not be revised or abrogated.”

¹ The power conferred by this Article on the Council of the League of Nations is a particularly important one, since it rests with the Council, under certain conditions, to authorise the accession of non-European Members of the League of Nations.

For this reason, special mention has been made of the power, whereas the customary clause empowering the Council to draw up the list of States non-members of the League of Nations which may become parties to Conventions concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations has merely formed the subject of a general reference in the first part of this study.

“(b) The *Council of the League of Nations* may, and at the request of half of the contracting Governments shall, call at any time a Conference, to which all the contracting Governments shall be invited, with a view to revision of the Convention.”

Constituent Charter of the International Agricultural Mortgage Credit Company.

Article 11:

“Any disputes arising between the Swiss Government and the International Company in regard to the interpretation or application of the present Charter may be submitted by one of the parties to the *Council of the League of Nations*, which shall endeavour to promote an amicable settlement.”

Statutes of the International Agricultural Mortgage Credit Company.

Article 1:

“There is created *under the auspices of the League of Nations* a limited liability company under the name of the International Agricultural Mortgage Credit Company (hereinafter called “the International Company”).”

Article 23:

“The management of the International Company shall be vested in the Board.

“The Board shall be composed of not more than eighteen members appointed as follows:

“(1) The President appointed by the *Council of the League of Nations*;

“(2) Two directors, of whom one shall be appointed by the Permanent Committee of the International Institute of Agriculture and the other, who shall be selected for his special competence in finance, shall be appointed by the Bank for International Settlements. If these institutions renounce their right of appointment, these appointments shall be made by the *Council of the League of Nations*.

“

“The *Council of the League of Nations* shall fix the period of office of the President and Vice-President and any directors appointed by it. It may dismiss them.

“

Article 66:

“The accounts and balance-sheet shall be audited by auditors to be appointed by the *Financial Committee of the*

League of Nations or such other body as may be appointed by the *Council of the League of Nations*.....”

C. *Competent authorities.*

Council of the League of Nations.

Financial Committee of the League of Nations.

14. Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, Geneva, September 24th, 1931¹.

A. *General data.*

Open general Convention.

Concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.

Came into force January 16th, 1935 (Article 17).

Number of parties on July 10th, 1944: 25².

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 18:

“ If after the coming into force of the present Convention the *Council of the League of Nations*, at the request of any two Members of the League or non-member States with regard to which the Convention is then in force, shall convene a Conference for the revision of the Convention, the High Contracting Parties agree to be represented at any Conference so convened.”

C. *Competent authority.*

Council of the League of Nations.

15. Final Act of the Conference of Wheat Exporting and Importing Countries, with Appendices and Minutes of Final Meeting, London, August 25th, 1933³.

A. *General data.*

Open general Convention⁴.

Signed by 22 States⁵.

¹ Registered under No. 3586. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 155, p. 349.

² See “Signatures, Ratifications and Accessions in respect of Agreements and Conventions concluded under the Auspices of the League of Nations”, Twenty-first List, 1944, p. 86.

³ Registered under No. 3262. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 141, p. 71.

⁴ The title is “Final Act”; nevertheless, the Act falls in the category of “Conventions”, since it clearly creates international obligations incumbent on the signatories.

⁵ Namely: the United States of America, the Argentine Republic, Australia, Austria, Belgium, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia.

The Conference was convened by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations in his capacity as Secretary of the World Monetary and Economic Conference of 1933.

Came into force August 25th, 1933.

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 7:

“The countries participating in the Conference agree to set up a Wheat Advisory Committee to watch over the working and application of this Agreement. The functions, organisation and financial basis of this Committee are set out in Appendix B.”

Appendix B contains the following:

“With the object of avoiding any overlapping, the Advisory Committee should work in close co-operation with the *Economic Organisation of the League* and the International Institute of Agriculture.”

C. *Competent authority.*

Economic Organisation of the League of Nations.

16. Convention for the Campaign against Contagious Diseases of Animals, Geneva, February 20th, 1935.¹

A. *General data.*

Open general Convention.

Concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.

Came into force March 23rd, 1938 (Articles 13 and 14).

Number of parties on July 10th, 1944: 8².

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 17 (paragraphs 2 and 4):

“.....”

“2. A conference for the revision of the present Convention shall be called by the *Secretary-General of the League of Nations* whenever so requested by not less than five of the High Contracting Parties.

“The latter shall indicate succinctly the changes they propose and the reasons for such changes.

¹ Registered under No. 4310. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 186, p. 174.

² See “Signatures, Ratifications and Accessions in respect of Agreements and Conventions concluded under the Auspices of the League of Nations”, Twenty-first List, 1944, p. 115.

“

“4. *The Secretary-General of the League of Nations* shall prepare the work of conferences for the revision of the present Convention with the co-operation of the International Office for contagious diseases of animals.”

C. *Competent authority.*

Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

17. Convention concerning the Transit of Animals, Meat and Other Products of Animal Origin, Geneva, February 20th, 1935¹.

A. *General data.*

Open general Convention.

Concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.

Came into force December 6th, 1938 (Articles 20 and 21).

Number of parties on July 10th, 1934: 6².

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 24 (paragraphs 2 and 4):

“

“2. A conference for the revision of the present Convention shall be called by the *Secretary-General of the League of Nations* whenever so requested by not less than five of the High Contracting Parties.

“The latter shall indicate succinctly the changes they propose and the reasons for such changes.

“

“4. *The Secretary-General of the League of Nations* shall prepare the work of conferences for the revision of the present Convention with the co-operation of the International Office for Contagious Diseases of Animals.”

C. *Competent authority.*

Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

18. Convention concerning the Export and Import of Animal Products (Other than Meat, Meat Preparations, Fresh Animal Products, Milk and Milk Products), with Annex, Geneva, February 20th, 1935³.

A. *General data.*

Open general Convention.

Concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.

¹ Registered under No. 4486. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 193, p. 37.

² See “Signatures, Ratifications and Accessions in respect of Agreements and Conventions concluded under the Auspices of the League of Nations”, Twenty-first List, 1944, p. 116.

³ Registered under No. 4487. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 193, p. 59.

Came into force December 6th, 1938 (Articles 14 and 15).
Number of parties on July 10th, 1944: 6¹.

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 18 (paragraphs 2 and 4):

“.....
“2. A conference for the revision of the present Convention shall be called by the *Secretary-General of the League of Nations* whenever so requested by not less than five of the High Contracting Parties.

“The latter shall indicate succinctly the changes they propose and the reasons for such changes.

“.....
“4. *The Secretary-General of the League of Nations* shall prepare the work of conferences for the revision of the present Convention with the co-operation of the International Office for Contagious Diseases of Animals.”

C. *Competent authority.*

Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

SECOND GROUP. — CONVENTIONS CONCERNING THE MONETARY, FINANCIAL OR ECONOMIC RESTORATION OF A PARTICULAR COUNTRY OR THE SETTLEMENT OF REFUGEES IN THAT COUNTRY

These conventions are very different from those in the first group. Whereas the latter constitute codifications relating to a particular subject, the former are concerned with the monetary or financial restoration of a particular country or the settlement of refugees therein. The countries which have benefited by such conventions are: Austria, Hungary, Estonia, Greece, Bulgaria and Roumania.

The conventions of this second group are concluded between a limited number of Powers, usually Great Powers, which lend financial or other assistance, or neighbours of the country for whose benefit the convention is concluded. Nevertheless some of these conventions are open for accession by all States, though only a small number of States have availed themselves of the opportunity offered.

These conventions are not arranged in chronological order; those concerning a particular country have been grouped together.

¹ See “Signatures, Ratifications and Accessions in respect of Agreements and Conventions concluded under the Auspices of the League of Nations”, Twenty-first List, 1944, p. 117.

I. Austria.

1. Protocol No. I (Declaration). Restoration of Austria, Geneva, October 4th, 1922¹.

A. General data.

Declaration signed by five States² and open to all States desiring to accede to it³.

Concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.
Came into force October 4th, 1922.

B. Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.

The signatory Governments solemnly declare:

“That they will respect the political independence, the territorial integrity and the sovereignty of Austria;

“That they will not seek to obtain any special or exclusive economic or financial advantage calculated directly or indirectly to compromise that independence;

“.....”

“And that, with a view to ensuring the respect of these principles by all nations, they will, should occasion arise, appeal, in accordance with the regulations contained in the Covenant of the League of Nations, either individually or collectively, to the *Council of the League*, in order that the latter may consider what measures should be taken, and that they will conform to the decisions of the said Council.”

C. Competent authority.

Council of the League of Nations.

2. Protocol No. II. Restoration of Austria, with Annexes and Explanatory Note, Geneva, October 4th, 1922⁴.

A. General data.

Protocol signed by five States⁵ and open to the accession of other States⁶.

¹ Registered under No. 334. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 12, p. 385.

² The five signatories are: of the one part, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France, Italy and Czechoslovakia; and of the other part, Austria.

³ It is provided that: “The present Protocol shall remain open for signature by all the States which desire to adhere to it.”

The States which have acceded are: Spain (November 3rd, 1922) and Belgium (June 12th, 1923).

⁴ Registered under No. 335. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 12, p. 392.

⁵ Those five States are: of the one part, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France, Italy and Czechoslovakia; and of the other part, Austria.

⁶ Article 5 contains the following: “The British, French, Italian and Czechoslovak Governments, without prejudice to action by other Governments which may accede to the present Convention...”

Five States have acceded: Belgium (June 12th, 1923), Denmark (June 11th, 1923), Netherlands (June 11th, 1923), Spain (November 3rd, 1922), Sweden (June 23rd, 1923).

Concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.
Came into force October 4th, 1922.

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Protocol.

Article 14:

“In the event of abuse, the Committee of Control or any guarantor State may appeal to the *Council of the League of Nations*, which shall give its decision without delay.”

Article 15:

“In the event of any difference as to the interpretation of this Protocol, the Parties will accept the opinion of the *Council of the League of Nations*.”

C. *Competent authority.*

Council of the League of Nations.

3. Protocol No. III (Declaration). Restoration of Austria, Geneva, October 4th, 1922¹.

A. *General data.*

Signed by Austria.

Concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.
Came into force October 4th, 1922.

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

“9. In the event of any difference as to the interpretation of this Protocol, the Parties will accept the opinion of the *Council of the League of Nations*.”

C. *Competent authority.*

Council of the League of Nations.

4. Austrian Government Guaranteed Loan (1923-1943)².

A. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

“General Bond” — May 31st, 1923.

“19.

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.”

¹ Registered under No. 336. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 12, p. 405.

² “The Financial Reconstruction of Austria. General Survey and Principal Documents.” Geneva, 1926, p. 169.

“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 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.

“.....”

B. *Competent authority.*

Council of the League of Nations.

5. Austrian Government Loan (1930).

A. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

“General Bond” — June 13th, 1930.

“XXVIII. In the event of a vacancy occurring for any reason in the office of Trustee of these presents the remaining Trustee or Trustees or if there are none the retiring Trustee may appoint any other person or persons to be a Trustee or Trustees of these presents in place of the Trustee or Trustees so ceasing to act. Provided that if for any reason the foregoing power of appointment of a new Trustee is not at any time exercised within one month after a vacancy occurs then the *Permanent Court of International Justice* at The Hague or if that Court shall have ceased to exist or shall decline to exercise such power then the *Council of the League of Nations* may at their own discretion exercise such power of appointment but so that 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.

“.....”

B. *Competent authority.*

Council of the League of Nations.

6. Austrian Protocol, with Annexes, Geneva, July 15th, 1932¹.

A. *General data.*

Signed by six States².

Open for accession to all Governments³.

Concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.

Came into force December 31st, 1932 (Article 10).

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Protocol.

Article 2:

“..... The service and the repayment of the whole of the loan shall be carried out on conditions to be laid down in the General Bond, under the control of one or more trustees appointed by the *Council of the League of Nations*, acting jointly.....”

Article 9:

“(I)

“(II) Any dispute as to the interpretation of the present Protocol shall be settled by the *Council* by a majority vote.”

Annex III. League of Nations Representative and Bank Adviser.

“9. The *Council* shall have the right, if it considers it necessary having regard to the financial situation, to re-appoint the representative of the League of Nations or the Bank Adviser, or both; but such a measure may only be taken if the funds borrowed either in virtue of the present Protocol or through the Guaranteed Loan of 1923-1943 have not been entirely repaid.”

C. *Competent authority.*

Council of the League of Nations.

7. Austrian Government Guaranteed International Loan (1933-1953).

A. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

“General Bond” — July 12th, 1933.

“XXXI. In the event of a vacancy occurring for any reason in the office of Trustee of these presents the *Council*

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

² These six States are: of the one part, Belgium, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France, Italy and the Netherlands; and of the other part, Austria. All these States have ratified.

³ Article 10 provides as follows:

“I. The present Protocol.. shall remain open to signature by all Governments which desire to accede thereto.”

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.....”

B. *Competent authority.*

Council of the League of Nations.

3. Austrian Government Guaranteed Conversion Loan (1934-1959).

A. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

1. Resolution of the Council dated September 25th, 1934: ¹

“The Council

“1.

“2. Expresses its satisfaction at the decision of the Committee of Guarantor States to authorise the Austrian Government to proceed to the conversion of the 1923 Guaranteed Loan and that the Governments which guaranteed the 1923 loan have agreed to take measures to extend the existing guarantees to the various tranches of the Conversion Loan;

“3. Undertakes to appoint trustees for the Conversion Loan and authorises its President and Rapporteur on Financial Questions, after consultation with the President of the Committee of Guarantor States and the Chairman of the *Financial Committee*, to make the necessary appointments.”

2. “General Bond” of the said loan, November 24th, 1934:

“..... 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*

¹ *Official Journal* of the League of Nations, 15th Year, No. 11, pp. 1434-1435.

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.

“.....”

B. *Competent authorities.*

Council of the League of Nations.

Financial Committee of the League of Nations.

II. Hungary.

1. Protocol No. I with regard to the Financial Reconstruction of Hungary, March 14th, 1924. ¹

A. *General data.*

Signed by seven States. ²

Open to other States. ³

Concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.

Came into force March 14th, 1924.

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

This Protocol is similar to Protocol No. I concerning Austria of October 4th, 1922. It contains the following:

“The signatory Governments solemnly declare:

“that they will respect the political independence, the territorial integrity and the sovereignty of Hungary;

“that they will not seek to obtain any special or exclusive economic or financial advantage calculated directly or indirectly to compromise that independence.

“.....”

“And that, with a view to ensuring the respect of these principles by all nations, they will, should occasion arise, appeal, in accordance with the regulations contained in the Covenant of the League of Nations, either individually or collectively, to the *Council of the League of Nations*, in order that the latter may consider what measures should be taken,

¹ Registered under No. 633. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 25, p. 423.

² The seven signatories are: of the one part, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Czechoslovakia, France, Italy, Roumania, and Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes; of the other part, Hungary.

³ It is provided that: “The present Protocol shall remain open for signature by all States which desire to adhere to it.”

and that they will conform to the decisions of the said Council.”

C. *Competent authority.*

Council of the League of Nations.

2. Protocol No. II with regard to the Financial Reconstruction of Hungary, March 14th, 1924.¹

A. *General data.*

Signed by Hungary.

Concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.

Came into force June 24th, 1924.²

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 7. Re-establishment of control:

“1.the *Council* will have the right to re-establish the full system of control established by this Protocol, including, in particular, the appointment of a Commissioner-General, and of an adviser to the Bank of Issue, with all the powers and duties set out in this Protocol, to continue until the *Council* is again able to decide that the financial position is sound.

“2. Before taking any decision under the terms of the preceding paragraph, the *Council* will give to the Hungarian Government the opportunity to make such observations as it may think fit. Hungary will forthwith accept and give effect to the decisions taken by the *Council* under the terms of this Article.”

Article 8. Committee of Control:

“
“9. If at any time the Committee is of opinion that the Commissioner-General has not given effect to the representations made to him by it, the Committee may appeal to the *Council of the League of Nations.*”

Article 9. Trustees:

“When the loan provided for under Article 5, or the first instalment thereof, shall be issued, the *Council of the League of Nations* will appoint Trustees to represent the interests of the bondholders.”

Article 10. First charge.

“
“2.All decisions taken by the Trustees in virtue of such powers and rights and in execution of such duties,

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

² Date of deposit of ratification by Hungary.

shall require confirmation by the *Council* if, within fourteen days of the notification of any such decision by the Trustees to the Hungarian Government, the latter shall have lodged an appeal against it with the Council.

“3. If at any time the total yield of the revenues or assets already assigned should fall below 150% of the annual sum required to meet the service of the loan, the Trustees may demand that additional revenues or assets sufficient to assure the immediate restoration of the yield to the above percentage be assigned. In case of dispute, the Hungarian Government shall have the right to appeal to the *Council* within fourteen days of the notification of the aforesaid demand.”

Article 13. Bank of Issue:

“1.”

“2.”

“3. In the circumstances contemplated in Part X, 2 (f), sub-paragraph 3, of the Report of the Financial Committee (Annex), the *Council* may decide that the functions of the adviser shall be re-established; the adviser shall in this case be appointed by the Hungarian Government on the nomination of the Council.”

Article 15. Protocol Article:

“Any difference as to the interpretation of this Protocol shall be settled by the *Council of the League of Nations*.”

C. *Competent authority.*

Council of the League of Nations.

III. Estonia.

1. Protocol regarding Currency and Banking Reform, Geneva, December 10th, 1926.¹

A. *General data.*

Signed by Estonia.

Concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.

Came into force May 10th, 1927.

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 2. Securities and first charge:

“4.”

“All decisions taken by the Trustee in virtue of this paragraph shall require confirmation by the *Council* if,

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

within fourteen days of the notification of any such decision by the Trustee to the Estonian Government, the latter shall have lodged an appeal against it with the *Council*.

“5. If the total yield during any quarter of the financial year of the revenues or assets already assigned shall be found to be below 150% of one quarter of the annual sum required to meet the service of the loan, the Trustee may demand that additional revenues or assets sufficient to assure the immediate restoration of the yield to the above percentage be assigned. In case of dispute, the Estonian Government shall have the right to appeal to the *Council* within 14 days of the notification of the aforesaid demand on the grounds either that the said total yield during any quarter has not fallen below 150% of one quarter of the said annual sum, or that the additional revenues or assets demanded are not necessary to restore the percentage.”

Article 3. Trustee:

“1. The *Council of the League of Nations* will appoint a Trustee of the loan.....

“2.

“3.

“4. The remuneration of any person or persons appointed by the Trustee to control the accounts mentioned in paragraph 2 above and in Article 1, paragraph 5, shall be fixed by the Trustee in agreement with the Estonian Government or, in the event of disagreement, be determined by the *Council of the League of Nations*.”

Article 7. Final Provisions:

“1. Any difference as to the interpretation of this Protocol shall be settled by the *Council of the League of Nations*.

“2.....”

C. *Competent authority.*

Council of the League of Nations.

2. **General Bond — 7% Loan 1927 — June 15th, 1927.**

A. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

“14.

“(a) In case of dispute, the Estonian Government shall have the right to appeal to the *Council of the League of Nations* within fourteen days of the notification of the aforesaid demand on the grounds either that the said total

yield during any quarter has not fallen below 150% of one quarter of the said annual sum or that the additional revenues or assets demanded are not necessary to restore the percentage.

“(b)

“(c) All decisions taken by the Trustee in virtue of Clause 14 hereof shall require confirmation by the *Council of the League of Nations* if within fourteen days of the notification of any such decision to the Government by the Trustee the Government shall have lodged an appeal against it with the *Council*.

“(d) That the Government will not so long as any of the Bonds remain outstanding permit the Statutes of the National Bank as at present constituted to be altered in any manner which in the opinion of the *Financial Committee of the League of Nations* might be conducive to the depreciation of Estonian currency in terms of English or United States of America currency.

“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.

“19.

“20. In case and so often as any question shall arise concerning the meaning of these presents such question shall be referred to the *Council of the League of Nations* or to such person or persons as the Council may appoint to decide the question and the decision of the said Council or of such person or persons shall be binding on all parties concerned. Where necessary to give effect to the present clause decisions shall be taken by a majority vote.”

B. *Competent authorities.*

Council of the League of Nations.

Financial Committee of the League of Nations.

IV. Greece.

Protocol for the Stabilisation of the Currency and liquidating Budget Arrears of the Hellenic State and for the Further Settlement of Greek Refugees, Geneva, September 15th, 1927.¹

A. *General data.*

Signed by Greece.

Concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.

Came into force January 18th, 1928 (Article IX).

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article II. Securities:

“3.”

“The Hellenic Government shall have the right of appeal to the *Council of the League of Nations* within fourteen days of the notification of the demand of the International Financial Commission on the ground that there is not the alleged deficiency in the yield of the revenues. Notwithstanding such appeal, the Hellenic Government shall comply with the demands of the International Financial Commission pending the decision of the *Council*.”

“If the International Financial Commission is of opinion that such additional revenues or assets as are selected by the Hellenic Government in accordance with the foregoing provisions are not sufficient, it may, not later than thirty days from the date on which it is informed of the selection made by the Hellenic Government, report the matter to the *Council of the League of Nations*, whose decision shall be final.

“.....”

Article IX. Protocol Article:

“1. Any difference as to the interpretation of this Protocol shall be settled by the *Council of the League of Nations*.

“2.”

C. *Competent authority.*

Council of the League of Nations.

V. Bulgaria.

1. Protocol concerning the Settlement of Refugees in Bulgaria, Geneva, September 8th, 1926.²

A. *General data.*

Signed by Bulgaria.

Concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.

Came into force November 23rd, 1926.

¹ Registered under No. 1622. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 70, p. 9.

² Registered under No. 1375. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 58, p. 245.

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 1:

“1. Bulgaria accepts the appointment by the *Council of the League of Nations* of a Commissioner for the settlement of refugees, who shall carry out the functions ascribed to him in the present Protocol. He shall be responsible to *the Council* and removable by it. *The Council* may give any necessary instructions to the Commissioner as to the performance of his functions within the terms of this Protocol and the scheme of settlement

“2. The Commissioner may provide himself with the necessary technical staff. His expenses and those of his office shall be approved by the *Council* and defrayed by Bulgaria.

“3. The Commissioner shall submit to *the Council of the League of Nations* not less frequently than once every three months reports upon the settlement operations.

“4. If the Bulgarian Government considers that the Commissioner has abused his authority, it may appeal to *the Council of the League of Nations*.

“5. The Commissioner may appoint a substitute to replace him during any period for which he is himself unable to act, subject to confirmation by *the President of the Council* for any period exceeding thirty days.

“6. *The Council* shall terminate the functions of the Commissioner as soon as it decides that the services of the Commissioner are no longer required, but in no case before the proceeds of the Settlement Loan have been expended for the purpose contemplated, without prejudice to the control over the assigned revenues hereinafter provided.”

Article III:

“4. The Bulgarian Government will not take any measures which, in the opinion of the Trustees, would be such as to diminish the aggregate value of the revenues mentioned in paragraph 1 to such an extent as to threaten the security of the bondholders.

“All decisions taken by the Trustees in virtue of this paragraph shall require confirmation by *the Council* if within fourteen days of the notification of any such decision by the Trustees to the Bulgarian Government the latter shall have lodged an appeal against it with *the Council*.”

Article IV:

“ 1. *The Council of the League of Nations* will appoint Trustees to represent the interests of the bondholders of the settlement loan.”

Article X :

“1. Any difference as to the interpretation of this Protocol shall be settled by *the Council of the League of Nations.*”

C. *Competent authority.*

Council of the League of Nations.

2. General Bond — 1926 Loan — December 20th, 1926.

A. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

“.....
“19. 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 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 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.....

“20.....

“21. In case and so often as any question shall arise concerning the meaning of these presents such question shall be referred to the *Council of the League of Nations* and the decision of the said Council or of such person or persons as the Council may appoint to decide the question shall be binding on all parties concerned. Where necessary to give effect to the present clause decisions shall be taken by a majority vote.”

C. *Competent authority.*

Council of the League of Nations.

3. Protocol regarding the Bulgarian Stabilisation Loan (with Annexes and Additional Act), Geneva, March 10th, 1928.¹

A. *General data.*

Signed by Bulgaria.

Concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.

Came into force — *i.e.*, the Protocol — June 4th, 1928.

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

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.
Protocol.*

Article II. Securities:

“5. All decisions taken by the Trustees in virtue of paragraphs 3 and 4 shall require confirmation by the *Council* if within fourteen days of the notification of any such decision by the Trustees to the Bulgarian Government the latter shall have lodged an appeal against it with *the Council*.

“6. If at any time the total yield of the revenues referred to in paragraph 1 shall fall below 150% of the annual sum required to meet the service of the loan, the Trustees may request *the Council* to call upon the Inter-Allied Commission established under Article 130 of the Treaty of Neuilly to release from the charge laid down in Article 132 of the said Treaty such additional revenues as may be sufficient to assure the immediate restoration of the yield to the above percentage.”

Article IV. Bulgarian National Bank:

“1.

“The Bulgarian Government. agrees to the appointment by *the Council* of the League of Nations of a technical adviser to the Bulgarian National Bank, whose powers shall be those defined in the amendments to the Statutes of the National Bank (Annex I).

“The Bulgarian Government fully recognises that, for the definite consolidation of the financial situation of Bulgaria, it is desirable to transform the Bulgarian National Bank in accordance with the plan laid down in Annex II in order to bring it into conformity with other Central Banks, and undertakes to effect this transformation at a date to be fixed by agreement between *the Council of the League of Nations* and the Bulgarian Government. The details of this transformation shall be fixed by agreement between *the Council* and the Bulgarian Government on the advice of *the Financial Committee*.

“2.

“3. The Bulgarian Government shall appoint as Adviser, under paragraph 1 above, to the Bulgarian National Bank such person as may be nominated by *the Council of the League of Nations*.

“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 paragraph 1 above.

“.....”

Article VI. Budget :

“.....”

“6. The Bulgarian Government undertakes:

“.....”

“(d) To publish regularly every month under appropriate heads returns of receipts and expenditure provided for in the budget, the cash position and the liabilities of the Treasury and the position of the public debt.

“The form of these returns shall be determined by agreement between the Bulgarian Government and the *Commissioner of the League of Nations*.

“.....”

Article X. Trustees:

“1. *The Council of the League of Nations* will appoint Trustees to represent the interests of the bondholders of the loan, and the Bulgarian Government accepts that the Trustees shall fulfil the functions and perform the acts assigned to them in this Protocol until the loan, and every part thereof, and every claim in respect thereof, shall have been completely discharged.”

Article XI. Commissioner:

“1.”

“2. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 1, paragraph 6, of the Protocol signed at Geneva on September 8th, 1926, the functions of the Commissioner under the present Protocol shall continue until *the Council* is satisfied that his services are no longer required for the purposes specified in Articles VI and VII of the present Protocol.

Article XIII. Protocol Article:

“1. Any differences as to the interpretation of this Protocol shall be settled by *the Council of the League of Nations*.

“2.”

C. *Competent authorities.*

Council of the League of Nations.

Financial Committee.

League of Nations Commissioner.

Important Note. — The exercise of the functions of the Commissioner and of the Adviser to the National Bank was suspended for the duration of the war as from June 1st, 1940 (decision of the President of the Council, May 8th, 1940).

4. Bulgarian 7 ½% Stabilisation Loan — 1928 — November 9th, 1928.

General Bond.

A. Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.

“(a)

“(b)

“(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.

“14. (a)

“(b)

“(c) That the Government (in accordance with Article II, 4, of the said Protocol) will not take or permit to be taken any measures which in the opinion of the Trustees would be such as to diminish the aggregate value of the hypothecated revenues to such an extent as to threaten the security of the Bondholders. All decisions taken by the Trustees in virtue of this and the last preceding paragraph shall require confirmation by the *Council of the League of Nations* if within fourteen days of the notification of any such decision by the Trustees to the Government the Government shall have lodged an appeal against it with the *Council*.

“

“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 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.

“

B. *Competent authority.*

Council of the League of Nations.

VI. Roumania.

Agreement establishing Technical Advisory Co-operation in Roumania, Geneva, January 28th, 1933.¹

A. *General data.*

Signed by Roumania.

Concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.

Came into force May 23th, 1933 (Article 4).

Important Note. — Though this agreement was ratified by the Roumanian Government and though, as recognised by the Council,² it became legally binding on the parties (*i. e.*, the Government and the Council) as from May 26th, 1933, the Roumanian Government did not take the necessary steps for its application.

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 2:

Paragraph 1. “*The Council of the League of Nations will organise, through its Financial Committee, an advisory technical co-operation with the Roumanian Government with a view to the establishment of a programme of economic and financial restoration and to the application of this programme. For this purpose, the Council of the League of Nations shall recommend and the Roumanian Government shall appoint for a period covering four voted and executed annual budgets, subject to the provisions of Article 3, the experts whose functions are defined in Annex II.*”

“.....”

Paragraph 3. “*For the same period, the Council of the League of Nations shall appoint, in agreement with the Roumanian Government, a Financial Adviser, who shall co-ordinate the work of the experts and assure the technical co-operation between the League of Nations and the Roumanian Government.*”

Article 3:

“*The Council of the League of Nations may — by a majority vote — recall the Financial Adviser or any one of the experts if, at any time, after consultation with the Financial Committee, it considers that their maintenance is no longer likely to serve a useful purpose.*”

¹ Registered under No. 3193. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 138, p. 271.

² See Report of Financial Committee (document C.538.M.262.1933. II.A).

Annex II.

Article 5:

“1. The Roumanian Government shall make all the necessary arrangements to ensure that the Adviser to the National Bank, if approved for this purpose by *the Council of the League of Nations*, shall be invited to give his collaboration in the application of the present Agreement.

“2. The Roumanian Government shall invite the expert attached to the autonomous railway administration, if approved for this purpose by *the Council of the League of Nations*, to give his collaboration in the plan of reform which constitutes the aim of the present Agreement.”

Letter from the Roumanian Government to the President of the Council of the League of Nations, January 23th, 1933.

“The Roumanian Government shall provide for the salaries, allowances and travelling expenses of the Financial Adviser and the experts to be appointed under the Agreement. The total amount of these charges shall be fixed by agreement between the Roumanian Government and *the Council of the League of Nations*.

“The contracts of the Financial Adviser and the experts shall be approved by *the Council of the League of Nations*.

“The Financial Adviser, in agreement with the Roumanian Government, shall appoint for himself and his colleagues such foreign secretariat or other staff as he may think necessary, provided the total expenditure on such staff does not exceed an amount to be fixed between the Roumanian Government on the one hand and *the Council of the League of Nations* on the other hand.

C. *Competent authorities.*

Council of the League of Nations.
Financial Committee.

VII. Czechoslovakia.

Czechoslovak Loan of 1922.

A. *General data.*

Resolution of Council of League of Nations of July 21st, 1922.¹

Agreement of April 5th, 1922, between the State of Czechoslovakia and Baring Brothers & Co., Ltd., London.

¹ *Official Journal* of the League of Nations, Minutes of the 19th Session of the Council, pp. 816 et 817.

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Council Resolution:

“.....
“8. The Council has taken cognisance of the advice expressed by the Financial Committee on Clauses 11 and 19 of the Agreement concluded on April 5th, 1922, between the Czechoslovak State and Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., Limited, of London, and of Clauses 13 and 15 of the General Bond of the Czechoslovak State Loan of 1922, which are attached to the present resolution (Annex 389c). In application of the provisions contained in these clauses, the Council decides:

“(a) That, in the event of the Czechoslovak Government not fulfilling its agreed obligations and in the event of the Government and Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., Limited, being unable to arrive at an arrangement mutually satisfactory, the *Council* will accept the invitation to nominate its *Financial Committee*, or any other Committee, or a representative, who shall be empowered to make the best arrangement for the protection of bondholders in accordance with the provision of Clause 11 of the said Agreement.

“(b) That, in the event of a question in dispute being referred to the League of Nations for final settlement, under Clause 19 of the Agreement, *the Council of the League* will nominate its *Financial Committee*, or any other Committee, or other persons, to act as arbitrators, in accordance with the provisions of the said Clause.

“.....”

C. *Competent authorities.*

Council of the League of Nations.
Financial Committee.

VIII. Free City of Danzig.

1. Municipality of Danzig 7% Mortgage Loan of 1925.

A. *General data.*

Council Resolution of March 14th, 1925.¹

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

Annex 760a (p. 615) enumerates the articles of the contract between the Municipality of Danzig and two London banks which provide for intervention by the Council:

“The Council of the League is mentioned in the following articles of the contract:

“Article 30 provides that the Council shall appoint the trustee and fix the fee to be paid to him.”

Mention is then made of Articles 7, 8 and 18 (paragraph (a)), which are of no further interest.

Agreement of February 19th, 1925, between the Municipality of Danzig and the British Overseas Bank Ltd. and Helbert, Wagg & Co., Ltd.

B. *Powers conferred on the League of Nations.*

Council Resolution of March 14th, 1925:

“I. the Council, on the recommendation of the Financial Committee, authorises the issue, *under the auspices of the League*, of the proposed Municipality of Danzig Seven Per Cent Mortgage Loan

“II. The *Council* agrees to undertake the responsibilities (including that of appointing the Trustee) which it is requested to assume in the agreement for the loan, made on February 19th, 1925, between the Municipality of Danzig and the British Overseas Bank Ltd., and Messrs. Helbert, Wagg & Co., Ltd. To this effect the *Council* agrees to the provisions annexed (Annex 760a).”

C. *Competent authority.*

Council of the League of Nations.

2. Free City of Danzig 6% State Loan 1927.

A. *General data.*

Resolution of the Council of the League of Nations, December 8th, 1926.¹

B. *Powers conferred on the organs of the League of Nations.*

The Council of the League of Nations appoints the Trustee. It fixes the emoluments of the Trustee or of his representative.

C. *Competent authority.*

Council of the League of Nations.

SECTION III. — OPIUM AND OTHER NARCOTIC DRUGS

1. The International Opium Convention, The Hague, January 23rd, 1912.²

A. *General data.*

Open general Convention (Article 22).

Concluded independently of the League of Nations.

This Convention, which was concluded before the League of Nations had come into existence, served as a starting-point for the system devised under the ægis of the League of Nations and

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

² Registered under No. 222. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 8, p. 187.

was in a sense incorporated in the League of Nations system. (Assembly Resolution of December 15th, 1920.)

Number of parties to the Convention on July 10th, 1944: 59¹.

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

The Convention, which dated from before the League of Nations, did not of course confer any powers on that institution, but the Assembly of the League, by a resolution dated December 15th, 1920, with the consent of the Netherlands Government, entrusted the League with the exercise of powers which the Convention had entrusted to that Government.

Article 21:

“The contracting Powers shall communicate to one another, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands:

“(a) The texts of the existing laws and administrative regulations respecting the matters referred to in the present convention, or promulgated in virtue of the clauses thereof;

“(b) Statistical information as regards the trade in raw opium, prepared opium, morphine, cocaine, and their respective salts, as well as in the other drugs or their salts or preparations referred to in the present convention.

“These statistics shall be furnished with as many details and within a period as short as may be considered possible.”

Article 24 (paragraph 4):

“.....

“In the event of questions arising relative to the ratifications of the present convention or to the enforcement either of the convention or of the laws, regulations, or measures resulting therefrom, the Government of the Netherlands, will, if these questions cannot be settled by other means, invite all the contracting Powers to appoint delegates to meet at The Hague in order to arrive at an immediate agreement on these questions.”

Resolution of the Assembly of the League of Nations of December 15th, 1920. “..... 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

¹ See “Signatures, Ratifications and Accessions in respect of Agreements and Conventions concluded under the Auspices of the League of Nations”, Twenty-first List, 1944, p. 119.

It should be noted that, in addition to Great Britain, which is bound by a notification deposited on July 15th, 1914, the following are also parties: India and the Dominions — *i. e.*, Union of South Africa, Australia, Canada, Ireland, New Zealand.

out the Opium Conventions, the production, distribution and consumption of the drugs, and other necessary data.

“.....”

C. *Competent authority.*

Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

2. Agreement, with Protocol, concerning the Suppression of the Manufacture of, Internal Trade in and Use of, Prepared Opium, Geneva, February 11th, 1925.¹

A. *General data.*

Protocol open to the eight States represented at the Conference.²

Concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.

Came into force July 28th, 1926 (Article XIV of the Agreement and Article VII of Protocol)³.

Number of parties on July 10th, 1944: 7.⁴

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article X of the Agreement:

“The Contracting Powers will furnish all information which they can obtain with regard to the number of opium smokers. This information shall be transmitted to the *Secretary-General of the League of Nations* for publication.”

Article III of the Protocol:

“A Commission to be appointed at the proper time by the *Council of the League of Nations* shall decide when the effective execution of the measures, mentioned in the preceding Article, to be taken by the poppy-growing countries has reached the stage referred to in that Article. The decision of the Commission shall be final.”

Article IV of the Protocol:

“In the event of any of the States signatories of the present Protocol finding, at any time during the period of

¹ Registered under No. 1239. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 51, p. 337.

² Article VIII of the Protocol provides as follows:

“Any State represented at the Conference at which the present Protocol was drawn up may accede to it at any time after its coming into force.”

Seven signatures were affixed at the Conference (those of the British Empire, India, France, Japan, Netherlands, Portugal and Siam). Alone of all the States represented at the Conference, China neither signed nor acceded to the Agreement.

³ Article VII of the Protocol provided that the latter should come into force on the same date as the Agreement.

⁴ See “Signatures, Ratifications and Accessions in respect of Agreements and Conventions concluded under the Auspices of the League of Nations”, Twenty-first List, 1944, p. 121.

fifteen years referred to in Article II, that the measures to be taken by the poppy-growing countries, referred to in the said Article, are no longer being effectively executed, such State shall have the right to bring the matter to the notice of the Council of the League of Nations. If *the Council*, whether by the report of a Commission appointed by it to investigate and report upon the facts, or by any other information at its disposal, is satisfied that the facts are as stated, the States concerned will be entitled to denounce the present Protocol. In that case a Conference of the States concerned shall at once be held to consider the action to be taken.”

C. *Competent authorities.*

Secretary-General of the League of Nations.
Council of the League of Nations.

3. International Opium Convention, Geneva, February 19th, 1925.¹

A. *General data.*

Open general Convention.

Concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.

Came into force September 25th, 1928 (Article 36).

Number of parties on July 10th, 1944: 54 ².

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.
Convention.*

Article 8:

“In the event of the *Health Committee of the League of Nations*, after having submitted the question for advice and report to the Permanent Committee of the Office international d’Hygiène publique in Paris, finding that any preparation containing any of the narcotic drugs referred to in the present Chapter cannot give rise to the drug habit on account of the medicaments with which the said drugs are compounded and which in practice preclude the recovery of the said drugs, the Health Committee shall communicate this finding to the Council of the League of Nations. The *Council* will communicate the finding to the Contracting Parties, and thereupon the provisions of the present Convention will not be applicable to the preparation concerned.”

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

² See “Signatures, Ratifications and Accessions in respect of Agreements and Conventions concluded under the Auspices of the League of Nations”, Twenty-first List, 1944, p. 122.

Article 10:

“In the event of the *Health Committee of the League of Nations*, after having submitted the question for advice and report to the Permanent Committee of the Office international d’Hygiène publique in Paris, finding that any narcotic drug to which the present Convention does not apply is liable to similar abuse and productive of similar ill-effects as the substances to which this Chapter of the Convention applies, the Health Committee shall inform the Council of the League accordingly and recommend that the provisions of the present Convention shall be applied to such drug.

“*The Council of the League* shall communicate the said recommendation to the Contracting Parties. Any Contracting Party which is prepared to accept the recommendation shall notify the *Secretary-General of the League*, who will inform the other Contracting Parties.”

Article 19:

“
“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.

“ ”

Article 20:

“*The Council of the League of Nations* shall, in consultation with the Board, make the necessary arrangements for the organisation and working of the Board, with the object of assuring the full technical independence of the Board in carrying out its duties under the present Convention, while providing for the control of the staff in administrative matters by the *Secretary-General*.

“*The Secretary-General* shall appoint the secretary and staff of the Board on the nomination of the Board and subject to the approval of the *Council*.”

Article 24:

“1. The Central Board shall continuously watch the course of the international trade. If the information at its disposal leads the Board to conclude that excessive quantities of any substance covered by the present Convention are accumulating in any country, or that there is a danger of that country becoming a centre of the illicit traffic, the Board shall have the right to ask, through the *Secretary-*

General of the League, for explanations from the country in question.

“2. If no explanation is given within a reasonable time or the explanation is unsatisfactory, the Central Board shall have the right to call the attention of the Governments of all the Contracting Parties and of the *Council of the League of Nations* to the matter, and to recommend that no further exports of the substances covered by the present Convention or any of them shall be made to the country concerned until the Board reports that it is satisfied as to the situation in that country in regard to the said substances. The Board shall at the same time notify the Government of the country concerned of the recommendation made by it.

“3. The country concerned shall be entitled to bring the matter before the *Council of the League*.

“4. The Government of any exporting country which is not prepared to act on the recommendation of the Central Board shall also be entitled to bring the matter before the *Council of the League*.

“If it does not do so, it shall immediately inform the Board that it is not prepared to act on the recommendation, explaining, if possible, why it is not prepared to do so.

“5. The Central Board shall have the right to publish a report on the matter and communicate it to the *Council*, which shall thereupon forward it to the Governments of all the Contracting Parties.

“6.”

“7.”

Article 27:

“The Central Board shall present an annual report on its work to the *Council of the League*. This report shall be published and communicated to all the Contracting Parties.

“.....”

Article 30:

“The Contracting Parties shall communicate to one another, through the *Secretary-General of the League of Nations*, their existing laws and regulations respecting the matters referred to in the present Convention, so far as this has not already been done, as well as those promulgated in order to give effect to the said Convention.”

Article 32:

“1. In order as far as possible to settle in a friendly manner disputes arising between the Contracting Parties in regard to the interpretation or application of the present

Convention which they have not been able to settle through diplomatic channels, the parties to such a dispute may, before resorting to any proceedings for judicial settlement or arbitration, submit the dispute for an advisory opinion to such technical body as the *Council of the League of Nations* may appoint for this purpose.

.....
“6. A decision of the parties to a dispute to submit it for an advisory opinion to the technical body appointed by the *Council of the League of Nations*, or to resort to arbitration, shall be communicated to the *Secretary-General of the League of Nations* and by him to the other Contracting Parties, which shall have the right to intervene in the proceedings.

“7.”

C. *Competent authorities.*

Council of the League of Nations (Articles 8, 10, 19, 20, 24, 27, 32).

Secretary-General of the League of Nations (Articles 10, 20, 24, 27, 30, 32).

Health Committee of the League of Nations (Articles 8, 10).

4. Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, Geneva, July 13th, 1931¹.

A. *General data.*

Open general Convention.

Concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.

Came into force July 9th, 1933 (Article 30).

Number of parties on July 10th, 1944: 63².

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 5 (paragraphs 6 and 7):

“6. The estimates will be examined by a Supervisory Body. The *Advisory Committee on the Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs of the League of Nations*, the Permanent Central Board, the *Health Committee of the League of Nations* and the Office international d'Hygiène publique shall each have the right to appoint one member of this body. The Secretariat of the Supervisory Body shall be provided by the *Secretary-General of the League of Nations*,

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

² See “Signatures, Ratifications and Accessions in respect of Agreements and Conventions concluded under the Auspices of the League of Nations”, Twenty-first List, 1944, p. 125.

who will ensure close collaboration with the Permanent Central Board.

“

“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

Article 11 (paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7):

“

“2. Any High Contracting Party permitting trade in or manufacture for trade of any such product to be commenced shall immediately send a notification to that effect to the *Secretary-General of the League of Nations*, who shall advise the other High Contracting Parties and the Health Committee of the League.

“3. The *Health Committee* will thereupon, after consulting the Permanent Committee of the Office international d'Hygiène publique, decide whether the product in question is capable of producing addiction (and is in consequence assimilable to the drugs mentioned in sub-group (a) of Group I), or whether it is convertible into such a drug (and is in consequence assimilable to the drugs mentioned in sub-group (b) of Group I or in Group II).

“4. In the event of the Health Committee deciding that the product is not itself a drug capable of producing addiction, but is convertible into such a drug, the question whether the drug in question shall fall under sub-group (b) of Group I or under Group II shall be referred for decision to a body of three experts competent to deal with the scientific and technical aspects of the matter, of whom one member shall be selected by the Government concerned, one by the *Opium Advisory Committee of the League*, and the third by the two members so selected.

“5. Any decisions arrived at in accordance with the two preceding paragraphs shall be notified to the *Secretary-General of the League of Nations*, who will communicate it to all the Members of the League and to the non-member States mentioned in Article 27.

“

“7. Any such decisions may be revised, in accordance with the foregoing procedure, in the light of further experience, on an application addressed by any High Contracting Party to the *Secretary-General*. ”

Article 14 (paragraph 3):

“3. The Permanent Central Board shall each year prepare a statement showing, in respect of each country or territory for the preceding year:

“(a) The estimates in respect of each drug;

“(b)

“

“If such statement indicates that any High Contracting Party has or may have failed to carry out his obligations under this Convention, the Board shall have the right to ask for explanations, through the *Secretary-General of the League of Nations*, from that High Contracting Party, and the procedure specified in paragraphs 2 to 7 of Article 24 of the Geneva Convention shall apply in any such case.

“

Article 20:

“1. Every High Contracting Party in any of whose territories any of the drugs is being manufactured or converted, at the time when this Convention comes into force, or in which he proposes either at that time or subsequently to authorise such manufacture or conversion, shall notify the *Secretary-General of the League of Nations* indicating whether the manufacture or conversion is for domestic needs only or also for export, the date on which such manufacture or conversion will begin, and the drugs to be manufactured or converted, as well as the names and addresses of persons or firms authorised.

“2. In the event of the manufacture or conversion of any of the drugs ceasing in the territory of any High Contracting Party, he shall notify the *Secretary-General* to that effect, indicating the place and date at which such manufacture or conversion has ceased or will cease and specifying the drugs affected, as well as the names and addresses of persons or firms concerned.

“3. The information furnished under this Article shall be communicated by the *Secretary-General* to the High Contracting Parties. ”

Article 21:

“The High Contracting Parties shall communicate to one another through the *Secretary-General of the League of*

Nations the laws and regulations promulgated in order to give effect to the present Convention, and shall forward to the Secretary-General an annual report on the working of the Convention in their territories, in accordance with a form drawn up by the *Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs*.”

Article 23:

“The High Contracting Parties will communicate to each other, through the *Secretary-General of the League of Nations*, as soon as possible, particulars of each case of illicit traffic discovered by them which may be of importance.....”

C. *Competent authorities.*

Secretary-General of the League of Nations (Article 5, paragraphs 6 and 7, Article 11, paragraphs 2, 5 and 7, Article 14, paragraph 3, Article 20, paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, Articles 21 and 23).

Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs of the League of Nations (Article 5, paragraph 6, Article 11, paragraph 4).

Health Committee of the League of Nations (Article 5, paragraph 6, Article 11, paragraph 3, Article 21).

5. Convention for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs, Geneva, June 26th, 1936¹.

A. *General data.*

Open general Convention.

Concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.

Came into force October 26th, 1939 (Article 22).

Number of parties on July 10th, 1944: 13².

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 16:

“The High Contracting Parties shall communicate to one another through the *Secretary-General of the League of Nations* the laws and regulations promulgated in order to give effect to the present Convention, and also an annual report on the working of the Convention in their territories.”

C. *Competent authority.*

Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

¹ Registered under No. 4648. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 198, p. 299.

² See “Signatures, Ratifications and Accessions in respect of Conventions and Agreements concluded under the Auspices of the League of Nations”, Twenty-first List, 1944, p. 130.

SECTION IV. — HEALTH QUESTIONS

I. GENERAL AGREEMENTS

1. International Sanitary Convention, Paris, June 21st, 1926¹.

A. *General data.*

Open general Convention².

Concluded independently of the League of Nations.

Entry into force.³

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 7:

“In order to facilitate the fulfilment of its duties under this Convention, and having regard to the benefits derived from the information furnished by the Epidemiological Intelligence Service of the League of Nations, including its Eastern Bureau at Singapore and other analogous bureaux, as well as by the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau, the Office international d'Hygiène publique is empowered to make necessary arrangements with the *Health Committee of the League of Nations*, as well as with the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau and other similar organisations.

“.....”

¹ Registered under No. 1793. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 78, p. 229.

² *Article 171*: “States which have not signed this Convention shall be allowed to accede thereto at their request....”

The signatories of the Convention are: Afghanistan, Albania, United States of America, Argentine, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, British Empire (Great Britain and Northern Ireland — Canada — Australia — New Zealand — India — Union of South Africa), Bulgaria, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Free City of Danzig, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France (Algeria — West Africa — East Africa — Indo-China — the States of Syria, Lebanon, the Alaouites and the Jebel-Druse — all other Colonies, Protectorates, Possessions and Territories under French Mandate — Morocco — Tunis), Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hedjaz, Honduras, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, San Marino, Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Spain, Sudan, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Venezuela.

On March 10th, 1928, ratifications were deposited on behalf of Belgium, the British Empire (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, Sudan), France, Monaco, Spain; on March 28th, 1928, on behalf of Czechoslovakia, Morocco, Tunis, Roumania; on May 22nd, 1928, on behalf of the United States of America; on November 10th, 1929, on behalf of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes; on November 14th, 1930, on behalf of the Netherlands; on January 28th, 1931, on behalf of Denmark; on January 18th, 1936, on behalf of Finland.

³ Under Article 170, the Convention came into force after the receipt of ten ratifications. It was registered on July 18th, 1928.

Agreements concluded in application of the above-quoted Article 7, on April 25th, 1927, between the Permanent Committee of the Office international d'Hygiène publique and the Health Committee of the League of Nations:

(1) *General Arrangement.*

“.....
“The Permanent Committee of the Office and the Health Committee have agreed on the following arrangements:

“I. Governments may effect the notifications and communications provided for by the Convention and intended for the Office international d'Hygiène publique by means of one of the *regional bureaux of the Health Organisation of the League of Nations*, subject to a special agreement being made between the Office international d'Hygiène publique and the League of Nations for each particular bureau.

“II. Governments which adopt the above procedure will be termed Governments associated with the regional bureaux. *Regional bureaux* will undertake the transmission of information addressed to them in conformity with rules which will be fixed in the particular agreement which relates to each bureau.

“III. The Office international d'Hygiène publique will determine the official communications, according to the requirements of the case, which should be sent to Governments signatory to the Convention. These communications will be published in the name of the Office on the first page of the *Weekly Record and the periodical bulletins of the Epidemiological Intelligence Service of the League of Nations.*”

(2) *The Eastern Bureau of the Health Organisation at Singapore.*

“The Permanent Committee of the Office international d'Hygiène publique and the Health Committee of the League of Nations have agreed upon the conclusion of the following arrangements:

“I. *The Eastern Bureau of the Health Organisation at Singapore* will act as a regional Bureau under the conditions provided for by the General Agreement which has been concluded in virtue of Article 7 of the International Sanitary Convention of June 21st, 1926.

“II. The Singapore Bureau will effect the transmission of information addressed to it in accordance with the following regulations:

“ It will forward: ” ¹

C. *Competent authorities.*

- Health Committee of the League of Nations.
- Regional Bureaux of the Health Organisation of the League of Nations.
- Eastern Bureau of the Health Organisation at Singapore.

2. Conference held at Singapore from February 4th to February 13th, 1925, regarding the Establishment of a Far-Eastern Epidemiological Intelligence Bureau. ²

A. *General data.*

- Conference of health authorities. ³
- Held under the auspices of the League of Nations.

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

- Resolutions and recommendations.
- The Conference makes the following recommendations:

“ I.
“

“ V. *The Bureau* ⁴ should telegraph weekly, to all States in the Far East and to Geneva, a summary of all telegraphic information received during the previous week from countries in the Far East and likewise any other information of sufficient importance.

“ Urgent telegrams may, in case of need, be sent to countries concerned.

“ VI. *The Bureau* should be authorised, in case of urgency, to transmit information direct by telegram to any maritime health official in the Eastern zone. The Eastern zone comprises the territories situated between 20° and 160° East (of Greenwich) and between 40° North and 40° South. When this course is adopted a copy of the telegram should at the same time be sent to the central administration.

“ VII.

“ VIII. The communication confirming the weekly telegram from the Bureau should be prepared in the form of a ‘bulletin’ in which health information from all sources of interest to Far-Eastern countries may be included; the *Bureau* should also issue monthly and annual publications.

“ ”

¹ See Report on the Work of the Tenth (Extraordinary) Session of the Health Committee (document C.225.1927.III, p. 2).

² Minutes of the Committee (document C.H.280.1925).

³ This Conference was attended by delegates from British India, British North Borneo, Ceylon, China, the Federated Malay States, Indo-China, Hong Kong, Japan, the Netherlands Indies, the Philippines, Siam, and the Straits Settlements.

⁴ The Eastern Bureau of the League of Nations Health Organisation.

C. *Competent authority.*

Far-Eastern Epidemiological Intelligence Bureau.

II. BILATERAL CONVENTIONS

1. Sanitary Convention between Latvia and Poland, Warsaw, July 7th, 1922¹.

A. *General data.*

Concluded independently of the League of Nations.

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 40:

“Being desirous of settling in a friendly manner all disputes which may arise with regard to the interpretation or application of the present Convention, the Contracting States agree that in the event of a direct understanding not being reached between the Contracting Parties, they shall resort by common consent to the mediation of the *Health Section of the League of Nations*, without prejudice to the right of each Contracting State to choose another procedure.”

C. *Competent authority.*

Health Section of the League of Nations.

2. Sanitary Convention between Poland and Roumania, Warsaw, December 20th, 1922.²

A. *General data.*

Concluded independently of the League of Nations.

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 28:

“If any dispute arising out of the application of this Convention cannot be settled by the Contracting States through diplomatic channels, these States shall undertake, by mutual agreement, to resort to the mediation of the *League of Nations (Health Section)*.”

C. *Competent authority.*

Health Section of the League of Nations.

¹ Registered under No. 958. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 37, p. 317.

² Registered under No. 458. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 18, p. 103.

SECTION V. — LEGAL QUESTIONS

1. Convention on Certain Questions relating to the Conflict of Nationality Laws, The Hague, April 12th, 1930.¹

A. *General data.*

Open general Convention.

Concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.
Came into force on July 1st, 1937 (Article 26).

Number of parties on July 10th, 1944: 12.²

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 87:

“As from January 1st, 1936, any Member of the League of Nations or any non-member State in regard to which the present Convention is then in force, may address to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations a request for the revision of any or all of the provisions of this Convention. If such a request, after being communicated to the other Members of the League and non-member States in regard to which the Convention is then in force, is supported within one year by at least nine of them, *the Council of the League of Nations* shall decide, after consultation with the Members of the League of Nations and the non-member States mentioned in Article 22, whether a conference should be specially convoked for that purpose or whether such revision should be considered at the next conference for the codification of international law.

“.....”

C. *Competent authority.*

Council of the League of Nations.

2. Protocol relating to Military Obligations in Certain Cases of Double Nationality, The Hague, April 12th, 1930.³

A. *General data.*

Open general Convention.

Concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.
Came into force on May 25th, 1937 (Article 12).

Number of parties on July 10th, 1944: 12.⁴

¹ Registered under No. 4137. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 179, p. 89.

² See “Signatures, Ratifications, and Accessions in respect of Agreements and Conventions concluded under the Auspices of the League of Nations”, Twenty-first List, 1944, p. 63.

³ Registered under No. 4117. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 178, p. 227.

⁴ See “Signatures, Ratifications and Accessions in respect of Agreements and Conventions concluded under the Auspices of the League of Nations”, Twenty-first List, 1944, p. 64.

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 13: Same as Article 27 of preceding instrument.

C. *Competent authority.*

Council of the League of Nations.

3. Protocol concerning Statelessness, The Hague, April 12th, 1930. ¹

A. *General data.*

Open general Convention.

Concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.

Has not come into force (Article 10). ²

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 11: Same as Article 13 of preceding instrument.

C. *Competent authority.*

Council of the League of Nations.

4. Protocol relating to a Certain Case of Statelessness, The Hague, April 12th, 1930 ³.

A. *General data.*

Open general Convention.

Concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.

Came into force on July 1st, 1937 (Article 10).

Number of parties on July 10th, 1944: 10 ⁴.

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 11: Same as Article 11 of the preceding instrument.

C. *Competent authority.*

Council of the League of Nations.

¹ See document C.27.M.16.1931.V.

² Ten ratifications or accessions are required for the entry into force of the Protocol (Article 9, to which reference is made in Article 10). Eight only had been received on July 10th, 1944.

³ Registered under No. 4138. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 179, p. 115.

⁴ See "Signatures, Ratifications and Accessions in respect of Agreements and Conventions concluded under the Auspices of the League of Nations", Twenty-first List, 1944, p. 62.

SECTION VI. — QUESTIONS OF A SOCIAL AND
HUMANITARIAN CHARACTER

1. Convention, with Protocol, relating to the Liquor Traffic in Africa,
Saint-Germain-en-Laye, September 10th, 1919¹.

A. *General data.*

Convention bearing twelve signatures² and open to the
accession of certain States³.

Concluded independently of the League of Nations.

Came into force July 31st, 1920 (Article 11).

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 7:

“A Central International Office, placed *under the control of the League of Nations*, will be established for the purpose of collecting and preserving documents of all kinds exchanged by the High Contracting Parties with regard to the importation and manufacture of spirituous liquors under the conditions referred to in the present Convention.....”

Article 8:

“The High Contracting Parties agree that if any dispute whatever should arise between them relating to the application of the present Convention which cannot be settled by negotiation, this dispute shall be submitted to an *arbitral tribunal in conformity with the Covenant of the League of Nations.*”

C. *Competent authorities.*

League of Nations without further specification.

“An arbitral tribunal in conformity with the Covenant of the League of Nations.”

2. Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic
in Obscene Publications, Geneva, September 12th, 1923⁴.

A. *General data.*

Open general Convention.

Concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.

¹ Registered under No. 201. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 8, p. 11.

² The twelve signatories are:

United States of America, Belgium (ratified: July 31st, 1920), British Empire (ratified: July 31st, 1920), Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, India, France (ratified: July 23rd, 1921), Italy, Japan, Portugal.

³ According to Article 10:

“The High Contracting Parties will use every effort to obtain the adhesion to the present Convention of the other States exercising authority over the territories of the African Continent.”

⁴ Registered under No. 685. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 27, p. 213.

Came into force August 7th, 1924 (Article 11).
Number of parties on July 10th, 1944: 47 ¹.

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 16:

“Upon a request for a revision of the present Convention by five of the signatory or adherent Parties to the Convention, the *Council of the League of Nations* shall call a conference for that purpose. In any event, the *Council* will consider the desirability of calling a conference at the end of each period of five years.”

C. *Competent authority.*

Council of the League of Nations.

3. Convention and Statute establishing an International Relief Union, Geneva, July 12th, 1927 ².

A. *General data.*

Open general Convention.

Concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.

Came into force on December 27th, 1932 (Article 18).

Number of parties on July 10th, 1944: 29 ³.

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 1 (paragraph 3) of the Statute:

“.....
“*The Secretary-General* of the League of Nations may attend or be represented at any meeting of the General Council.”

Article 5 (paragraph 4) of the Statute:

“.....
“*The Secretary-General of the League of Nations* may attend or be represented at any meeting of the Executive Committee.”

Article 10 of the Statute:

“..... the Executive Committee shall submit an annual report of its activities and operations to the Members of the International Relief Union. This report shall also be communicated to the *Secretary-General of the League of*

¹ See “Signatures, Ratifications and Accessions in respect of Agreements and Conventions concluded under the Auspices of the League of Nations”, Twenty-first List, 1944, p. 135.

² Registered under No. 3115. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 135, p. 247.

³ See “Signatures, Ratifications and Accessions in respect of Agreements and Conventions concluded under the Auspices of the League of Nations”, Twenty-first List, 1944, p. 138.

Nations in order that it may be brought to the knowledge of the Council and Assembly of the League of Nations. . . .”

C. *Competent authority.*

Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

4. Position of Refugees.

(a) Arrangement relating to the Issue of Identity Certificates to Russian and Armenian Refugees, supplementing and amending the Previous Arrangements, dated July 5th, 1922, and May 31st, 1924, Geneva, May 12th, 1926.¹

A. *General data.*

Open general Arrangement.²

Concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.

States parties to the Arrangement: 20.³

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

“(9) a charge of five gold francs shall be made for the benefit of the revolving fund created by the *League of Nations*.”

“12. In order to secure the payment of the fee of five gold francs, Governments will obtain, or the refugees will be required to obtain, a stamp to the value of this amount to be issued by the *High Commissioner of the League of Nations for Refugees*.”

C. *Competent authorities.*

League of Nations without further specification.

High Commissioner of the League of Nations for Refugees.

(b) Arrangement relating to the Legal Status of Russian and Armenian Refugees, Geneva, June 30th, 1928.⁴

A. *General data.*

Open general Arrangement.⁵

¹ Registered under No. 2004. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 89, p. 47.

² It is stated that: “The Conference recommends to the States represented at the Conference, to the States Members of the League of Nations, and to States which are not members of the League, the adoption of the present Arrangement.” (No. 13.)

³ Document A.6(a).1929. Annex gives a list of 20 countries between which the Arrangement came into force: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cuba, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Irish Free State, Luxemburg, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.

⁴ Registered under No. 2005. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 89, p. 54.

⁵ It is stated that: “The undersigned recommend the adoption of the above resolutions to the States represented at the Conference, and to the Members and non-members of the League of Nations. . . .”

Concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.
States parties to the Arrangement: 6.¹

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

“The undersigned representatives of Governments,

“Adopt the following resolutions:

“(1) It is recommended that the *High Commissioner for Refugees* shall, by appointing representatives in the greatest possible number of countries, render the following services, in so far as such services do not lie within the exclusive competence of the national authorities:”

C. *Competent authority.*

High Commissioner of the League of Nations for Refugees.

(c) **Agreement concerning the Functions of the Representatives of the League of Nations' High Commissioner for Refugees, Geneva, June 30th, 1928** ².

A. *General data.*

Open general Agreement (Article 3).

Concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.

Came into force August 19th, 1929 (Article 3).

Number of parties on November 1st, 1944: 2.³

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 1:

“The Governments which ratify the present Agreement shall consent to the rendering of the following services by the representatives appointed in the manner described below by the *League of Nations' High Commissioner for Refugees*.”

Article 2:

“The representatives mentioned in Article 1 shall be appointed by the *High Commissioner of the League of Nations*, subject to the agreement of the Governments concerned.”

C. *Competent authority.*

League of Nations' High Commissioner for Refugees.

¹ Namely: Belgium (April 25th, 1929), Bulgaria (October 23rd, 1928), Estonia (February 27th, 1929), Germany (March 5th, 1929), Roumania (September 22nd, 1928), Switzerland (September 11th, 1928).

² Registered under No. 2126. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 93, p. 377.

³ Belgium and France. The Provisional Government of the French Republic, on October 16th, 1944, gave notice that it regarded as null and void the denunciation of the Agreement on January 5th, 1942, by the Vichy Government.

5. Educational Films.

(a) Convention for facilitating the International Circulation of Films of an Educational Character, Geneva, October 11th, 1933¹.

A. General data.

Open general Convention.

Concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.

Came into force January 15th, 1935 (Article XVIII).

Number of parties on July 10th, 1944: 27².

B. Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.

Article XIII:

“The Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute shall draw up regulations concerning the procedure to be followed by it in order to carry out the present Convention and the fees to be charged by it for issuing certificates in accordance with Article IV and publishing the catalogue referred to in Article VII. These regulations, including the form of the certificate and the fees to be charged, shall be submitted for approval to the Council of the League of Nations.”

C. Competent authority.

Council of the League of Nations.

(b) Procès-verbal concerning the Application of Articles IV, V, VI, VII, IX, XII and XIII of the Convention of October 11th, 1933, for facilitating the International Circulation of Films of an Educational Character, Geneva, September 12th, 1933.³

A. General data.

Open to all States having signed or acceded to the Convention (II).

Concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.

Came into force on August 28th, 1939 (III).

Number of parties on July 10th, 1944: 16⁴.

¹ Registered under No. 3585. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 155, p. 331.

² See “Signatures, Ratifications and Accessions in respect of Agreements and Conventions concluded under the Auspices of the League of Nations”, Twenty-first List, 1944, p. 145.

³ Registered under No. 4630. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 198, p. 112.

⁴ See “Signatures, Ratifications and Accessions in respect of Agreements and Conventions concluded under the Auspices of the League of Nations”, Twenty-first List, 1944, p. 147.

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

I: "Each of the Members of the League and non-member States on behalf of which the Convention of October 11th, 1933, for facilitating the International Circulation of Films of an Educational Character has been ratified or acceded to and which are signatories of the present Procès-verbal agrees in its relations with each of the other signatories that the functions given to the International Educational Cinematographic Institute by Articles IV, V, VI, VII, IX, XII and XIII of the above-mentioned Convention shall be performed by the *International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.*"

C. *Competent authority.*

International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

CHAPTER II

POWERS CONFERRED BY CONVENTIONS CONCERNING THE PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

These powers are provided for in two general treaties — the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice of December 16th, 1920, and the General Act (Pacific Settlement of International Disputes) of September 26th, 1928 — and in a number of bilateral and plurilateral treaties.

SECTION I. — THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice. Established by a Protocol of Signature, Geneva, December 16th, 1920;¹ amended by a Protocol of Revision, Geneva, September 14th, 1929².

A. *General data.*

Open general Protocol³.

Concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.
Number of parties on July 10th, 1944: 49⁴.

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Statute as revised by the Protocol of September 14th, 1929.

The powers derived from the Statute are grouped under the four following heads, according to the authority upon which they are conferred.

¹ Registered under No. 170. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 6, p. 379.

² Registered under No. 3822. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 165, p. 353.

This Protocol, which revises the original Statute, came into force on February 1st, 1936.

³ It is stated that: "The said Protocol shall remain open for signature by the Members of the League of Nations, and by the States mentioned in the Annex to the Covenant of the League."

The revision Protocol of September 14th, 1929, was open to all signatories of the Protocol of December 16th, 1920.

⁴ See "Signatures, Ratifications and Accessions in respect of Agreements and Conventions concluded under the Auspices of the League of Nations", Twenty-first List, 1944, p. 37.

1. *Powers conferred on the Council of the League of Nations.*

Article 4:

Paragraph 1. — “The members of the Court shall be selected by the Assembly and by *the Council* from a list of persons nominated by the national groups in the Court of Arbitration, in accordance with the following provisions.”

Paragraph 3. — “The conditions under which a State which has accepted the Statute of the Court but is not a member of the League of Nations may participate in electing the members of the Court shall, in the absence of a special agreement, be laid down by the Assembly on the proposal of the *Council*.”

Article 12:

Paragraph 1. — “If, after the third meeting, one or more seats still remain unfilled, a joint conference consisting of six members, three appointed by the Assembly and three by *the Council*, may be formed, at any time, at the request of either the Assembly or *the Council*, for the purpose of choosing one name for each seat still vacant, to submit to the Assembly and the Council for their respective acceptance.”

Paragraph 3. — “If the joint Conference is satisfied that it will not be successful in procuring an election, those members of the Court who have already been appointed shall, within a period to be fixed by *the Council*, proceed to fill the vacant seats by selection from amongst those candidates who have obtained votes either in the Assembly or in the Council.”

Article 14:

“Vacancies which may occur shall be filled by the same method as that laid down for the first election, subject to the following provision. The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall, within one month of the occurrence of the vacancy, proceed to issue the invitations provided for in Article 5, and the date of the election shall be fixed by *the Council* at its next session.”

Article 32, paragraph 5:

“These salaries, allowances and indemnities¹ shall be fixed by the Assembly of the League of Nations on the proposal of *the Council*. . . .”

Article 33:

“The expenses of the Court shall be borne by the League of Nations, in such a manner as shall be decided by the Assembly upon the proposal of *the Council*.”

¹ The salaries, allowances and indemnities referred to are those of the members of the Court.

Article 35, paragraphs 1 and 2:

“The Court shall be open to the Members of the League and also to States mentioned in the Annex to the Covenant.

“The conditions under which the Court shall be open to other States shall, subject to the special provisions contained in treaties in force, be laid down by *the Council*, but in no case shall such provisions place the parties in a position of inequality before the Court.

“.....”

Article 65, paragraph 1:

“Questions upon which the advisory opinion of the Court is asked shall be laid before the Court by means of a written request, signed either by the President of the Assembly or the *President of the Council of the League of Nations* or by the *Secretary-General* of the League under instructions from the Assembly or the Council.”

2. *Powers conferred on the Assembly of the League of Nations.*

Article 4:

Paragraph 1. — “The members of the Court shall be elected by *the Assembly* and by the Council from a list of persons nominated by the national groups in the Court of Arbitration, in accordance with the following provisions...”

Paragraph 3. — “The conditions under which a State which has accepted the Statute of the Court but is not a member of the League of Nations may participate in electing the members of the Court shall, in the absence of a special agreement, be laid down by *the Assembly* on the proposal of the Council.”

Article 12, paragraph 1:

“If, after the third meeting, one or more seats still remain unfilled, a joint conference consisting of six members, three appointed by *the Assembly* and three by the Council, may be formed, at any time, at the request of either *the Assembly* or the Council, for the purpose of choosing one name for each seat still vacant, to submit to *the Assembly* and the Council for their respective acceptance.”

Article 32, paragraphs 5, 6 and 7:

“These salaries, allowances and indemnities¹ shall be fixed by the *Assembly of the League of Nations* on the proposal of the Council. They may not be decreased during the term of office.

¹ The salaries, allowances and indemnities referred to are those of the members of the Court.

“The salary of the Registrar shall be fixed by *the Assembly* on the proposal of the Court.

“Regulations made by *the Assembly* shall fix the conditions under which retiring pensions may be given to members of the Court and to the Registrar, and the conditions under which members of the Court and the Registrar shall have their travelling expenses refunded.”

Article 33:

“The expenses of the Court shall be borne by the League of Nations, in such a manner as shall be decided by *the Assembly* upon the proposal of the Council.”

Article 65, paragraph 1:

“Questions upon which the advisory opinion of the Court is asked shall be laid before the Court by means of a written request, signed either by *the President of the Assembly* or the President of the Council of the League of Nations, or by the Secretary-General of the League under instructions from the Assembly or the Council.”

3. *Powers conferred on the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.*

Article 5, paragraph 1:

“At least three months before the date of the election, *the Secretary-General of the League of Nations* shall address a written request to the members of the Court of Arbitration belonging to the States mentioned in the Annex to the Covenant or to the States which join the League subsequently, and to the persons appointed under paragraph 2 of Article 4, inviting them to undertake, within a given time, by national groups, the nomination of persons in a position to accept the duties of a member of the Court.”

Article 7, paragraphs 1 and 2:

“*The Secretary-General of the League of Nations* shall prepare a list in alphabetical order of all the persons thus nominated. Save as provided in Article 12, paragraph 2, these shall be the only persons eligible for appointment.

“*The Secretary-General* shall submit this list to the Assembly and to the Council.”

Article 13, paragraph 4:

“In the case of the resignation of a member of the Court, the resignation will be addressed to the President of the Court for transmission to the *Secretary-General of the League of Nations*.

Article 14:

“Vacancies which may occur shall be filled by the same method as that laid down for the first election, subject to

the following provision. *The Secretary-General of the League of Nations* shall, within one month of the occurrence of the vacancy, proceed to issue the invitations provided for in Article 5, and the date of the election shall be fixed by the Council at its next session.”

Article 18, paragraph 2:

“A member of the Court cannot be dismissed unless, in the unanimous opinion of the other members, he has ceased to fulfil the required conditions.

“Formal notification thereof shall be made to the *Secretary-General of the League of Nations*, by the Registrar.

“.....”

Article 40, paragraph 3:

“Cases are brought before the Court, as the case may be, either by the notification of the special agreement or by a written application addressed to the Registrar;.....

“The Registrar shall forthwith communicate the application to all concerned.

“He shall also notify the Members of the League of Nations through the *Secretary-General*, and also any States entitled to appear before the Court.”

Article 65, paragraph 1:

“Questions upon which the advisory opinion of the Court is asked shall be laid before the Court by means of a written request, signed either by the President of the Assembly or the President of the Council of the League of Nations, or by the *Secretary-General of the League* under instructions from the Assembly or the Council.”

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations also receives signatures or ratifications in respect of the instruments relating to the Court — *i. e.*, the Protocol of Signature of the Statute of December 16th, 1920, the Optional Clause regarding acceptance of the Court's compulsory jurisdiction (Article 36 of the Statute), the Protocol concerning the revision of the Court's Statute, etc.

4. *Powers conferred on the Members of the League of Nations.*

Article 26, paragraph 3:

“The technical assessors shall be chosen for each particular case in accordance with rules of procedure under Article 30 from a list of ‘Assessors for Labour Cases’ composed of two persons nominated by *each Member of the League of Nations* and an equivalent number nominated by the Governing Body of the Labour Office.....”¹

¹ These technical assessors sit in labour cases.

Article 27, paragraph 3:

“The technical assessors shall be chosen for each particular case in accordance with rules of procedure under Article 30 from a list of ‘Assessors for Transit and Communications Cases’, composed of two persons nominated by each Member of the League of Nations.”¹

C. *Competent authorities.*

Council of the League of Nations:

- Article 4, paragraphs 1 and 3.
- Article 12, paragraphs 1 and 3.
- Article 14.
- Article 32, paragraph 5.
- Article 33.
- Article 35, paragraph 2.
- Article 65, paragraph 1.

Assembly of the League of Nations:

- Article 4, paragraphs 1 and 3.
- Article 12, paragraph 1.
- Article 32, paragraphs 5, 6, 7.
- Article 33.
- Article 65, paragraph 1.

Secretary-General of the League of Nations:

- Article 5, paragraph 1.
- Article 7, paragraphs 1 and 2.
- Article 13, paragraph 4.
- Article 14.
- Article 18, paragraph 2.
- Article 40, paragraph 3.
- Article 65, paragraph 1.

Members of the League of Nations:

- Article 26, paragraph 3.
- Article 27, paragraph 3.

SECTION II. — THE GENERAL ACT
OF SEPTEMBER 26TH, 1928²

A. *General data.*

Open general Convention.

Concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.³

¹ These technical assessors sit in cases concerning communications and transit.

² Registered under No. 2123. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 93, p. 343.

³ The General Act was adopted by a resolution of the Assembly of the League of Nations on September 26th, 1928.

Came into force August 16th, 1929 (Article 44).
Number of parties on July 10th, 1944: 22¹.

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 6:

“I. If the appointment of the commissioners to be designated jointly is not made within the periods provided for in Articles 3 and 5, the making of the necessary appointments shall be entrusted to a third Power, chosen by agreement between the parties, or on request of the parties, to the *Acting President of the Council of the League of Nations*.
“.....”

Article 43:

“I. The present General Act shall be open to accession by all the Heads of States or other competent authorities of the Members of the League of Nations and the non-member States to which the *Council of the League of Nations* has communicated a copy for this purpose.”

C. *Competent authorities.*

Acting President of the Council of the League of Nations.
Council of the League of Nations.

SECTION III. — SPECIAL TREATIES
(BILATERAL OR PLURILATERAL)
FOR THE PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

A large number of special treaties for the pacific settlement of disputes were concluded during the period 1919-1939, between the two world wars.

These treaties made provision for conciliation proceedings, judicial settlement and arbitration — that is to say, either for all three of these procedures, or for one or two of them only.

I. *Powers conferred on the Council of the League of Nations or its President.*

Some of these treaties confer powers either on the Council of the League of Nations or on the Acting President of the Council. Such powers are exclusively concerned with the appointment of members of conciliation Commissions.

These treaties provide that a certain number of the members of the Commission (three out of five, or one out of three) are to be appointed by agreement between the parties. As a rule, such treaties make provision for the contingency in which the

¹ See “Signatures, Ratifications and Accessions in respect of Agreements and Conventions concluded under the Auspices of the League of Nations”, Twenty-first List, 1944, p. 45.

parties are unable to reach agreement and they adopt a variety of means for overcoming this difficulty.

Some treaties provide for the intervention of the *Council of the League of Nations* or of the *Acting President of the Council*.

Such treaties may be divided into two categories:

1st Category: those in which provision is made for the possibility of appeal to the Council or its President, but in which that course remains optional.

Ten treaties adopt a solution on the lines of the text of Article 6 (paragraph 1) of the General Act of September 26th, 1928. They provide for the possibility of calling upon the Acting President of the Council of the League of Nations¹ or the Council itself² to undertake the necessary appointments. This, however, is a purely optional solution; the Council or its President will only be called upon to act if the two parties are in agreement; otherwise, some other method will be employed.

2nd Category: treaties giving a single party the right to appeal to the Council of the League of Nations or its President.

Nine treaties are in this category; six provide for the intervention of the Acting President of the Council³; three

¹ Eight Treaties:

Luxemburg-Czechoslovakia, Geneva, September 18th, 1929 (Article 13). Registered under No. 2467. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 107, p. 49.

Greece-Yugoslavia, Belgrade, May 27th, 1928 (Article 17). No. 2509, Vol. 108, p. 201.

Belgium-Czechoslovakia, Prague, April 23rd, 1929 (Article 13). No. 2556, Vol. 110, p. 113.

Lithuania-Czechoslovakia, Prague, March 8th, 1930 (Article 13). No. 2677, Vol. 115, p. 61.

Finland-Czechoslovakia, Prague, October 20th, 1929 (Article 13). No. 2684, Vol. 115, p. 155.

Austria-Norway, Oslo, October 1st, 1930 (Article 13). No. 2737, Vol. 119, p. 15.

Austria-Greece, Vienna, June 26th, 1930 (Article 13). No. 2755, Vol. 119, p. 353.

Belgium-Lithuania, Geneva, September 24th, 1930 (Article 13). No. 2974, Vol. 129, p. 399.

² Two treaties:

Roumania-Czechoslovakia-Yugoslavia, Belgrade, May 21st, 1929 (Article 13). Registered under No. 2210. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 96, p. 311.

Luxemburg-Roumania, Luxemburg, January 22nd, 1930 (Article 13). No. 2559, Vol. 110, p. 151.

³ Belgium-Greece, Athens, June 25th, 1929 (Article 13). Registered under No. 2640. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 113, p. 117.

Bulgaria-Norway, Sofia, November 26th, 1931 (Article 13). No. 3081, Vol. 134, p. 27.

Denmark-Greece, Athens, April 13th, 1933 (Article 13). No. 3478, Vol. 150, p. 465.

Bulgaria-Denmark, Sofia, December 7th, 1935 (Article 13). No. 4211, Vol. 182, p. 183.

Denmark-Yugoslavia, Belgrade, December 14th, 1935 (Article 13). No. 4245, Vol. 184, p. 99.

Iraq-Iran, Teheran, July 24th, 1937 (Article 18). No. 4425, Vol. 190, p. 269.

provide for the intervention of the Council of the League itself ¹.

II. *Powers conferred on the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.*

The Conciliation and Arbitration Convention signed on January 17th, 1925, between Estonia, Finland, Latvia and Poland at Helsinki ² contains the following in Article 12 (paragraph 2):

“.....
“If this is necessary in the interests of its work, the Commission may ask the *Secretary-General of the League of Nations* for the assistance of the Secretariat.”

¹ Spain-Norway, Madrid, December 27th, 1928 (Article 5). Registered under No. 2231. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 97, p. 339.

Spain-Czechoslovakia, Prague, November 16th, 1928 (Article 6). No. 2303, Vol. 100, p. 313.

Greece-Czechoslovakia, Prague, June 8th, 1929 (Article 15). No. 2512, Vol. 108, p. 255.

² Registered under No. 991. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 38, p. 358.

CHAPTER III

POWERS CONFERRED BY CONVENTIONS OF A POLITICAL CHARACTER

SECTION I. — CONVENTIONS DESIGNED TO ENSURE PEACE AND SECURITY, OR TO PROMOTE GOOD RELATIONS BETWEEN NATIONS

I. GENERAL CONVENTIONS

In this category fall the following three Conventions, of which the last only is in force:

(1) The Convention of October 2nd, 1930, on Financial Assistance. The aim of this Convention is to facilitate the granting of financial assistance to the victims of aggression.

(2) The General Convention of September 26th, 1931, to improve the Means of preventing War. The aim of this Convention is to increase the powers of the Council for the fulfilment of the preventive rôle conferred upon it by the Covenant of the League of Nations whenever a state of international tension or a danger of war exists.

(3) The Convention of September 23rd, 1936, concerning the Use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace.

1. Convention on Financial Assistance, Geneva, October 2nd, 1930¹.

A. *General data.*

General Convention open to Members of the League of Nations.

Concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.

Not in force (Article 32)².

¹ Document C.611.M.237(1).1930.IX.

² Article 32 provides as follows: "It shall be a condition of the entry into force of the present Convention that the ratifications or accessions which it has received shall have resulted in causing a sum of not less than 50 million gold francs, for the annual service of loans, to be covered by ordinary guarantees and also by the special guarantees of not less than three Governments."

Article 35 provides as follows: "1. The entry into force of the present Convention, and its maintenance in force as regards the authorisa-

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

This Convention is one supplementing the Covenant of the League of Nations. *The Council of the League of Nations* is the principal agent in its application.

A considerable number of Articles¹ which it is superfluous to quote confer powers on the Council.

Several Articles confer powers on the *Secretary-General of the League of Nations*².

2. Convention to improve the Means of preventing War, Geneva, September 26th, 1931³.

A. *General data.*

Open general Convention.

Concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.

Not in force (Articles 13 and 14)⁴.

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

The special character of this Convention is to be noted: it is to extend the rôle which, under the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Council of the League is called upon to play in the prevention of war.

Apart from the articles containing the final clauses, all the Articles of this Convention⁵ are concerned with the *Council's* power which it is designed to define and extend.

tion of new loans, shall be conditional, in respect of each of the High Contracting Parties, upon the entry into force and maintenance in force, in respect of that Party, of a plan for the reduction of armaments adopted in execution of Article 8 of the Covenant of the League of Nations."

On July 10th, 1944, three ratifications had been received — namely, those of the following States: Denmark, Finland and Iran.

For the signatures, see "Signatures, Ratifications and Accessions in respect of Agreements and Conventions concluded under the Auspices of the League of Nations", Twenty-first List, 1944, p. 49.

¹ Apart from the final clauses, these Articles are Nos. 1, 2, 7, 10, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 27 and 28.

² Apart from the final clauses, these Articles are Nos. 11, 12, 15 and 16.

³ Document C.658(1).M.269(1).1931.IX.

⁴ Ten ratifications or accessions are required for the entry into force of the Convention.

On July 10th, 1944, only four had been received — namely, those of the following States: Nicaragua, Norway, Netherlands and Peru.

For the signatures, see "Signatures, Ratifications and Accessions in respect of Agreements and Conventions concluded under the Auspices of the League of Nations", Twenty-first List, 1944, p. 50.

⁵ Articles 1-7.

3. Convention concerning the Use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace, Geneva, September 23rd, 1936.¹

A. General data.

Open general Convention.

Concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.

Came into force April 2nd, 1938 (Article 11).

Number of parties on July 10th, 1944: 21 ².

B. Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.

Article 7, paragraph 3:

“.....
“Before having recourse to the procedures specified in paragraphs 1 and 2 above, the High Contracting Parties may, by common consent, appeal to the good offices of the *International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation*, which would be in a position to constitute a special committee for this purpose.”

Article 15:

“A request for the revision of the present Convention may be made at any time by any High Contracting Party in the form of a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. Such notification shall be communicated by *the Secretary-General* to the other High Contracting Parties. Should not less than one-third of them associate themselves with such request, the High Contracting Parties agree to meet with a view to the revision of the Convention.

“In that event, it shall be for the *Secretary-General of the League of Nations* to propose to the *Council or Assembly of the League of Nations* the convening of a revision conference.”

C. Competent authorities.

International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

Council of the League of Nations.

Assembly of the League of Nations.

II. SPECIAL CONVENTIONS

In this category fall the Treaties of Locarno, which are mentioned here without regard to the question of their present political and legal value.

¹ Registered under No. 4319. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 186, p. 301.

² For the signatures, see “Signatures, Ratifications and Accessions in respect of Agreements and Conventions concluded under the Auspices of the League of Nations”, Twenty-first List, 1944, p. 51.

1. Treaty of Mutual Guarantee between Germany, Belgium, France, Great Britain and Italy, Locarno, October 16th, 1925¹.

A. *General data.*

Signed by five States².

Concluded independently of the League of Nations.

Came into force September 14th, 1926 (Article 10).

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 3, paragraphs 2 and 3:

“Any question with regard to which the Parties are in conflict as to their respective rights shall be submitted to judicial decision, and the Parties undertake to comply with such decision.

“All other questions shall be submitted to a conciliation commission. If the proposals of this commission are not accepted by the two Parties, the question shall be brought before the *Council of the League of Nations*, which will deal with it in accordance with Article 15 of the Covenant of the League.”

Article 4:

“(1) If one of the High Contracting Parties alleges that a violation of Article 2 of the present Treaty or a breach of Articles 42 or 43 of the Treaty of Versailles has been or is being committed, it shall bring the question at once before the Council of the League of Nations.

“(2) As soon as the *Council of the League of Nations* is satisfied that such violation or breach has been committed, it will notify its finding without delay to the Powers signatory of the present Treaty, who severally agree that in such case they will each of them come immediately to the assistance of the Power against whom the act complained of is directed.

“(3) In case of a flagrant violation of Article 2 of the Present Treaty or of a flagrant breach of Articles 42 or 43 of the Treaty of Versailles by one of the High Contracting Parties, each of the other Contracting Parties hereby undertakes immediately to come to the help of the Party against whom such a violation or breach has been directed as soon as the said Power has been able to satisfy itself that this violation constitutes an unprovoked act of aggression and that by reason either of the crossing of the frontier or of the outbreak of hostilities or of the assembly of armed forces in the demilitarised zone

¹ Registered under No. 1292. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 54, p. 289.

² Germany, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy. These States ratified the Treaty. Belgium was subsequently released from the obligations created by the Treaty.

immediate action is necessary. Nevertheless, *the Council of the League of Nations*, which will be seized of the question in accordance with the first paragraph of this Article, will issue its findings, and the High Contracting Parties undertake to act in accordance with the recommendations of *the Council*, provided that they are concurred in by all the Members other than the representatives of the Parties which have engaged in hostilities.”

Article 5, last paragraph :

“Where one of the Powers referred to in Article 3, without committing a violation of Article 2 of the present Treaty or a breach of Articles 42 or 43 of the Treaty of Versailles, refuses to submit a dispute to peaceful settlement or to comply with an arbitral or judicial decision, the other Party shall bring the matter before *the Council of the League of Nations* and the Council shall propose what steps shall be taken; the High Contracting Parties shall comply with these proposals.”

Article 8:

“.....
“It [the present Treaty] shall remain in force until *the Council*, acting on a request of one or other of the High Contracting Parties notified to the other signatory Powers three months in advance, and voting at least by a two-thirds majority, decides that the League of Nations ensures sufficient protection to the High Contracting Parties; the Treaty shall cease to have effect on the expiration of a period of one year from such decision.”

C. *Competent authority.*

Council of the League of Nations.

2. Arbitration Conventions concluded at Locarno on October 16th, 1925.

There are four of these bilateral conventions, namely:

1. The Arbitration Convention between Germany and Belgium ¹;
2. The Arbitration Convention between Germany and France ²;
3. The Treaty of Arbitration between Germany and Poland ³;

¹ Came into force September 14th, 1926 (Article 21). Registered under No. 1293. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 54, p. 303.

² Came into force September 14th, 1926 (Article 21). Registered under No. 1294. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 54, p. 315.

³ Came into force September 14th, 1926 (Article 22). Registered under No. 1295. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 54, p. 327.



4. The Treaty of Arbitration between Germany and Czechoslovakia¹.

Each of those instruments contains an *Article 19* drafted in almost identical terms, which provides for the intervention of the Council of the League of Nations. This Article runs as follows:

Article 19:

“In any case, and particularly if the question on which the Parties differ arises out of acts already committed or on the point of commission, the Conciliation Commission or, if the latter has not been notified thereof, the arbitral tribunal or the Permanent Court of International Justice, acting in accordance with Article 41 of its Statute, shall lay down within the shortest possible time the provisional measures to be adopted. It shall similarly be the duty of the *Council of the League of Nations*, if the question is brought before it, to ensure that suitable provisional measures are taken. The High Contracting Parties undertake respectively to accept such measures, to abstain from all measures likely to have a repercussion prejudicial to the execution of the decision or to the arrangements proposed by the Conciliation Commission or by the Council of the League of Nations, and in general to abstain from any sort of action whatsoever which may aggravate or extend the dispute.”²

C. *Competent authority.*

Council of the League of Nations.

SECTION II. — CONVENTIONS CONCERNING ARMAMENTS

I. TRADE IN ARMS AND AMMUNITION

1. Convention for the Control of the Trade in Arms and Ammunition, and Protocol, Saint-Germain-en-Laye, September 10th, 1919³.

A. *General data.*

General Convention open to Members of the League of Nations (Article 23)⁴.

¹ Came into force September 14th, 1926 (Article 22). Registered under No. 1296. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 54, p. 341.

² Arbitration Convention between Germany and Czechoslovakia.

³ Registered under No. 200. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 7, p. 331. For subsequent ratifications and accessions, see Vol. 11, p. 412, and Vol. 24, p. 158.

⁴ Article 23:

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

“This accession shall be notified through the diplomatic channel to the Government of the French Republic.....”

Signed by 25 States ¹.

Concluded independently of the League of Nations.

In force ².

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Preamble :

“ after a period of seven years, the present Convention shall be subject to revision in the light of the experience gained, if the *Council of the League of Nations*, acting if need be by a majority, so recommends. ”

Article 10:

“
“ Any violation of these conditions shall be formally established in the following manner:

“(a) If the importing State is a sovereign independent Power.

“(b) If the importing State has been placed under the mandatory system established by the League of Nations, the

¹ These 25 signatories are:

United States of America, Belgium, Bolivia, Great Britain, Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, India, China, Cuba, Ecuador, France, Greece, Hedjaz, Italy, Japan, Nicaragua, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Siam, Czechoslovakia.

Three signatories have ratified — namely, Greece (August 24th, 1920), Portugal (July 17th, 1922) and Siam (March 30th, 1921).

Three States which were not signatories have “acceded” to the Convention — namely, Guatemala (January 22nd, 1920), Peru (January 31st, 1920) and Haiti (March 3rd, 1920).

In the case of three States, “adherence” was followed by ratification — namely, Brazil (December 22nd, 1919, and April 27th, 1922), Venezuela (March 8th, 1920, and May 20th, 1921) and Chile (August 5th, 1920, and August 9th, 1921).

Three States have “adhered” — namely, Persia (March 27th, 1920), Finland (June 30th, 1921) and Bulgaria (September 13th, 1921). An adherence was recorded on behalf of Muscat (June 9th, 1921).

These particulars are obtained from communications addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations by the French Government.

² According to Article 26:

“
“The present Convention shall come into force for each Signatory Power from the date of the deposit of its ratification, and from that moment that Power will be bound in respect of other Powers which have already deposited their ratifications.

“On the coming into force of the present Convention, the French Government will transmit a certified copy to the Powers which under the Treaties of Peace have undertaken to accept and observe it, and are in consequence placed in the same position as the Contracting Parties. The names of these Powers will be notified to the States which accede.”

Though a certain number of States are bound by a ratification or definitive accession, it would seem that the Convention has never been applied.

proof of the violation shall be furnished by one of the High Contracting Parties.....

“In cases where a violation has been duly proved, no further transit licence shall be granted to the offending State without the previous consent of *the Council of the League of Nations*.

“.....”

Article 24:

“The High Contracting Parties agree that if any dispute whatever should arise between them relating to the application of the present Convention which cannot be settled by negotiation, this dispute shall be submitted to an *arbitral tribunal in conformity with the provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations*.”

C. *Competent authorities.*

Council of the League of Nations.

“An Arbitral Tribunal in conformity with the provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations.”

2. Declaration made by the Delegates of Ethiopia on the Occasion of Its Admission to the League of Nations, September 27th, 1923.¹

A. *General data.*

Declaration signed by the Delegates of Ethiopia².
Made under the auspices of the League of Nations.

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

“The Empire of Ethiopia..... makes the following Declaration:

“(1)

“(2) Ethiopia, recognising as binding the system at present established with regard to the importation of arms and munitions, undertakes to conform to the principles set forth in the Convention and Protocol signed at Saint-Germain-en-Laye on September 10th, 1919, and in particular to the stipulations contained in Article 6 of the said Convention.

“(3) Ethiopia declares herself ready now and hereafter to furnish the *Council of the League of Nations* with any information which it may require, and to take into consideration any recommendations which *the Council* may make

¹ Registered under No. 606. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 25, p. 179.

² Subsequent to this signature, the Ethiopian Government confirmed the Declaration.

with regard to the fulfilment of these obligations in which she recognises that the League of Nations is concerned.”

C. *Competent authority.*

Council of the League of Nations.

II

Convention relating to the Non-fortification and Neutralisation of the Aaland Islands, Geneva, October 20th, 1921 ¹.

A. *General data.*

Signed by 10 States ².

Accessions by other States ³.

Concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.

Came into force April 6th, 1922 ⁴.

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 6:

“In time of war, the zone described in Article 2 shall be considered as a neutral zone and shall not, directly or indirectly, be used for any purpose connected with military operations.

“Nevertheless, in the event of a war affecting the Baltic Sea, Finland shall have the right, in order to assure respect for the neutrality of the Aaland Islands, temporarily to lay mines in the territorial waters of these islands and for this purpose to take such measures of a maritime nature as are strictly necessary.

“In such a case Finland shall at once refer the matter to the Council of the League of Nations.”

¹ Registered under No. 255. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 9, p. 211.

² The ten signatories are: Germany, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, British Empire, Italy, Latvia, Poland, Sweden.

The ratifications of the ten signatories were deposited on the following dates: Germany, Denmark, Finland, France, British Empire, Sweden (April 6th, 1922); Italy (May 11th, 1922); Poland (June 29th, 1922); Latvia (September 9th, 1922); Estonia (April 3rd, 1923).

³ Article 9 provides that:

“With the unanimous consent of the High Contracting Parties, this Convention may be submitted to any non-signatory Power whose accession may in future appear desirable, with a view to the formal adherence of such Power.”

⁴ Article 10 provides that:

“The Convention shall come into force for each signatory or acceding Power immediately on the deposit of such Power’s ratification or instrument of accession.”

Article 7:

“I. In order to render effective the guarantee provided in the Preamble of the present Convention, the High Contracting Parties shall apply, individually or jointly, to the *Council of the League of Nations*, asking that body to decide upon the measures to be taken either to assure the observance of the provisions of this Convention or to put a stop to any violation thereof.

“The High Contracting Parties undertake to assist in the measures which *the Council of the League of Nations* may decide upon for this purpose.

“When, for the purposes of this undertaking, the Council is called upon to make a decision under the above conditions, it will invite the Powers which are parties to the present Convention, whether Members of the League or not, to sit on the Council. The vote of the representative of the Power accused of having violated the provisions of this Convention shall not be necessary to constitute the unanimity required for the Council’s decision.

“If unanimity cannot be obtained, each of the High Contracting Parties shall be entitled to take any measures which *the Council* by a two-thirds majority recommends, the vote of the representative of the Power accused of having violated the provisions of this Convention not being counted.

“II. If the neutrality of the zone should be imperilled by a sudden attack either against the Aaland Islands or across them against the Finnish mainland, Finland shall take the necessary measures in the zone to check and repulse the aggressor until such time as the High Contracting Parties shall, in conformity with the provisions of this Convention, be in position to intervene to enforce respect for the neutrality of the islands.

“Finland shall refer the matter immediately to *the Council*.”

Article 9:

“*The Council of the League of Nations* is requested to inform the Members of the League of the text of this Convention, in order that the legal status of the Aaland Islands, an integral part of the Republic of Finland, as defined by the provisions of this Convention may, in the interests of general peace, be respected by all as part of the actual rules of conduct among Governments.”

C. *Competent authority.*

Council of the League of Nations.

III

Convention regarding the Regime of the Straits, Montreux, July 20th, 1936.¹

A. *General data.*

Signed by 10 parties.²

Open to the accession of other States.³

Convention concluded independently of the League of Nations.

Came into force November 9th, 1936.

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

(a) Article 21 (paragraph 1), which contemplates a case when Turkey considers herself to be threatened with imminent danger of war, accords her the right to apply the provisions of Article 20, which deals with the case where Turkey is a belligerent.

Paragraph 3 runs as follows:

“Should the Turkish Government make use of the powers conferred by the first paragraph of the present Article, a notification to that effect shall be addressed to the High Contracting Parties and to the *Secretary-General of the League of Nations.*”

Paragraph 4 runs as follows:

“If the *Council of the League of Nations* decide by a majority of two-thirds that the measures thus taken by Turkey are not justified, and if such should also be the opinion of the majority of the High Contracting Parties signatories to the present Convention, the Turkish Government undertakes to discontinue the measures in question as also any measures which may have been taken under Article 6 of the present Convention.”

¹ Registered under No. 4015. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 173, p. 213.

² Namely: Bulgaria, France, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Australia, Greece, Japan, Roumania, Turkey, U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia.

Ratifications have been deposited by all the signatories; on November 9th, 1936, on behalf of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Australia, Bulgaria, France, Greece, Roumania, Turkey, U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia, and on April 19th, 1937, on behalf of Japan.

³ Article 27:

“The present Convention shall, as from the date of its entry into force, be open to accession by any Power signatory to the Treaty of Peace at Lausanne signed on the 24th July, 1923.....”

(b) Article 18 (paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (b))¹, and Article 24 (paragraph 5)² provide for the transmission by the Turkish Government of notifications to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

C. *Competent authorities.*

Secretary-General of the League of Nations.
Council of the League of Nations.

SECTION III. — PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

In the years following the first world war, a considerable number of undertakings were given by various States regarding the treatment of their racial, linguistic or religious minorities.

Such undertakings were given either in treaties or by means of declarations made before the Council of the League of Nations.

In every case, a very important rôle was assigned to the *Council of the League of Nations*. In the first place, a change in the established regime could only be made with its consent and, in the second place, the Council supervised the application of this regime.

I. MINORITIES IN POLAND

Treaty between the Principal Allied and Associated Powers and Poland, Versailles, June 28th, 1920.³

¹ Article 18:

“..... (b) If at any time the tonnage of the strongest fleet in the Black Sea shall exceed by at least 10,000 tons the tonnage of the strongest fleet in that sea at the date of the signature of the present Convention, the aggregate tonnage of 30,000 tons mentioned in paragraph (a) shall be increased by the same amount, up to a maximum of 45,000 tons. For this purpose, each Black Sea Power shall, in conformity with Annex IV to the present Convention, inform the Turkish Government, on January 1st and July 1st of each year, of the total tonnage of its fleet in the Black Sea; and the Turkish Government shall transmit this information to the other High Contracting Parties and to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations;

“.....”
² Article 24:

“.....”
“The Turkish Government shall address to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations and to the High Contracting Parties an annual report giving details regarding the movements of foreign vessels of war through the Straits and furnishing all information which may be of service to commerce and navigation, both by sea and by air, for which provision is made in the present Convention.”

³ Registered under No. 36, October 20th, 1920 (not reproduced in the *Treaty Series*) (see League of Nations document C.L.110.1927.I. Annex, August 1927, p. 41).

This Treaty was concluded in application of Article 93 of the Treaty of Versailles, which runs as follows:

A. *General data.*

Signed by 11 parties ¹.
Concluded independently of the League of Nations.
Came into force January 10th, 1920 ².

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 12:

“Poland agrees that the stipulations in the foregoing Articles, so far as they affect persons belonging to racial religious or linguistic minorities, constitute obligations of international concern and shall be placed under the guarantee of *the League of Nations*. They shall not be modified without the assent of a majority of *the Council of the League of Nations*. The United States, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan hereby agree not to withhold their assent from any modification in these Articles which is in due form assented to by a majority of *the Council of the League of Nations*.”

“Poland agrees that *any Member of the Council of the League of Nations* shall have the right to bring to the attention of the *Council* any infraction, or any danger of infraction, of any of these obligations, and that *the Council* may thereupon take such action and give such direction as it may deem proper and effective in the circumstances.

“.....”

C. *Competent authority.*

Council of the League of Nations.

II. MINORITIES IN AUSTRIA

Treaty of Peace between the Allied and Associated Powers and Austria, Saint-Germain-en-Laye, September 10th, 1919. ³

“Poland accepts and agrees to embody in a Treaty with the Principal Allied and Associated Powers such provisions as may be deemed necessary by the said Powers to protect the interests of inhabitants of Poland who differ from the majority of the population in race, language or religion.”

¹ These are the United States of America, British Empire (Great Britain, Canada, Australia, Union of South Africa, New Zealand, India), France, Italy, Japan and Poland. On January 10th, 1920, ratifications were deposited on behalf of the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan and Poland.

² The treaty says (*in fine*):

“The present Treaty..... shall be ratified..... It shall come into force at the same time as the Treaty of Peace with Germany.”

³ Registered under No. 37, October 21st, 1920 (not reproduced in the *Treaty Series*).

A. *General data:*

Signed by 23 parties.¹

Concluded independently of the League of Nations.

Came into force July 16th, 1920.

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 69:

“Austria agrees that the stipulations in the foregoing Articles of this Section, so far as they affect persons belonging to racial, religious or linguistic minorities, constitute obligations of international concern and shall be placed under the guarantee of *the League of Nations*. They shall not be modified without the assent of a majority of *the Council of the League of Nations*. The Allied and Associated Powers represented on the Council severally agree not to withhold their assent from any modification in these Articles which is in due form assented to by a majority of *the Council of the League of Nations*.

“Austria agrees that *any Member of the Council of the League of Nations* shall have the right to bring to the attention of the *Council* any infraction, or any danger of infraction, of any of these obligations, and that *the Council* may thereupon take such action and give such direction as it may deem proper and effective in the circumstances.

“.....”

C. *Competent authority.*

Council of the League of Nations.

III. MINORITIES IN THE SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE STATE

Note. — The Serb-Croat-Slovene State acceded to the Treaty of Peace of Saint-Germain-en-Laye of September 10th, 1919, by means of a declaration made by its plenipotentiaries and signed in Paris on December 5th, 1919. Article 51 of this Treaty establishes a general obligation on the part of the

¹ Namely: of the one part, United States of America, British Empire (Great Britain, Canada, Australia, Union of South Africa, New Zealand, India), France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, China, Cuba, Greece, Nicaragua, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Serb-Croat-Slovene State, Siam, Czechoslovakia; of the other part, Austria.

On July 16th, 1920, ratifications were deposited on behalf of the British Empire, France, Italy, China, Greece, the Serb-Croat-Slovene State, Siam, Czechoslovakia, Austria; on July 24th, 1920, on behalf of Belgium; on August 16th, 1920, on behalf of Cuba; on September 4th, 1920, on behalf of Roumania.

Serb-Croat-Slovene State with regard to the protection of minorities¹.

The Treaty of Peace of Trianon of June 4th, 1920, to which the Serb-Croat-Slovene State is a party, contains an Article 44 which establishes a general obligation on the part of the Serb-Croat-Slovene State with respect to the protection of minorities.²

Treaty between the Principal Allied and Associated Powers and the Serb-Croat-Slovene State, Saint-Germain-en-Laye, September 10th, 1919.³

A. *General data.*

Signed by 6 States.⁴

Concluded independently of the League of Nations.

Came into force July 16th, 1920.

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 11:

“The Serb-Croat-Slovene State agrees that the stipulations in the foregoing Articles, so far as they affect persons belonging to racial, religious or linguistic minorities, constitute obligations of international concern and shall be placed under the guarantee of *the League of Nations*. They shall not be modified without the consent of *the Council of the League of Nations*. The United States, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan hereby agree not to withhold their assent from any modification in these Articles which is in

¹ Article 51 of the Treaty of Peace of Saint-Germain-en-Laye provides as follows:

“The Serb-Croat-Slovene State accepts and agrees to embody in a Treaty with the Principal Allied and Associated Powers such provisions as may be deemed necessary by these Powers to protect the interests of inhabitants of that State who differ from the majority of the population in race, language or religion.”

² Article 44 of the Treaty of Peace of Trianon provides as follows:

“The Serb-Croat-Slovene State recognises and confirms in relation to Hungary its obligation to accept the embodiment in a Treaty with the Principal Allied and Associated Powers such provisions as may be deemed necessary by these Powers to protect the interests of inhabitants of that State who differ from the majority of the population in race, language or religion, as well as to protect freedom of transit and equitable treatment of the commerce of other nations.”

³ Registered under No. 39, October 21st, 1920 (not reproduced in the *Treaty Series*).

⁴ These are: United States of America, British Empire, France, Italy, Japan and the Serb-Croat-Slovene State. Ratifications were deposited on August 16th, 1920, on behalf of the British Empire; on October 14th, 1920, on behalf of Japan; on December 15th, 1920, on behalf of Italy; on July 16th, 1921, on behalf of the Serb-Croat-Slovene State; and on July 29th, 1921, on behalf of France.

due form assented to by a majority of *the Council of the League of Nations*.

The Serb-Croat-Slovene State agrees that *any Member of the Council of the League of Nations* shall have the right to bring to the attention of the *Council* any infraction, or any danger of infraction, of any of these obligations, and that the *Council* may thereupon take such action and give such directions as it may deem proper and effective in the circumstances."

C. *Competent authority.*

Council of the League of Nations.

IV. MINORITIES IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Note. — The Treaty of Peace of Saint-Germain-en-Laye of September 10th, 1919, to which the State of Czechoslovakia is a party, contains an Article 57 which establishes a general obligation on the part of Czechoslovakia with respect to the protection of minorities ¹.

Treaty between the Principal Allied and Associated Powers and Czechoslovakia, Saint-Germain-en-Laye, September 10th, 1919 ².

A. *General data.*

Signed by 6 States ³.

Concluded independently of the League of Nations.

Came into force July 16th, 1920.

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 14:

"Czechoslovakia agrees that the stipulations of Chapters I and II so far as they affect persons belonging to racial, religious or linguistic minorities constitute obligations of international concern and shall be placed under the guarantee of *the League of Nations*. They shall not be modified without the assent of a majority of *the Council of the League*

¹ Article 57 of the Treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye provides as follows:

"The Czechoslovak State accepts and agrees to embody in a Treaty with the Principal Allied and Associated Powers such provisions as may be deemed necessary by these Powers to protect the interests of inhabitants of that State who differ from the majority of the population in race, language or religion."

² Registered under No. 38, October 21st, 1920 (not reproduced in the *Treaty Series*).

³ These are: United States of America, British Empire, France, Italy, Japan and Czechoslovakia. Ratifications were deposited on behalf of Czechoslovakia on July 16th, 1920, and on behalf of the British Empire on August 16th, 1920.

of Nations. The United States, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan hereby agree not to withhold their assent from any modification in these Articles which is in due form assented to by a majority of *the Council of the League of Nations*.

“Czechoslovakia agrees that *any Member of the Council of the League of Nations* shall have the right to bring to the attention of *the Council* any infraction or any danger of infraction, of any of these obligations, and that *the Council* may thereupon take such action and give such direction as it may deem proper and effective in the circumstances.”

C. *Competent authority.*

Council of the League of Nations.

V. MINORITIES IN BULGARIA

Treaty of Peace between the Allied and Associated Powers and Bulgaria, Neuilly-sur-Seine, November 27th, 1919¹.

A. *General data.*

Signed by 22 parties².

Concluded independently of the League of Nations.

Came into force August 9th, 1920.

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 57:

“Bulgaria agrees that the stipulations in the foregoing Articles of this Section, so far as they affect persons belonging to racial, religious or linguistic minorities, constitute obligations of international concern and shall be placed under the guarantee of *the League of Nations*. They shall not be modified without the assent of a majority of *the Council of League of Nations*. The Allied and Associated Powers represented on *the Council* severally agree not to withhold their assent from any modification in these Articles which is in due form assented to by a majority of *the Council of the League of Nations*.”

¹ Registered under No. 40, October 21st, 1920 (not reproduced in the *Treaty Series*).

² Namely: of the one part, United States of America, British Empire (Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, India), France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, China, Cuba, Greece, Hedjaz, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Serb-Croat-Slovene State, Siam, Czechoslovakia; and of the other part, Bulgaria.

On August 9th, 1920, ratifications were deposited on behalf of the British Empire, France, Italy, Belgium, Siam, Bulgaria; on August 16th, 1920, on behalf of the Serb-Croat-Slovene State; on September 4th, 1920, on behalf of Roumania and Greece.

“Bulgaria agrees that any Member of the Council of the League of Nations shall have the right to bring to the attention of the Council any infraction, or any danger of infraction, of any of these obligations, and that the Council may thereupon take such action and give direction as it may deem proper and effective in the circumstances.

“.....”

C. *Competent authority.*

Council of the League of Nations.

VI. MINORITIES IN ROUMANIA

Note. — The Treaty of Peace of Saint-Germain-en-Laye of September 10th, 1919, to which Roumania is a party, contains an Article 60 which establishes a general obligation on the part of Roumania with respect to the protection of minorities ¹.

The Treaty of Peace of Trianon of June 4th, 1920, contains an Article 47 to a similar effect ².

Treaty between the Principal Allied and Associated Powers and Roumania, Paris, December 9th, 1919 ³.

A. *General data.*

Signed by 11 parties ⁴.

Concluded independently of the League of Nations.

Came into force September 4th, 1920.

¹ Article 60 of the Treaty of Peace of Saint-Germain-en-Laye provides as follows:

“Roumania accepts and agrees to embody in a Treaty with the Principal Allied and Associated Powers such provisions as may be deemed necessary by these Powers to protect the interests of inhabitants of that State who differ from the majority of the population in race, language or religion.”

² Article 47 of the Treaty of Peace of Trianon provides as follows:

“Roumania recognises and confirms in relation to Hungary her obligation to accept the embodiment in a Treaty with the Principal Allied and Associated Powers of such provisions as may be deemed necessary by these Powers to protect the interests of inhabitants of that State who differ from the majority of the population in race, language or religion, as well as to protect freedom of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of other nations.”

³ Registered under No. 140. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 5, p. 335.

⁴ Namely: United States of America, British Empire (Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, India), France, Italy, Japan, Roumania. Ratifications were deposited on behalf of Roumania on September 4th, 1920, on behalf of the British Empire on January 12th, 1921, on behalf of Japan on January 5th, 1921, and on behalf of Italy on March 3rd, 1921.

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 12:

“Roumania agrees that the stipulations in the foregoing Articles, so far as they affect persons belonging to racial, religious or linguistic minorities, constitute obligations of international concern and shall be placed under the guarantee of *the League of Nations*. They shall not be modified without the assent of a majority of *the Council of the League of Nations*. The United States, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan hereby agree not to withhold their assent from any modification in these Articles which is in due form assented to by a majority of *the Council of the League of Nations*.

“Roumania agrees that *any Member of the Council of the League of Nations* shall have the right to bring to the attention of *the Council* any infraction, or any danger of infraction, of any of these obligations, and that *the Council* may thereupon take such action and give such direction as it may deem proper and effective in the circumstances.”

C. *Competent authority.*

Council of the League of Nations.

VII. MINORITIES IN HUNGARY

Treaty of Peace between the Allied and Associated Powers and Hungary, Trianon, June 4th, 1920¹.

A. *General data.*

Signed by 23 parties².

Concluded independently of the League of Nations.

Came into force July 26th, 1921.

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 60:

“Hungary agrees that the stipulations in the foregoing Articles of this Section, so far as they affect persons belonging to racial, religious or linguistic minorities, constitute obli-

¹ Registered under No. 152, August 24th, 1921 (not reproduced in the *Treaty Series*).

² Namely: of the one part, United States of America, British Empire (Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, India), France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, China, Cuba, Greece, Nicaragua, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Serb-Croat-Slovene State, Siam, Czechoslovakia; and of the other part, Hungary.

On July 26th, 1921, ratifications were deposited on behalf of the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Roumania, Serb-Croat-Slovene State, Siam, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

gations of international concern and shall be placed under the guarantee of *the League Nations*. They shall not be modified without the assent of a majority of *the Council of the League of Nations*. The Allied and Associated Powers represented on *the Council* severally agree not to withhold their assent from any modification in these Articles which is in due form assented to by a majority of *the Council of the League of Nations*.

“Hungary agrees that *any Member of the Council of the League of Nations* shall have the right to bring to the attention of *the Council* any infraction, or any danger of infraction, of any of these obligations, and that *the Council* may thereupon take such action and give such direction as it may deem proper and effective in the circumstances.”

C. *Competent authority.*

Council of the League of Nations.

VIII. MINORITIES IN GREECE

Note. — The Treaty of Peace of Neuilly-sur-Seine of November 27th, 1919, to which Greece is a party, contains an Article 46 which establishes a general obligation on the part of Greece with respect to the protection of minorities.¹

Treaty concerning the Protection of Minorities in Greece, Sèvres, August 10th, 1920.²

A. *General data.*

Signed by 10 parties.³

Concluded independently of the League of Nations.

Came into force August 30th, 1924.

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 16:

“Greece agrees that the stipulations of the foregoing Articles, so far as they affect persons belonging to racial,

¹ Article 46 of the Treaty of Neuilly provides as follows:

“Greece accepts and agrees to embody in a Treaty with the Principal Allied and Associated Powers such provisions as may be deemed necessary by these Powers to protect the interests of inhabitants of that State who differ from the majority of the population in race, language or religion.”

² Registered under No. 711. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 28, p. 243. This Treaty was supplemented by a Protocol signed at Lausanne on July 24th, 1923 (registered under No. 709. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 28, p. 221).

³ Namely: British Empire (Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, India), France, Italy, Japan, Greece. Ratifications were deposited, on behalf of Greece, on February 11th, 1924, on behalf of the British Empire, Italy and Japan, on August 6th, 1924.

religious or linguistic minorities, constitute obligations of international concern and shall be placed under the guarantee of *the League of Nations*. They shall not be modified without the assent of a majority of *the Council of the League of Nations*. The United States, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan hereby agree not to withhold their assent from any modification in these Articles which is in due form assented to by a majority of *the Council of the League of Nations*.

“Greece agrees that *any Member of the Council of the League of Nations* shall have the right to bring to the attention of *the Council* any infraction, or any danger of infraction, of any of these obligations, and that *the Council* may thereupon take such action and give such direction as it may deem proper and effective in the circumstances.”

- C. *Competent authority.*
Council of the League of Nations.

IX. MINORITIES IN THE FREE CITY OF DANZIG

Convention between Poland and the Free City of Danzig, Paris, November 9th, 1920¹.

A. *General data.*

Bilateral Convention.

Concluded independently of the League of Nations.

Came into force November 15th, 1920.

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 33 (paragraph 1) establishes obligations on the part of Danzig with respect to the protection of minorities².

Article 39:

“Any differences arising between Poland and the Free City of Danzig in regard to the present Treaty or to any other subsequent agreements, arrangements or conventions, or to any matter affecting the relations between Poland and the Free City, shall be submitted by one or the other party

¹ Registered under No. 153. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 6, p. 189.

² Article 33 (paragraph 1) runs as follows:

“The Free City of Danzig undertakes to apply to racial, religious and linguistic minorities provisions similar to those which are applied by Poland on Polish territory in execution of Chapter I of the Treaty concluded at Versailles on June 28th, 1919, between Poland and the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, to provide, in particular, against any discrimination, in legislation or in the conduct of the administration, to the detriment of nationals of Poland and other persons of Polish origin or speech, in accordance with Article 104, paragraph 5, of the Treaty of Versailles.”

to the decision of the *High Commissioner*, who shall, if he deems it necessary, refer the matter to the *Council of the League of Nations*.

“The two parties retain the right of appeal to the *Council of the League of Nations*.”

C. *Competent authorities*.

High Commissioner of the League of Nations.
Council of the League of Nations.

X. PRESERVATION OF THE LANGUAGE, CULTURE AND LOCAL SWEDISH TRADITIONS OF THE POPULATION OF THE AALAND ISLANDS

Resolution of the Council of the League of Nations dated June 27th, 1921, approving an Agreement between the Representatives of Finland and Sweden ¹.

A. *General data*.

Bilateral Agreement between Sweden and Finland placed on record and approved by a resolution of the Council of the League of Nations dated June 27th, 1921.

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations*.

“.....
“7. *The Council of the League of Nations* shall watch over the application of these guarantees. Finland shall forward to the Council of the League of Nations, with its observations, any petitions or claims of the Landsting of Aaland in connection with the application of the guarantees in question, and *the Council* shall, in any case where the question is of a juridical character, consult the Permanent Court of International Justice.”

C. *Competent authority*.

Council of the League of Nations.

XI. MINORITIES IN ALBANIA

Declaration made before the Council of the League of Nations by the Representative of Albania, October 2nd, 1921.²

¹ Minutes of the Council of the League of Nations, 13th Session, pp. 52 and 53.

² Minutes of the Council of the League of Nations, 14th Session, p. 115, and Annex 262, p. 159. Registered under No. 249. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 9, p. 173. The instrument of ratification of the declaration was deposited with the Secretariat of the League of Nations on March 22nd, 1922.

A. *General data.*

Declaration made before the Council of the League of Nations, October 2nd, 1921.¹

Resolution of the Council taking note of this declaration (October 2nd, 1921).

Came into force February 17th, 1922.

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 3 (paragraph 4):

“.....
“Albania is prepared to comply with any recommendations which may be made by the *Council of the League of Nations* with respect to the reciprocal and voluntary emigration of persons belonging to ethnical minorities.”

Article 5 (paragraph 2):

“.....
“Within six months from the date of the present Declaration, detailed information will be presented to the Council of the League of Nations with regard to the legal status of the religious communities, churches, convents, schools, voluntary establishments and associations of racial, religious and linguistic minorities. The Albanian Government will take into consideration any advice it might receive from the *League of Nations* with regard to this question.”

Article 7 (1st and 2nd paragraphs):

“The stipulations in the foregoing Articles of this Declaration, so far as they affect the persons belonging to racial, religious or linguistic minorities, are declared to constitute obligations of international concern, and will be placed under the guarantee of the *League of Nations*. No modification will be made in them without the assent of a majority of the *Council of the League of Nations*.”

“Any Member of the *Council of the League of Nations* shall have the right to bring to the attention of the *Council* any infraction or danger of infraction of any of these stipulations, and the *Council* may thereupon take such action and give such direction as it may deem proper and effective in the circumstances.

“.....”

¹ On December 15th, 1920, the Assembly of the League of Nations had adopted the following recommendation:

“In the event of Albania, the Baltic and Caucasian States being admitted to the League, the Assembly requests that they should take the necessary measures to enforce the principles of the Minorities Treaties, and that they should arrange with the Council the details required to carry this object into effect.”

C. *Competent authority.*

Council of the League of Nations.

XII. MINORITIES IN LITHUANIA

Declaration concerning the Protection of Minorities in Lithuania, Geneva, May 12th, 1922 ¹.

A. *General data.*

Declaration made before the Council of the League of Nations ².

Note taken by the Council of the Declaration (May 12th, 1922).

Came into force December 11th, 1923 ³.

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 9:

“The stipulations in the foregoing articles of this Declaration, so far as they affect the persons belonging to racial, religious or linguistic minorities, are declared to constitute obligations of international concern, and will be placed under the guarantee of *the League of Nations*. No modification will be made in them without the assent of a majority of *the Council of the League of Nations*.”

“*Any Member of the Council of the League of Nations* shall have the right to bring to the attention of *the Council* any infraction or danger of infraction of any of these stipulations, and *the Council* may thereupon take such action and give such direction as it may deem proper and effective in the circumstances.

“.....”

C. *Competent authority.*

Council of the League of Nations.

¹ Registered under No. 569. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 22, p. 393.

League of Nations *Official Journal*, 3rd Year, No. 6, June 1922, 18th Session of the Council, pp. 524 and 584.

² The Assembly of the League of Nations on December 15th, 1920, had adopted the following recommendation:

“In the event of Albania, the Baltic and Caucasian States being admitted to the League, the Assembly requests that they should take the necessary measures to enforce the principles of the Minorities Treaties, and that they should arrange with the Council the details required to carry this object into effect.”

³ According to a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Lithuania to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, this declaration came into force on December 11th, 1923.

XIII. MINORITIES IN LATVIA

Declaration made by the Representative of Latvia regarding the Protection of Minorities in Latvia, and Resolution of the Council, Geneva, July 7th, 1923.¹

A. *General data.*

Declaration made before the Council of the League of Nations (July 7th, 1923).²

Note taken by the Council of the Declaration (July 7th, 1923). Came into force July 28th, 1923.³

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

1. Declaration made by M. Walters, delegate for Latvia:

“Considering that the regulation of the question of Minorities in Latvia must take into account the constitution and sovereign rights of the Latvian State, as well as of its social necessities, and in view of the fact, as I have already explained to the Council in my various memoranda, that Latvia has of its own free will taken adequate measures to protect its Minorities, and further, in view of the fact that different aspects of the question of the protection of Minorities in Latvia are still being examined by the Latvian Government, I have the honour to propose that the negotiations between the Latvian Government and the Council of the League of Nations regarding the question of the protection of Minorities in Latvia should now be terminated. The *Council* will, nevertheless, have the right to take up the question anew and to re-open the negotiations if the situation of the Minorities in Latvia does not appear to it to correspond to the general principles laid down in the various so-called Minorities Treaties. The Latvian Government can on its side also demand that negotiations should be re-opened.

“I further propose that those petitions which may from this date be addressed to the League of Nations concerning the situation of persons belonging to racial, linguistic or religious minorities in Latvia be transmitted to the Latvian

¹ League of Nations *Official Journal*, 14th Year, No. 8, 25th Session of the Council, p. 932.

² The Assembly of the League of Nations, on December 15th, 1920, had adopted the following recommendation:

“In the event of Albania, the Baltic and Caucasian States being admitted to the League, the Assembly requests that they should take the necessary measures to enforce the principles of the Minorities Treaties, and that they should arrange with the Council the details required to carry this object into effect.”

³ This date, July 28th, 1923, is that on which the Latvian Government approved the declaration made by its delegate on July 7th.

Government for its observations. It is obvious that *the Secretariat of the League of Nations* will be careful to put aside those petitions which come from anonymous or unauthenticated sources, or which are couched in violent language. Petitions which are recognised as being admissible, together with such observations as the Latvian Government may desire to present, will be communicated for information by *the Secretary-General* to the Members of the Council.

“The Latvian Government accepts in principle from this date the obligation to furnish the Council with any information which it may desire, should one of its Members bring before it any question relating to the situation of persons belonging to racial, linguistic or religious minorities in Latvia.

“.....”

2. Resolution adopted by the Council:

“*The Council of the League of Nations* takes note of the declaration made by the representative of Latvia and is ready to accept the proposals contained therein, provided that the Latvian Government informs it before the next session of *the Council* that it approves the declaration of its representative.

“.....”

The Latvian Government, by a telegram dated July 28th, 1923, signified its approval of the declaration made by M. Walters on July 6th, 1923.

C. *Competent authorities.*

Council of the League of Nations.

Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

XIV. MINORITIES IN TURKEY AND IN GREECE

Treaty of Peace, Lausanne, July 24th, 1923 ¹.

A. *General data.*

Signed by 8 States ².

Concluded independently of the League of Nations.

Came into force August 6th, 1924.

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 42:

“The Turkish Government undertakes to take, as regards non-Moslem minorities, in so far as concerns their family

¹ Registered under No. 701. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 28, p. 11.

² Namely: British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, Greece, Roumania, Serb-Croat-Slovene State, of the one part, and Turkey, of the other part.

Ratifications were deposited on February 11th, 1924, on behalf of Greece; on March 31st, 1924, on behalf of Turkey; on August 6th, 1924, on behalf of the British Empire, Italy and Japan.

law or personal status, measures permitting the settlement of these questions in accordance with the customs of those minorities.

“These measures will be elaborated by special Commissions composed of representatives of the Turkish Government and of representatives of each of the minorities concerned in equal number. In case of divergence, the Turkish Government and the *Council of the League of Nations* will appoint in agreement an umpire chosen from amongst European lawyers.

“.....”

Article 44:

“Turkey agrees that, in so far as the preceding Articles of this Section affect non-Moslem nationals of Turkey, these provisions constitute obligations of international concern and shall be placed under the guarantee of the *League of Nations*. They shall not be modified without the assent of the majority of the *Council of the League of Nations*. The British Empire, France, Italy and Japan hereby agree not to withhold their assent to any modification in these Articles which is in due form assented to by a majority of the *Council of the League of Nations*.

“Turkey agrees that *any Member of the Council of the League of Nations* shall have the right to bring to the attention of the *Council* any infraction or danger of infraction of any of these obligations, and that the *Council* may thereupon take such action and give such directions as it may deem proper and effective in the circumstances.

“.....”

Article 45:

“The rights conferred by the provisions of the present Section on the non-Moslem minorities of Turkey will be similarly conferred by Greece on the Moslem minority in her territory.”

C. *Competent authority.*

Council of the League of Nations.

XV. MINORITIES IN ESTONIA

Resolution of the Council of the League of Nations and Declaration by the Representative of Estonia, September 17th, 1923.¹

¹ *Official Journal of the League of Nations*, 4th Year, No. 11, 26th Session of the Council, p. 1311.

A. *General data.*

Council Resolution accepted by the representative of Estonia (September 17th, 1923).¹

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

1. Council Resolution:

“I. *The Council of the League of Nations* notes the information on the status of racial, linguistic and religious minorities in Estonia, which has been furnished by the Estonian representative in his report of August 28th, 1923, in accordance with which the protection of minorities in Estonia is at present guaranteed under the Estonian Constitution in a manner which conforms to the general principles governing the protection of minorities.

“II. *The Council* will be entitled to consider afresh the status of minorities in Estonia, should the latter cease to enforce those general principles, according to the recommendations of the Assembly of the League of Nations, dated December 15th, 1920.

“For this purpose *the Council* may request the Estonian Government to supply it with the information which it may require on any question regarding the conditions of persons belonging to racial, linguistic or religious minorities which may be submitted to it by one of its Members.

“III. In the event of any difference of opinion on questions of law or of fact in regard to this resolution, such difference of opinion may be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice for an advisory opinion.

“IV.”

2. Declaration of M. Pusta, the representative of Estonia:

“I have the honour, on behalf of my Government, to accept the text of the resolution, submitted to the Council, regarding the protection of minorities in Estonia.

“It is understood that the Council will not ask the Estonian Government for information regarding the conditions of persons belonging to racial, linguistic or religious minorities, unless the question has been submitted to the Council by one of its Members.

“.....”

¹ The Assembly of the League of Nations, on December 15th, 1920, had adopted the following recommendation:

“In the event of Albania, the Baltic and Caucasian States being admitted to the League, the Assembly requests that they should take the necessary measures to enforce the principles of the Minorities Treaties, and that they should arrange with the Council the details required to carry this object into effect.”

C. *Competent authority.*

Council of the League of Nations.

XVI. MINORITIES IN THE TERRITORY OF MEMEL

Convention concerning the Territory of Memel, Paris, May 8th, 1924¹.

A. *General data.*

Convention signed by 5 States².

Concluded independently of the League of Nations.

Came into force September 27th, 1924³.

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 11:

“The Declaration relating to protection of minorities made by the Lithuanian Government before the Council of the League of Nations at its meeting of May 12th, 1922, applies to minorities within the Memel Territory, with the exception of paragraph 4 of Article 4 of the said Declaration, which is only excluded in view of the provisions of Article 27 of Annex I.

“The procedure adopted by the Council of the League of Nations for dealing with petitions concerning the protection of minorities shall be *ipso facto* applicable to petitions concerning the protection of minorities in the Memel Territory.”

C. *Competent authority.*

Council of the League of Nations.

¹ Registered under No. 736. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 29, p. 85.

² Namely: British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, Lithuania.

Ratifications were deposited as follows: on September 27th, 1924, on behalf of Lithuania; on August 25th, 1925, on behalf of the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan.

³ Following the annexes appended to the Convention is a “Transitory Provision” running as follows:

“Lithuania, immediately on ratifying the Convention concluded this day with the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, and pending its ratification by the other Parties thereto, shall, without delay, commence and continue to give effect to all the provisions of the Convention and its Annexes.

“The British Empire, France, Italy and Japan declare that, on the ratification of the said Convention by Lithuania, they will recognise as lawful such acts of sovereignty on the part of the Lithuanian Government in the Memel Territory as are necessary to put into effect the engagements of the said Convention and to preserve public order.

“.....”

XVII. MINORITIES IN IRAQ

Resolution of the Council of the League of Nations of May 11th, 1932, approving the Text of a Declaration to be signed by Iraq¹.

A. *General data.*

Council Resolution of May 19th, 1932.

Declaration by the Kingdom of Iraq of May 30th, 1932².

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 10:

“The stipulations of the foregoing articles of this Declaration, so far as they affect persons belonging to racial, religious or linguistic minorities, are declared to constitute obligations of international concern and will be placed under the guarantee of *the League of Nations*. No modifications will be made in them without the assent of a majority of *the Council of the League of Nations*.

“Any Member of the League represented on the Council shall have the right to bring to the attention of *the Council* any infraction or danger of infraction of any of these stipulations, and *the Council* may thereupon take such measures and give such directions as it may deem proper and effective in the circumstances.

“Any difference of opinion as to questions of law or fact arising out of these articles between Iraq and *any Member of the League represented on the Council* shall be held to be a dispute of an international character under Article 14 of the Covenant of the League of Nations. Any such dispute shall, if the other party thereto demands, be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice. The decision of the Permanent Court shall be final and shall have the same force and effect as an award under Article 13 of the Covenant.”

C. *Competent authority.*

Council of the League of Nations.

¹ *Official Journal of the League of Nations*, 13th Year, No. 7, 67th Session of the Council, p. 1212: Council Resolution; p. 1347: draft declaration by the Government of Iraq.

² Manley O. Hudson: *International Legislation*, Vol. VI, p. 39.

SECTION IV. — MANDATES

Observations. — The mandates system provided for in Article 22 of the Covenant was not set up through agreements in the form of conventions between the League of Nations, which is the supervisory authority in regard to mandates, and the mandatory Powers. Nevertheless, the establishment of the mandate system in respect of each of the territories concerned was brought about by the joint endeavours of the League Council and the mandatory Power which accepted a series of obligations set out in a resolution of the Council.

“ A ” MANDATES

I.

1. Palestine.

British mandate.

Approved by the Council of the League of Nations on July 24th, 1922¹.

Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.

Article 14:

“ A special Commission shall be appointed by the Mandatory to study, define and determine the rights and claims in connection with the Holy Places and the rights and claims relating to the different religious communities in Palestine. The method of nomination, the composition and the functions of this Commission shall be submitted to the *Council of the League* for its approval, and the Commission shall not be appointed or enter upon its functions without the approval of the Council. ”

Article 24:

“ The Mandatory shall make to the *Council of the League of Nations* an annual report to the satisfaction of the Council as to the measures taken during the year to carry out the provisions of the mandate. Copies of all laws and regulations promulgated or issued during the year shall be communicated with the report. ”

Article 25:

“ In the territories lying between the Jordan and the eastern boundary of Palestine as ultimately determined, the Mandatory shall be entitled, with the consent of the

¹ Document C.529.M.314.1922.VI, and *Official Journal*, 3rd Year, No. 8, Second Part, p. 823, and Annex 391, p. 1007.

Council of the League of Nations, to postpone or withhold application of such provisions of this mandate as he may consider inapplicable to the existing local conditions, and to make such provisions for the administration of the territories as he may consider suitable to those conditions, provided that no action shall be taken which is inconsistent with the provisions of Articles 15, 16 and 18. ”

Article 27:

“The consent of the *Council of the League of Nations* is required for any modification of the terms of this mandate. ”

Article 28:

“In the event of the termination of the mandate hereby conferred upon the Mandatory, the *Council of the League of Nations* shall make such arrangements as may be deemed necessary for safeguarding in perpetuity, under guarantee of the League, the rights secured by Articles 13 and 14, and shall use its influence for securing, under the guarantee of the League, that the Government of Palestine will fully honour the financial obligations legitimately incurred by the Administration of Palestine during the period of the mandate, including the rights of public servants to pensions or gratuities. ”

Competent authority.

Council of the League of Nations.

2. Transjordan.

British mandate.

Memorandum by the British Government relating to the application of the mandate for Palestine to Transjordan, approved by the Council on September 16th, 1922. ¹

Extract from Lord Balfour's Memorandum:

“1. Article 25 of the Mandate for Palestine provides as follow:

““ In the territories lying between the Jordan and the eastern boundary of Palestine as ultimately determined, the Mandatory shall be entitled, with the consent of the *Council of the League of Nations*, to postpone or withhold application of such provisions of this Mandate as he may consider inapplicable to the existing local conditions, and to make such provisions for the administration of

¹ Document C.667.M.396.1922.VI, and *Official Journal*, 3rd Year, No. 11, Second Part, November 1922, p. 1188, and Annex 420, p. 1390.

the territories as he may consider suitable to those conditions, provided no action shall be taken which is inconsistent with the provisions of Articles 15, 16 and 18.'

"2. In pursuance of the provisions of this article, His Majesty's Government invite the Council to pass the following resolution:

"The following provisions of the Mandate for Palestine are not applicable to the territory known as Transjordan, which comprises all territory lying to the east of a line drawn from a point two miles west of the town of Akaba on the Gulf of that name up the centre of the Wady Araba, Dead Sea and River Jordan to its junction with the River Yarmuk: thence up the centre of that river to the Syrian frontier.'

"....."

II.

Syria and Lebanon.

French mandate.

Approved by the Council on July 24th, 1922.¹

Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.

Article 17:

"The Mandatory shall make to the *Council of the League of Nations* an annual report to the satisfaction of the Council as to the measures taken during the year to carry out the provisions of this mandate. Copies of all laws and regulations promulgated during the year shall be attached to the said report."

Article 18:

"The consent of the *Council of the League of Nations* is required for any modification of the terms of this mandate."

Article 19:

"On the termination of the mandate, the *Council of the League of Nations* shall use its influence to safeguard for the future the fulfilment by the Government of Syria and the

¹ Document C.528.M.313.1922.VI, and *Official Journal*, 3rd Year, No. 8, p. 823, and Annex 391a, p. 1013.

Lebanon of the financial obligations, including pensions and allowances, regularly assumed by the administration of Syria or of the Lebanon during the period of the mandate.”

Competent authority.

Council of the League of Nations.

“B” MANDATES

I.

1. East Africa (Tanganyika Territory).

British mandate.

Approved by the Council on July 20th, 1922.¹

Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.

Article 2:

“Boundary Commissioners shall be appointed by His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of the Belgians to trace on the spot the line described in Article 1 above.

“In case any dispute should arise in connection with the work of these commissioners, the question shall be referred to the *Council of the League of Nations*, whose decision shall be final.”

Article 11:

“The Mandatory shall make to the *Council of the League of Nations* an annual report to the satisfaction of the Council, containing full informations concerning the measures taken to apply the provisions of this mandate.

“A copy of all laws and regulations made in the course of the year and affecting property, commerce, navigation or the moral and material well-being of the natives shall be annexed to this report.”

Article 12:

“The consent of the *Council of the League of Nations* is required for any modification of the terms of this mandate.”

Competent authority.

Council of the League of Nations.

¹ Document C.449(1)(a).M.345(a).1922.VI, and *Official Journal*, 3rd Year, No. 8, Second Part, p. 810, and Annex 374e, p. 865.

2. Togoland.

British mandate.

Approved by the Council on July 20th, 1922. ¹

Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.

Article 10:

“The Mandatory shall make to the *Council of the League of Nations* an annual report to the satisfaction of the Council, containing full information concerning the measures taken to apply the provisions of this mandate.”

Article 11:

“The consent of the *Council of the League of Nations* is required for any modification of the terms of this mandate.”

Competent authority.

Council of the League of Nations.

3. Cameroons.

British mandate.

Approved by the Council on July 20th, 1922. ²

Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.

Article 10:

“The Mandatory shall make to the *Council of the League of Nations* an annual report to the satisfaction of the Council, containing full information concerning the measures taken to apply the provisions of this mandate.”

Article 11:

“The consent of the *Council of the League of Nations* is required for any modification of the terms of this mandate.”

Competent authority.

Council of the League of Nations.

¹ Document C.449(1)(b).M.345(b).1922.VI, and *Official Journal*, 3rd Year, No. 8, Second Part, p. 810, and Annex 374h, p. 880.

² Document C.449(1)(c).M.345(c).1922.VI, and *Official Journal*, 3rd Year, No. 8, Second Part, p. 810, and Annex 374f, p. 869.

II.

1. Togoland.

French mandate.

Approved by the Council on July 20th, 1922. ¹

Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.

Article 10:

“The Mandatory shall make to the *Council of the League of Nations* an annual report to the satisfaction of the Council. This report shall contain full information concerning the measures taken to apply the provisions of this mandate.”

Article 11:

“The consent of the *Council of the League of Nations* is required for any modification of the terms of the present mandate.”

Competent authority.

Council of the League of Nations.

2. Cameroons.

French mandate.

Approved by the Council on July 20th, 1922. ²

Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.

Article 10:

“The Mandatory shall make to the *Council of the League of Nations* an annual report to the satisfaction of the Council. This report shall contain full information concerning the measures taken to apply the provisions of this mandate.”

Article 11:

“The consent of the *Council of the League of Nations* is required for any modification of the terms of the present mandate.”

Competent authority.

Council of the League of Nations.

¹ Document C.449(1)(d).M.345(d).1922.VI, and *Official Journal*, 3rd Year, No. 8, Second Part, p. 810, and Annex 374i, p. 886.

² Document C.449(1)(e).M.345(e).1922.VI, and *Official Journal*, 3rd Year, No. 8, Second Part, p. 810, and Annex 374g, p. 874.

III.

East Africa (Ruanda-Urundi).

Belgian mandate.

Approved by the Council on July 20th, 1922. ¹

Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.

Article 2:

“A Boundary Commission shall be appointed by His Majesty the King of the Belgians and His Britannic Majesty to trace on the spot the line described in Article 1 above.”

“In case any dispute should arise in connection with the work of these Commissionners, the question shall be referred to the *Council of the League of Nations*, whose decision shall be final.

“ ”

Article 11:

“The Mandatory shall make to the *Council of the League of Nations* an annual report to the satisfaction of the Council. This report shall contain full information concerning the measures taken to apply the provisions of the present mandate.”

Article 12:

“The consent of the *Council of the League of Nations* is required for any modification of the terms of this mandate.”

Competent authority.

Council of the League of Nations.

“C” MANDATES

I.

Nauru.

British mandate.

Approved by the Council on December 17th, 1920. ²

Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.

Article 6:

“The Mandatory shall make to the *Council of the League of Nations* an annual report to the satisfaction of the Council, containing full information with regard to the territory, and indicating the measures taken to carry out the obligations assumed under Articles 2, 3, 4 and 5.”

¹ Document C.449(1)(f).M.345(f).1922.VI, and *Official Journal*, 3rd Year, No. 8, Second Part, p. 810, and Annex 374d, p. 862.

² Document 21/31/14A, and Minutes of the Council, 11th Session, p. 37, and Annex 133g, p. 100.

Article 7:

“The consent of the *Council of the League of Nations* is required for any modification of the terms of the present mandate.

“.....”

Competent authority.

Council of the League of Nations.

II.

German Samoa.

New Zealand mandate

Approved by the Council on December 17th, 1920. ¹

Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.

Article 6:

“The Mandatory shall make to the *Council of the League of Nations* an annual report to the satisfaction of the Council, containing full information with regard to the territory, and indicating the measures taken to carry out the obligations assumed under Articles 2, 3, 4 and 5.”

Article 7:

“The consent of the *Council of the League of Nations* is required for any modification of the terms of the present mandate.

“.....”

Competent authority.

Council of the League of Nations.

III.

German Possessions in the Pacific Ocean, to the South of the Equator, Other than German Samoa and Nauru (Mandate for New Guinea).

Australian mandate.

Approved by the Council on December 17th, 1920. ²

Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.

Article 6:

“The Mandatory shall make to the *Council of the League of Nations* an annual report to the satisfaction of the Council, containing full information with regard to the territory, and indicating the measures taken to carry out the obligations assumed under Articles 2, 3, 4, and 5.”

¹ Document 21/31/14B, and Minutes of the Council, 11th Session, p. 37, and Annex 133g, p. 99.

² Document 21/31/14C, and Minutes of the Council, 11th Session, p. 37, and Annex 133g, p. 102.

Article 7:

“The consent of the *Council of the League of Nations* is required for any modification of the terms of the present mandate.”

“.....”

Competent authority.

Council of the League of Nations.

IV.

German South-West Africa.

South-African mandate.

Approved by the Council on December 17th, 1920. ¹

Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.

Article 6:

“The Mandatory shall make to the *Council of the League of Nations* an annual report to the satisfaction of the Council, containing full information with regard to the territory, and indicating the measures taken to carry out the obligations assumed under Articles 2, 3, 4 and 5.”

Article 7:

“The consent of the *Council of the League of Nations* is required for any modification of the terms of the present mandate.”

“.....”

Competent authority.

Council of the League of Nations.

V.

Former German Colonies in the Pacific Ocean, to the North of the Equator.

Japanese mandate.

Approved by the Council on December 17th, 1920. ²

Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.

Article 6:

“The Mandatory shall make to the *Council of the League of Nations* an annual report to the satisfaction of the Council, containing full information with regard to the territory, and indicating the measures taken to carry out the obligations assumed under Articles 2, 3, 4 and 5.”

¹ Document 21/31/14D, and Minutes of the Council, 11th Session, p. 37, and Annex 133g, p. 97.

² Document 21/31/14E, and Minutes of the Council, 11th Session, p. 37, and Annexes 133h and 133i, pp. 104 and 105.

Article 7:

“The consent of the *Council of the League of Nations* is required for any modification of the terms of the present mandate.

“.....”

Competent authority.

Council of the League of Nations.

Appendix.

Treaties concluded between the Mandatory Powers and the United States of America concerning Mandated Territories.

Note. — The treaties concluded between the mandatory Powers and the United States of America are enumerated below for purposes of information, although they do not confer any powers on the League of Nations.

1. Treaty between France and the United States concerning Syria and Lebanon, dated April 4th, 1924. ¹

2. Treaty between Great Britain and the United States concerning Palestine, dated December 3rd, 1924. ²

3. Treaties between France and the United States concerning the Cameroons and Togoland, dated February 13th, 1923. ³

4. Treaties between Great Britain and the United States concerning Tanganyika Territory, the Cameroons and Togoland, dated February 10th, 1925. ⁴

5. Treaty between Belgium and the United States concerning Ruanda-Urundi, dated April 18th, 1923. ⁵

6. Treaty between Japan and the United States concerning the Islands under Japanese mandate, dated February 11th, 1922. ⁶

¹ “Actes diplomatiques en vigueur au 1^{er} avril 1935 dans les Etats du Levant sous mandat français”, p. 351.

² Registered under No. 1046. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 43, p. 41.

³ Registered under Nos. 640 and 641. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 26, pp. 53 and 69.

⁴ Registered under Nos. 1309, 1310 and 1311. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 55, pp. 119, 133 and 145.

⁵ Registered under No. 791. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 31, p. 137.

⁶ Registered under No. 311. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 12, p. 201.

CHAPTER IV

POWERS CONFERRED ON THE ORGANS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS BY THE TREATIES OF PEACE

PRELIMINARY SECTION

These are the Peace Treaties which followed the first world war.

They are five in number.

(1) The Treaty of Versailles, of June 28th, 1919, between the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany;

(2) The Treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye, of September 10th, 1919, between the Allied and Associated Powers and Austria;

(3) The Treaty of Trianon, of June 4th, 1920, between the Allied and Associated Powers and Hungary;

(4) The Treaty of Neuilly-sur-Seine, of November 27th, 1919, between the Allied and Associated Powers and Bulgaria;

(5) The Treaty of Lausanne of July 23rd, 1923, between the British Empire, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Roumania, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, of the one part, and Turkey, of the other part.

I. GENERAL DATA WITH REGARD TO THE PEACE TREATIES

1. The Treaty of Versailles, of June 28th, 1919¹.

Signed by 33 parties².

Came into force January 10th, 1920.

¹ Registered under No. 34, October 21st, 1920 (not reproduced in the *Treaty Series*).

² Namely: of the one part, United States of America, British Empire (Great Britain, Canada, Australia, Union of South Africa, New Zealand, India), France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hedjaz, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Serb-Croat-Slovene State, Siam, Czechoslovakia and Uruguay; Germany, of the other part.

On January 10th, 1920, ratifications were deposited on behalf of the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Gua-

2. Treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye, of September 10th, 1919 ¹.

Signed by 23 parties ².

Concluded independently of the League of Nations.

Came into force July 16th, 1920.

3. Treaty of Trianon, of June 4th, 1920 ³.

Signed by 23 parties ⁴.

Concluded independently of the League of Nations.

Came into force July 26th, 1921.

4. Treaty of Neuilly-sur-Seine, of November 27th, 1919 ⁵.

Signed by 22 parties ⁶.

Concluded independently of the League of Nations.

Came into force August 9th, 1920.

temala, Peru, Poland, Siam, Czechoslovakia, Uruguay and Germany; on February 10th, 1920, on behalf of the Serb-Croat-Slovene State; on March 3rd, 1920, on behalf of Cuba; on March 30th, 1920, on behalf of Greece; on April 8th, 1920, on behalf of Portugal; on June 30th, 1920, on behalf of Liberia and Haiti; on September 14th, 1920, on behalf of Roumania; on November 3rd, 1920, on behalf of Honduras and Nicaragua; on November 25th, 1920, on behalf of Panama.

¹ Registered under No. 37, October 21st, 1921 (the text is not reproduced in the *Treaty Series*).

² Namely: of the one part, United States of America, British Empire (Great Britain, Canada, Australia, Union of South Africa, New Zealand, India), France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, China, Cuba, Greece, Nicaragua, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Serb-Croat-Slovene State, Siam, Czechoslovakia; of the other part, Austria.

On July 16th, 1920, ratifications were deposited on behalf of the British Empire, France, Italy, China, Greece, Serb-Croat-Slovene State, Siam, Czechoslovakia, Austria; on July 24th, 1920, on behalf of Belgium; on August 16th, 1920, on behalf of Cuba; on September 4th, 1920, on behalf of Roumania.

³ Registered under No. 152, August 24th, 1921 (the text is not reproduced in the *Treaty Series*).

⁴ Namely: of the one part, United States of America, British Empire (Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, India), France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, China, Cuba, Greece, Nicaragua, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Serb-Croat-Slovene State, Siam, Czechoslovakia; of the other part, Hungary.

On July 26th, 1921, ratifications were deposited on behalf of the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Roumania, Serb-Croat-Slovene State, Siam, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

⁵ Registered under No. 40, October 21st, 1920 (the text is not reproduced in the *Treaty Series*).

⁶ Namely: of the one part, United States of America, British Empire (Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, India), France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, China, Cuba, Greece, Hedjaz, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Serb-Croat-Slovene State, Siam, Czechoslovakia; of the other part, Bulgaria.

On August 9th, 1920, ratifications were deposited on behalf of the British Empire, France, Italy, Belgium, Siam, Bulgaria; on August 16th, 1920, on behalf of the Serb-Croat-Slovene State; on September 4th, 1920, on behalf of Roumania and Greece.

5. Treaty of Lausanne, of July 23rd, 1923.¹

Signed by 8 States.²

Concluded independently of the League of Nations.

Came into force August 6th, 1924.

II. POWERS CONFERRED ON THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS BY THESE TREATIES

A considerable number of the provisions of these Treaties confer powers on the organs of the League of Nations.

The legal and political value of these provisions is in some cases open to doubt.

Among them there are provisions of different kinds:

1. Provisions of a general and permanent character which continue to apply: *e. g.*, Part XIII (“Labour”) of the Treaty of Versailles.

2. Provisions relating to a temporary situation which have been applied and are now only of historical interest; *e. g.*, the provisions relating to the Saar Territory.

3. Provisions which have not been abrogated with the consent of all the Parties concerned and have ceased to apply either during the period between the two wars or in the course of the second world war.

SECTION I. — POWERS IN CONNECTION WITH THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles, which bears the title “Labour”, is the foundation of the Labour Organisation.

This Part is reproduced in the other Peace Treaties.³

It confers a number of powers on the Organs of the League — *i. e.*, the Assembly, the Council and the Secretary-General. It also establishes certain general bonds between the League of Nations and the International Labour Organisation.

¹ Registered under No. 701. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 28, p. 11.

² Namely: the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, Greece, Roumania, Serb-Croat-Slovene State, of the one part, and Turkey, of the other part.

Ratifications were deposited on February 11th, 1924, on behalf of Greece; on March 31st, 1924, on behalf of Turkey; on August 6th, 1924, on behalf of the British Empire, Italy and Japan.

³ Treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye — Part XIII.

Treaty of Trianon — Part XIII.

Treaty of Neuilly — Part XII.

1. Powers conferred on the Assembly of the League of Nations.

It is the Assembly of the League of Nations which votes the budget of the International Labour Organisation.

Article 399 (paragraph 2) provides as follows:

“All the other expenses of the International Labour Office and of the meetings of the Conference or Governing Body shall be paid to the Director by the *Secretary-General of the League of Nations* out of the *general funds of the League.*”

2. Powers conferred on the Council of the League of Nations.

Article 393 (paragraph 7) provides as follows:

“Any questions as to which are the Members of the chief industrial importance shall be decided by the *Council of the League of Nations.*”

3. Powers conferred on the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

These powers are provided for in the following Articles:

Article 399 :

Paragraph 2. — “All the other expenses of the International Labour Office and of the meetings of the Conference or Governing Body shall be paid to the Director by the *Secretary-General of the League of Nations* out of the general funds of the League.”

Paragraph 3. — “The Director shall be responsible to the *Secretary-General of the League* for the proper expenditure of all moneys paid to him in pursuance of this Article.”

Article 405:

Paragraph 4. — “A copy of the recommendation or draft convention shall be authenticated by the signature of the President of the Conference and of the Director and shall be deposited with the *Secretary-General of the League of Nations*. The Secretary-General will communicate a certified copy of the recommendation or draft convention to each of the Members.”

Paragraph 6. — “In the case of a recommendation, the Members will inform the *Secretary-General* of the action taken.”

Paragraph 7. — “In the case of a draft convention, the Member will, if it obtains the consent of the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, communicate the formal ratification of the convention to the *Secretary-General* and will take such action as may be

necessary to make effective the provisions of such convention.”

Article 406:

“Any convention so ratified shall be registered by the *Secretary-General of the League of Nations*, but shall only be binding upon the Members which ratify it.”

Article 407:

“If any convention coming before the Conference for final consideration fails to secure the support of two-thirds of the votes cast by the Delegates present, it shall nevertheless be within the right of any of the Members of the Permanent Organisation to agree to such convention among themselves.

“Any convention so agreed to shall be communicated by the Governments concerned to the *Secretary-General of the League of Nations*, who shall register it.”

Article 412: This Article relates to a commission of enquiry which may be constituted in the event of a Member of the Labour Organisation having filed a complaint against a State on the ground that it is not satisfactorily observing a convention.

Paragraph 4 of this Article runs as follows:

“Upon the application of the Governing Body, the *Secretary-General of the League of Nations* shall nominate three persons, one from each section of this panel, to constitute the Commission of Enquiry, and shall designate one of them as the President of the Commission.....”

Article 415:

“The *Secretary-General of the League of Nations* shall communicate the report of the Commission of Enquiry to each of the Governments concerned in the complaint, and shall cause it to be published.

“Each of these Governments shall within one month inform the *Secretary-General of the League of Nations* whether or not it accepts the recommendations contained in the report of the Commission; and if not, whether it proposes to refer the complaint to the Permanent Court of International Justice of the League of Nations.”

Article 420:

“The defaulting Government may at any time inform the Governing Body that it has taken the steps necessary to comply with the recommendations of the Commission of

Enquiry or with those in the decision of the Permanent Court of International Justice, as the case may be, and may request it to apply to the *Secretary-General of the League* to constitute a Commission of Enquiry to verify its contention.....”

4. Provisions establishing Bonds of a General Nature between the International Labour Organisation and the League of Nations.

In this respect, a number of provisions are to be noted, some of which are of considerable importance.

Article 387 (paragraph 2):

“The original Members of the League of Nations shall be the original Members of this Organisation, and hereafter *membership of the League of Nations shall carry with it membership of the said Organisation.*”

Article 391:

“The meetings of the Conference shall be held *at the seat of the League of Nations*, or at such other place as may be decided by the Conference at a previous meeting by two-thirds of the votes cast by the Delegates present.”

Article 392:

“The International Labour Office shall be established *at the seat of the League of Nations* as part of the organisation of the League.”

Article 422:

“Amendments to this Part of the present Treaty which are adopted by the Conference by a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast by the Delegates present shall take effect when ratified by the *States whose representatives compose the Council of the League of Nations* and by three-fourths of the Members.”

Article 427:

This article, after enunciating a number of principles, provides as follows in paragraph 4:

“Without claiming that these methods and principles are either complete or final, the High Contracting Parties are of opinion that they are well fitted to guide the policy of the League of Nations; and that, if adopted by the industrial communities which are members of the League, and safeguarded in practice by an adequate system of such inspection, they will confer lasting benefits upon the wage-earners of the world.”

SECTION II. — PROVISIONS CONCERNING
THE MAINTENANCE OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF
AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY

1. Austria.

(a) Article 80 of the Treaty of Versailles provides that:

“Germany acknowledges and will respect strictly the independence of Austria, within the frontiers which may be fixed in a Treaty between that State and the Principal Allied and Associated Powers; she agrees that this independence shall be inalienable, except with the consent of the *Council of the League of Nations.*”

Competent authority.

Council of the League of Nations.

(b) Article 88 of the Treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye provides that:

“The independence of Austria is inalienable otherwise than with the consent of the *Council of the League of Nations.* Consequently, Austria undertakes in the absence of the consent of the said Council to abstain from any act which might directly or indirectly or by any means whatever compromise her independence, particularly, and until her admission to membership of the League of Nations, by participation in the affairs of another Power.”

Competent authority.

Council of the League of Nations.

2. Hungary.

Article 73 of the Treaty of Trianon provides as follows:

“The independence of Hungary is inalienable otherwise than with the consent of the *Council of the League of Nations.* Consequently, Hungary undertakes in the absence of the consent of the said Council to abstain from any act which might directly or indirectly or by any means whatever compromise her independence, particularly, and until her admission to membership of the League of Nations, by participation in the affairs of another Power.”

Competent authority.

Council of the League of Nations.

SECTION III. — PROVISIONS CONCERNING ARMAMENTS AND ARMED FORCES

1. The Right of Investigation conferred on the Council by the Treaties of Versailles, Saint-Germain, Trianon and Neuilly.

Article 213 of the Treaty of Versailles runs as follows:

“So long as the present Treaty remains in force, Germany undertakes to give every facility for any investigation which the *Council of the League of Nations*, acting if need be by a majority vote, may consider necessary.”

Articles 159 of the Treaty of Saint-Germain, 143 of the Treaty of Trianon, and 104 of the Treaty of Neuilly, which are drafted in the same terms, contain an identical undertaking on the part of Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria, respectively.

2. Power conferred on the Council by Article 164 of the Treaty of Versailles in connection with German Armaments.

This Article 164 runs as follows:

“.....
“Germany agrees that after she has become a Member of the League of Nations the armaments fixed in the said Table shall remain in force until they are modified by the Council of the League. Furthermore, she hereby agrees strictly to observe the decisions of the *Council of the League* on this subject.”

SECTION IV. — PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

The Peace Treaties contain provisions regarding the protection of minorities. Some of the treaties include detailed provisions in this respect which suffice by themselves to establish the regime for the protection of minorities and place it under the supervision of the *Council of the League of Nations*¹. Others simply lay down a general principle and the details of the regime for the protection of minorities are set out in a supplementary treaty².

¹ Treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye. Article 69: Obligations of Austria.

Treaty of Trianon. Article 60: Obligations of Hungary.

Treaty of Neuilly. Article 57: Obligations of Bulgaria.

Treaty of Sèvres. Articles 140 to 151: Obligations of Turkey.

² Treaty of Versailles. Article 86: Undertaking of Czechoslovakia.

Article 93: Undertaking of Poland.

Treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye. Article 51: Undertaking of the Serb-Croat-Slovene State.

Article 57: Undertaking of Czechoslovakia.

Article 60: Undertaking of Roumania.

Treaty of Trianon. Article 44: Undertaking of the Serb-Croat-Slovene State.

Article 47: Undertaking of Roumania.

As all the international treaties and agreements relating to minorities have been dealt with above (see Chapter III, Section III), we refer the reader to that chapter.

SECTION V. — TERRITORY PLACED UNDER A SPECIAL REGIME ¹

THE FREE CITY OF DANZIG.

1. Articles 102 and 103 of the Treaty of Versailles.

These two articles provided for the establishment of a special regime for the Free City of Danzig under the protection of the League of Nations.

Article 102:

“The Principal Allied and Associated Powers undertake to establish the town of Danzig, together with the rest of the territory described in Article 100, as a Free City. It will be placed under the protection of the *League of Nations*.”

Article 103:

“A constitution for the Free City of Danzig shall be drawn up by the duly appointed representatives of the Free City in agreement with a *High Commissioner to be appointed by the League of Nations*. This constitution shall be placed under the guarantee of the *League of Nations*.

“The *High Commissioner* will also be entrusted with the duty of dealing in the first instance with all differences arising between Poland and the Free City of Danzig in regard to this Treaty or any arrangements or agreements made thereunder.

“ ”

Competent authorities.

“The League of Nations.”

High Commissioner of the League of Nations.

2. Convention between Poland and the Free City of Danzig, Paris, November 9th, 1920 ².

A. *General data.*

Bilateral Convention.

Concluded independently of the League of Nations.

Came into force November 15th, 1920.

¹ The Treaty of Versailles placed the Saar Territory under a special regime; this regime was officially terminated in 1935.

² Registered under No. 153. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 6, p. 189.

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 6:

“.....
“The *High Commissioner* shall in all cases have the right to veto any treaty or international agreement, in so far as it applies to the Free City of Danzig, which, in the opinion of the *Council of the League of Nations*, is inconsistent with the provisions of the present Treaty or with the status of the Free City.”

Article 7:

“The Free City may not contract foreign loans except after previous consultation with the Polish Government, which shall communicate its reply within fifteen days. In case of any objection being made on the part of the Polish Government, the question may be submitted by the Free City for consideration to the *High Commissioner*, who shall decide under the conditions laid down in Article 39 of the present Treaty.

“.....”

Article 8 (The flying of the Danzig merchant flag) :

“Questions on which there may be disagreement between the Free City and Poland relative to this Article may be the subject of appeal to the *High Commissioner of the League of Nations* in the conditions laid down in Article 39.”

Article 18:

“The free zone at present existing in the port of Danzig shall be maintained.

“This zone shall be placed under the control and administration of the Board referred to in Article 19, which shall have power to determine the modification or extension of the limits of the said free zone or the modifications of its internal regime, subject to the right of the Government of the Free City and of the Polish Government to state their objections, if any, within fifteen days. In case of disagreement such objections shall have suspensive force, and the said Governments shall have the right to exercise the appeal to the *High Commissioner of the League of Nations* in the conditions laid down in Article 39.”

Article 19:

“A Board shall be appointed, entitled ‘The Danzig Port and Waterways Board’, composed of an equal number (which shall not exceed five) of Polish and Danzig commissioners.....

“The President of this Board shall be chosen by agreement between the Polish Government and the Government

of the Free City. In the event of no such agreement being reached within one month of the coming into force of the present Treaty, the *Council of the League of Nations* shall be requested by the *High Commissioner of the League* at Danzig to appoint a president of Swiss nationality. In case of a vacancy in the office of President, the same procedure shall be adopted in the month after the going out of office of the former President.

“.....”

Article 20 :

“.....”

“It shall rest with the Board to determine which railways shall be considered as specially serving the port, subject to the right of the Government of the Free City and of the Polish Government to state their objections, if any, within fifteen days. In case of disagreement, such objection shall have suspensive force, and the said Government shall have the right to exercise the appeal to the *High Commissioner of the League of Nations* in the conditions laid down in Article 39.

“.....”

Article 25:

“The Free City of Danzig and the Polish Government undertake to transfer to the Board the ownership of all property which belonged to the former German Empire or to any German State and which forms part of the port or is connected with the administration and exploitation of the port, waterways and railways referred to in Article 20; this property shall be designated by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers.

“.....”

“In the event of this Article giving rise to any dispute between the Government of the Free City and the Polish Government, the disagreement shall be submitted for decision to the *High Commissioner* in the conditions laid down in Article 39.”

Article 26 (Free use by Poland of the port and communications):

“.....”

“In the event of the non-observance of the above provisions, the Free City of Danzig and Poland may exercise the *right of appeal provided for in Article 39.*”

Article 39:

“Any differences arising between Poland and the Free City of Danzig in regard to the present Treaty or to any other

subsequent agreements, arrangements or conventions, or to any matter affecting the relations between Poland and the Free City, shall be submitted by one or the other party to the decision of the *High Commissioner*, who shall, if he deems it necessary, refer the matter to the *Council of the League of Nations*.

“The two parties retain the right of appeal to the *Council of the League of Nations*.”

C. *Competent authorities.*

High Commissioner of the League of Nations.

Council of the League of Nations.

SECTION VI. — TRANSFER OF TERRITORIES

THE FRONTIER OF THRACE

Convention respecting the Thracian Frontier, Lausanne, July 24th, 1923¹.

A. *General data.*

Signed by 8 States².

Concluded independently of the League of Nations.

In force³.

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 4:

“In the event of one of the bordering Powers whose territory forms the subject of the present Convention having any complaint to make respecting the observance of the preceding provisions, this complaint shall be brought by that Power before the *Council of the League of Nations*.”

C. *Competent authority.*

Council of the League of Nations.

¹ Registered under No. 703. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 28, p. 139.

² Namely: British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, Bulgaria, Greece, Roumania, Turkey.

Ratifications were deposited on February 11th, 1924, on behalf of Greece; on March 31st, 1924, on behalf of Turkey; on May 24th, 1924, on behalf of Bulgaria; on August 6th, 1924, on behalf of the British Empire, Italy and Japan.

³ The Convention was registered on September 5th, 1924, and its entry into force is a condition precedent of such registration.

SECTION VII. — VARIOUS SETTLEMENTS FOLLOWING
ON THE RESTORATION OF PEACE AND THE
TERRITORIAL CHANGES WHICH HAD OCCURRED

I. HYDRAULIC SYSTEM (CANALISATION, IRRIGATION,
DRAINAGE, ETC.) AND ELECTRIC POWER

1. Treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye.

Article 309:

“In default of any provisions to the contrary, when as the result of the fixing of a new frontier the hydraulic system (canalisation, inundations, irrigation, drainage or similar matters) in a State is dependent on works executed within the territory of another State, or when use is made on the territory of a State, in virtue of pre-war usage, of water or hydraulic power, the source of which is on the territory of another State, an agreement shall be made between the States concerned to safeguard the interests and rights acquired by each of them.

“Failing an agreement, the matter shall be regulated by an arbitrator appointed by *the Council of the League of Nations.*”

Article 310:

“Unless otherwise provided, when use is made for municipal or domestic purposes in one State of electricity or water, the source of which as the result of the fixing of a new frontier is on the territory of another State, an agreement shall be made between the States concerned to safeguard the interests and rights acquired by each of them.

“Pending an agreement, central electric stations and waterworks shall be required to continue the supply up to an amount corresponding to the undertakings and contracts in force on November 3rd, 1918.

“Failing an agreement, the matter shall be regulated by an arbitrator appointed by *the Council of the League of Nations.*”

2. Treaty of Trianon.

Article 292:

“In default of any provisions to the contrary, when as the result of the fixing of a new frontier the hydraulic system (canalisation, inundations, irrigation, drainage or similar matters) in a State is dependent on works executed within the territory of another State, or when use is made on the territory of a State, in virtue of pre-war usage, of water or hydraulic power, the source of which is on the

territory of another State, an agreement shall be made between the States concerned to safeguard the interests and rights acquired by each of them.

“Unless otherwise provided, when use is made for municipal or domestic purposes in one State of electricity or water, the source of which as the result of the fixing of a new frontier is on the territory of another State, an agreement shall be made between the States concerned to safeguard the interests and rights acquired by each of them. Pending an agreement, central electric stations and waterworks shall be required to continue the supply up to an amount corresponding to the undertakings and contracts in force on November 3rd, 1918.

“Failing an agreement in the case of either of the above paragraphs, and subject to the provisions of Article 293, the matter shall be regulated by an arbitrator appointed by the *Council of the League of Nations*.”

Article 293:

“In view of the application of Article 292 to the territories of the former Kingdom of Hungary forming the Basin of the Danube, excluding the Basin of the Olt, as well as for the exercise of the powers provided for below, there shall be set up, in the common interest of the States possessing sovereignty over the territories in question, a permanent technical Hydraulic System Commission, composed of one representative of each of the States territorially concerned and a Chairman appointed by *the Council of the League of Nations*.

“This Commission shall bring about the conclusion, and supervise and, in urgent cases, ensure the carrying out, of the agreements provided for in Article 292; it shall maintain and improve, particularly as regards deforestation and afforestation, the uniform character of the hydraulic system, as well as of the services connected therewith, such as the hydrometric service and the service of information as to the rising of the waters. It shall also study questions relating to navigation, excepting those falling within the competence of the Commission for regulating the Navigation of the Upper Danube, which it shall refer to the said Commission, and it shall give special consideration to fishery interests. The Commission shall in addition undertake all works or schemes and shall establish all services with which it may be charged by the unanimous consent of the interested States.

“The Hydraulic System Commission shall meet within three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty; it shall draw up a regulation as to its functions and procedure, which will be subject to approval by the States concerned.

“Any disputes which may arise out of the matters dealt with in this Article shall be settled as provided by *the League of Nations*.”

Note. — See the Convention of May 27th, 1923, approving the Regulations of the Permanent Technical Hydraulic System Commission of the Danube (Chapter I, Section I, p. 23).

II. CONSERVATION OF PRIVATE RIGHTS IN CEDED TERRITORIES

Treaty of Neuilly-sur-Seine.

Article 181:

“Transfers of territory under the present Treaty shall not prejudice the private rights referred to in the Treaties of Constantinople, 1913, of Athens, 1913, and of Stamboul, 1914.

“Transfers of territory by or to Bulgaria under the present Treaty shall similarly and to the same extent ensure the protection of these private rights.

“In case of disagreement as to the application of this Article the difference shall be submitted to an arbitrator appointed by *the Council of the League of Nations*.”

III. SANITARY QUESTIONS (LEVANT)

Treaty of Lausanne.

Article 118:

“Reports on the work of the Pilgrimage Co-ordination Commission shall be addressed to the *Health Committee of the League of Nations* and to the International Office of Public Health, and also to the Government of each country which is interested in pilgrimages and makes a request therefor. *The Commission* will give its opinion on every question put to it by the League of Nations by the International Office of Public Health, or by the interested Governments.”

SECTION VIII. — COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT

FIRST SUB-SECTION. — SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS MADE BY THE PEACE TREATIES

I. Railways.

1. Treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye.

Article 324:

“Provision is made for a convention respecting a right of passage accorded to the State of Czechoslovakia. Failing agreement, the matter is to be decided by an arbitrator

nominated by the British Government 'until such time as the League of Nations may lay down some other procedure'."

2. Treaty of Trianon.

Article 304:

"With the object of ensuring regular utilisation of the railroads of the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy owned by private companies which, as a result of the stipulations of the present Treaty, will be situated in the territory of several States, the administrative and technical reorganisation of the said lines shall be regulated in each instance by an agreement between the owning company and the States territorially concerned.

"Any differences on which agreement is not reached, including questions relating to the interpretation of contracts concerning the expropriation of the lines, shall be submitted to arbitrators designated by *the Council of the League of Nations*."

Article 307:

"Provision is made for a convention respecting a right of passage accorded to the State of Czechoslovakia. Failing agreement on the terms of the Convention, the matter is to be decided by an arbitrator nominated by the British Government.

"In the event of disagreement as to the interpretation of the Convention or of difficulties arising unprovided for in the Convention, the same form of arbitration will be adopted until such time as *the League of Nations* may lay down some other procedure."

3. Agreement with a View to the Administrative and Technical Reorganisation of the Southern Railway Company System, Rome, March 29th, 1923¹.

Note. — This agreement was concluded pursuant to Article 320 of the Treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye and Article 304 of the Treaty of Trianon.

A. General data.

Signatories: Austria, Hungary, Italy, Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, the Southern Railway Company and the Committee representing the bondholders.

Concluded independently of the League of Nations.

¹ Registered under No. 593. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 23, p. 255.

Ratifications were deposited on August 20th, 1923, on behalf of Italy; on August 24th, 1923, on behalf of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, on October 10th, 1923, on behalf of Hungary; and on October 16th, 1923, on behalf of Austria.

In force since October 16th, 1923 (Article 57).

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 50:

“Disputes concerning the interpretation or execution of the present Agreement shall be settled by arbitrators. If the plaintiffs or defendants do not agree in their choice of an arbitrator, or if the arbitrators do not agree in their choice of a president, *the President of the Council of the League of Nations*¹ shall appoint the arbitrator or president.”

C. *Competent authority.*

“President of the League of Nations.”¹

II. **Telegraphs and Telephones.**

Treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye.

Article 327:

“
“(5) The particular lines to be provided together with any necessary administrative, technical and financial conditions not provided for in existing International Conventions or in this Article shall be fixed by a further convention between the States concerned. In default of agreement on such convention they will be fixed by an arbitrator appointed by *the Council of the League of Nations*.

“(6) The stipulations of the present Article may be varied at any time by agreement between Austria and the Czechoslovak State. After the expiration of ten years from the coming into force of the present Treaty the conditions under which the Czechoslovak State shall enjoy the rights conferred by this Article may, in default of agreement by the parties, be modified at the request of either party by an arbitrator designated by *the Council of the League of Nations*.”

III. **Memel : The Port and Transit Traffic.**

Convention concerning the Territory of Memel, Paris, May 8th, 1924².

A. *General data.*

Convention signed by 5 States³.

¹ The French and Italian texts, which are the official ones, merely say : “The President of the League of Nations.”

² Registered under No. 736. *Treaty Series*, Vol. 29, p. 85.

³ Namely: British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, Lithuania. Rati- fications were deposited, on September 27th, 1924, on behalf of Lithua- nia, and on August 25th, 1925, on behalf of the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan.

Concluded independently of the League of Nations.
Came into force September 27th, 1924.

B. *Provisions conferring powers on the League of Nations.*

Article 17:

“The High Contracting Parties declare that *any Member of the Council of the League of Nations* shall be entitled to draw the attention of the *Council* to any infraction of the provisions of the present Convention.”¹

*Annex II*². *The Port of Memel.*

Article 5:

“There shall be a Harbour Board, which shall consist of three members appointed for three years and eligible for reappointment as follows:

“(1)

“(2)

“(3) One to be appointed by the *Chairman of the Advisory and Technical Committee for Communications and Transit of the League of Nations*.....”

Article 9 (paragraph 2):

“The remuneration of the third member shall be fixed within reasonable limits *by the Chairman of the Advisory and Technical Committee for Communications and Transit of the League of Nations* after consultation with the Lithuanian Government.”

Article 14:

“The composition or powers of the Harbour Board and the administration of the port of Memel as provided for by the preceding dispositions may be modified after five years from the date of ratification by Lithuania of the Convention of which this Annex forms part, provided the Lithuanian Government, after consulting the Directorate and the Harbour Board, submits a revised scheme, based upon experience and the circumstances then prevailing, which is approved by a majority of *the Council of the League of Nations* including the representatives of the four Powers which are Parties with Lithuania to the said Convention. The modifications shall enter into effect on being so approved.”

¹ This provision is general in scope; it applies to the whole of the Convention and not only to matters concerning communications and transit.

² The Convention is accompanied by three annexes which form integral parts thereof (Article 13).

Annex III. Transit Traffic.

Article 4:

“The provisions of the present Annex may be modified on a proposal by the Lithuanian Government based on experience and the circumstances then prevailing. The proposal must be approved by the majority of *the Council of the League of Nations* including the representatives of the four Powers Parties with Lithuania to the Convention of which this Annex forms part. The modifications shall enter into effect on being approved.”

C. *Competent authorities.*

Council of the League of Nations.

Chairman of the Committee for Communications and Transit.

SECOND SUB-SECTION. — THE REGIME OF CERTAIN RIVERS OR CANALS

I. **Provisions applying to the Danube.**

1. **Treaty of Versailles.**

Article 336:

“In default of any special organisation for carrying out the works connected with the upkeep and improvement of the international portion of a navigable system, each riparian State shall be bound to take suitable measures to remove any obstacle or danger to navigation and to ensure the maintenance of good conditions of navigation.

“If a State neglects to comply with this obligation, any riparian State, or any State represented on the International Commission, if there is one, may appeal to the tribunal instituted for this purpose by *the League of Nations.*”

Article 337:

“The same procedure shall be followed in the case of a riparian State undertaking any works of a nature to impede navigation in the international section. The tribunal mentioned in the preceding Article shall be entitled to enforce the suspension or suppression of such works, making due allowance in its decision for all rights in connection with irrigation, water-power, fisheries, and other national interests, which, with the consent of all the riparian States or of all the States represented on the International Commission, if there is one, shall be given priority over the requirements of navigation.

“Appeal to *the tribunal of the League of Nations* does not require the suspension of the works.”

Article 338:

“The regime set out in Articles 332 to 337 above shall be superseded by one to be laid down in a General Convention drawn up by the Allied and Associated Powers, and approved by *the League of Nations*, relating to the waterways recognised in such Convention as having an international character. This Convention shall apply in particular to the whole or part of the above-mentioned river systems of the Elbe (Labe), the Oder (Odra), the Niemen (Russstrom-Memel-Niemen), and the Danube, and such other parts of these river systems as may be covered by a general definition.

“Germany undertakes, in accordance with the provisions of Article 379, to adhere to the said General Convention as well as to all projects prepared in accordance with Article 343 below for the revision of existing international agreements and regulations.”

Observation. — The Convention contemplated in Article 338 is the Convention on the Regime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern concluded at Barcelona on April 20th, 1921, under the auspices of the League of Nations (see Chapter I, Section I, p. 21).

2. Treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye.

Article 297. As Article 336 of the Treaty of Versailles.

Article 298. Similar to Article 337 of the Treaty of Versailles.

Article 299. Similar to Article 338 of the Treaty of Versailles.

3. Treaty of Trianon.

Article 281. As Article 336 of the Treaty of Versailles.

Article 282. Similar to Article 337 of the Treaty of Versailles.

Article 283. Similar to Article 338 of the Treaty of Versailles.

4. Treaty of Neuilly.

Article 225. Similar to Article 336 of the Treaty of Versailles.

Article 226. Similar to Article 337 of the Treaty of Versailles.

Article 227. Similar to Article 338 of the Treaty of Versailles.

II. Provisions applying to the Elbe, the Oder and the Niemen.

A. Provisions applying to all these Waterways alike.

Treaty of Versailles.

Articles 336 to 338¹.

Observation. — The Convention contemplated in Article 338 is the Convention on the Regime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern concluded at Barcelona on April 20th, 1921, under the auspices of the League of Nations (see Chapter I, Section I, p. 21).

B. Special Provisions relating to the Niemen.

Treaty of Versailles.

Article 342:

“On a request being made to *the League of Nations* by any riparian State, the Niemen (Russstrom-Memel-Niemen) shall be placed under the administration of an International Commission, which shall comprise one representative of each riparian State, and three representatives of other States specified by *the League of Nations*.”

III. Provisions applying to the Rhine and the Moselle².

Treaty of Versailles.

Article 354:

“.....
“In the event of any provisions of the said Convention being in conflict with those laid down by the General Con-

¹ These articles have already been quoted in connection with the Danube, pp. 153 and 154.

They apply alike to the Danube, the Elbe, the Oder and the Niemen, whereas the corresponding articles of the Treaties of Saint-Germain-en-Laye, Trianon and Neuilly-sur-Seine apply only to the Danube.

² It is to be noted that Article 362 provides as follows:

“Germany hereby agrees to offer no objection to any proposals of the Central Rhine Commission for extending its jurisdiction:

“(1) to the Moselle below the Franco-Luxemburg frontier down to the Rhine, subject to the consent of Luxemburg;

“(2) to the Rhine above Basle up to the Lake of Constance, subject to the consent of Switzerland;

“(3) to the lateral canals and channels which may be established either to duplicate or to improve naturally navigable sections of the Rhine or the Moselle, or to connect two naturally navigable sections of these rivers and also any other parts of the Rhine river system which may be covered by the General Convention provided for in Article 338 above.”

vention referred to in Article 338 (which shall apply to the Rhine) the provisions of the General Convention shall prevail.

“Within a maximum period of six months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, the Central Commission referred to in Article 355 shall meet to draw up a project of revision of the Convention of Mannheim. This project shall be drawn up in harmony with the provisions of the General Convention referred to above, should this have been concluded by that time, and shall be submitted to the Powers represented on the Central Commission. Germany hereby agrees to adhere to the project so drawn up.

“.....”

Observation. — The Convention contemplated in Article 354 is the Convention on the Regime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern concluded at Barcelona on April 20th, 1921, under the auspices of the League of Nations (see Chapter I, Section I, p. 21).

THIRD SUB-SECTION. — THE DECISION OF DISPUTES AND THE REVISION OF THE PERMANENT CLAUSES RELATING TO PORTS, WATERWAYS AND RAILWAYS

I. General Provisions.

1. Treaty of Versailles.

Article 376:

“Disputes which may arise between interested Powers with regard to the interpretation and application of the preceding Articles shall be settled as provided by *the League of Nations.*”

Article 377:

“At any time the League of Nations may recommend the revision of such of these Articles as relate to a permanent administrative regime.”

Article 378:

“The stipulations in Articles 321 to 330, 332, 365, and 367 to 369 shall be subject to revision by the *Council of the League of Nations* at any time after five years from the coming into force of the present Treaty.

“Failing such revision, no Allied or Associated Power can claim after the expiration of the above period of five years the benefit of any of the stipulations in the Articles enumerated above on behalf of any portion of its territories in which reciprocity is not accorded in respect of such stipulations. The period of *five years* during which reciprocity

cannot be demanded may be prolonged by *the Council of the League of Nations.*”

2. Treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye.

Article 328:

“Disputes which may arise between interested Powers with regard to the interpretation and application of this Part of the present Treaty shall be settled as provided by the *League of Nations.*”

Article 329:

As Article 377 of the Treaty of Versailles.

Article 330:

The first two paragraphs of this Article correspond to Article 378 of the Treaty of Versailles apart from certain details ¹.

3. Treaty of Trianon.

Article 311:

As Article 328 of the Treaty of Saint-Germain.

Article 312:

As Article 377 of the Treaty of Versailles.

Article 313:

Similar to Article 330 of the Treaty of Saint-Germain.

4. Treaty of Neuilly.

Article 245:

As Article 328 of the Treaty of Saint-Germain.

Article 246:

As Article 377 of the Treaty of Versailles.

Article 247:

Similar to Article 330 of the Treaty of Saint-Germain.

¹ The text of Article 330 of the Treaty of Saint-Germain is as follows: “The stipulations in Articles 284 to 290, 293, 312, 314 to 316, and 326 shall be subject to revision by *the Council of the League of Nations* at any time after three years from the coming into force of the present Treaty.

“Failing such revision, no Allied or Associated Power can claim after the expiration of the above period of three years the benefit of any of the stipulations in the Articles enumerated above on behalf of any portion of its territories in which reciprocity is not accorded in respect of such stipulations. The period of three years during which reciprocity cannot be demanded may be prolonged by *the Council of the League of Nations.*”

“.....”

II. Special Provisions relating to the Kiel Canal.

Treaty of Versailles.

Article 386:

“In the event of violation of any of the conditions of Articles 380 to 386, or of disputes as to the interpretation of these Articles, any interested Power can appeal to the jurisdiction instituted for the purpose by *the League of Nations*.

“In order to avoid reference of small questions to the League of Nations, Germany will establish a local authority at Kiel qualified to deal with disputes in the first instance and to give satisfaction so far as possible to complaints which may be presented through the consular representatives of the interested Powers.”

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