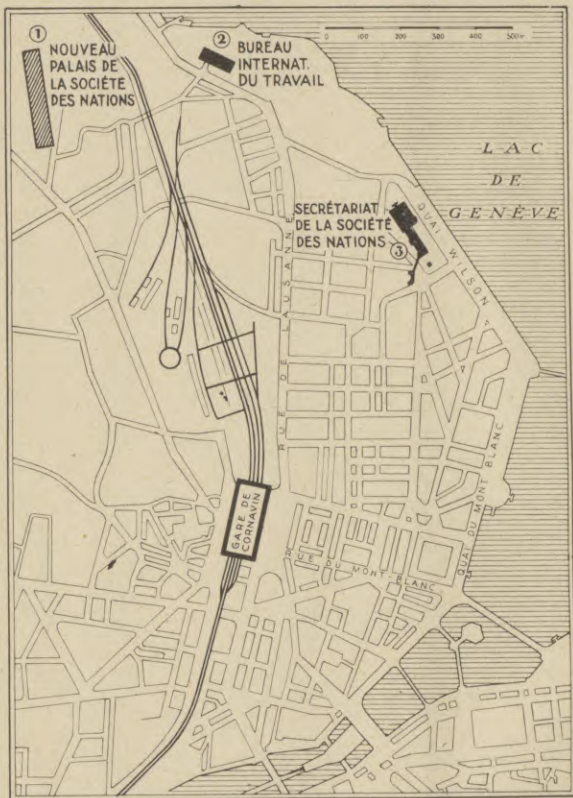


L.N. 5.

**ESSENTIAL FACTS
ABOUT THE
LEAGUE OF NATIONS**

GENEVA 1933





1. New Buildings of the League of Nations
2. International Labour Office
3. Secretariat of the League of Nations

ESSENTIAL FACTS
ABOUT THE
LEAGUE OF NATIONS

GENEVA 1933
INFORMATION SECTION

NOTE.

This publication, which has been prepared by the Information Section of the League of Nations Secretariat, is not to be regarded as an official document for which the League of Nations is responsible.

It represents an attempt to meet the need, often pointed out by those interested in the work of the League, for a booklet in handy form containing the essential elements of the organisation of the League and the chief facts regarding its history and activities.

The Information Section is well aware that the work can be improved and simplified, and accordingly asks readers to be good enough to send it their observations.

Passages from the text of the Covenant of the League of Nations appear in heavy type.

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STATES MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE

	Date of entry	Area (thou- sands of sq. km.)	Popu- lation (mil- lions)	Annual contribution in gold francs (1932)	Unit of contribution
1. Abyssinia (3)	1923	1,120	8.0	66,689	2
2. Albania (3)	1920	30	0.8	32,684	1
3. Argentine Republic (2)	1920	2,797	9.5	947,540	29
4. Australia (1)	1920	7,706	6.4	879,075	27
5. Austria (3)	1920	83	6.5	267,834	8
6. Belgium (1)	1920	30	7.9	588,178	18
7. Bolivia (1)	1920	1,568	2.9	134,316	4
8. Bulgaria (3)	1920	103	5.7	162,411	5
9. Canada (1)	1920	9,659	9.1	1,143,353	35
10. Chile (2)	1920	751	4.3	459,853	14
11. China (1)	1920	11,129	485.5	1,544,642	46
12. Colombia (2)	1920	1,200	8.0	195,090	6
13. Cuba (1)	1920	114	3.3	296,063	9
14. Czechoslovakia (1)	1920	140	13.6	948,793	29
15. Denmark (2)	1920	44	3.4	391,151	12
16. Dominican Republic (3)	1923	48	1.2	33,461	1
17. Estonia (3)	1921	47	1.1	98,619	3
18. Finland (3)	1920	383	3.5	326,760	10
19. France (1)	1920	550	40.9	2,600,029	79
20. Germany (3)	1926	470	63.0	2,652,755	79
21. Great Britain (1)	1920	230	42.9	3,466,499	105
22. Greece (1)	1920	127	6.2	227,570	7
23. Guatemala (1)	1920	109	2.0	32,994	1
24. Haiti (1)	1920	28	2.2	30,935	1
25. Honduras (1)	1920	150	0.8	33,579	1
26. Hungary (3)	1922	92	8.6	266,931	8
27. India (1)	1920	4,675	316.9	1,834,588	56
28. Iraq (3)	1932	371	3.3	—	3
29. Irish Free State (3)	1923	68	2.9	333,449	10
30. Italy (1)	1923	310	41.1	1,970,251	60
31. Japan (1)	1923	680	83.4	1,967,253	60
32. Latvia (3)	1921	65	1.9	98,169	3
33. Liberia (1)	1921	103	2.5	33,579	1

	Date of entry	Area (thousands of sq. km.)	Population (millions)	Annual contribution in gold francs (1932)	Unit of contribution	
34.	Lithuania (3)	1921	55	2.3	131,714	4
35.	Luxemburg (3)	1920	2	0.3	31,939	1
36.	Mexico (3)	1931	1,969	16.3	471,867	—
37.	Netherlands (2)	1920	32	7.8	753,654	23
38.	New Zealand (1)	1920	269	1.4	329,158	10
39.	Nicaragua (1)	1920	128	0.6	16,726	1
40.	Norway (2)	1920	323	2.8	291,014	9
41.	Panama	1920	88	0.5	32,402	1
42.	Paraguay (2)	1920	457	1.0	32,941	1
43.	Persia (2)	1920	1,626	12.0	163,567	5
44.	Peru (2)	1920	1,382	6.2	302,212	9
45.	Poland (1)	1920	388	30.5	1,048,277	32
46.	Portugal (1)	1920	90	5.1	191,113	6
47.	Roumania (1)	1920	295	17.9	715,456	22
48.	Salvador (2)	1920	34	1.7	33,579	1
49.	Siam (1)	1920	518	11.5	295,579	9
50.	South Africa (1)	1920	1,985	7.6	484,417	15
51.	Spain (2)	1920	505	22.2	1,311,834	40
52.	Sweden (2)	1920	448	6.1	586,726	18
53.	Switzerland (2)	1920	41	4.0	554,599	17
54.	Turkey (3)	1932	787	15.2	—	10
55.	Uruguay (1)	1920	186	1.9	229,873	7
56.	Venezuela (2)	1920	1,020	3.0	163,682	5
57.	Yugoslavia (1)	1920	248	12.1	653,127	20

(1) Original members: States which signed and ratified the Covenant of the League and whose names appear in the Annex.

Brazil notified the League in 1926 of her intention to withdraw, and ceased to be a member in 1928.

(2) Invited States: These States adhered to the Covenant by a declaration deposited with the Secretariat of the League within the first two months after the Covenant came into force. They are also named in the Annex.

The Argentine has not sent a representative to the Assembly since the withdrawal of her delegation at the first Assembly in 1920, but she has taken part in the work of the League on many occasions.

Colombia attached to her accession to the Covenant the reservation that she would not *ipso facto* recognise the independence of the Republic of Panama.

The Council recognised the perpetual neutrality of Switzerland and the guarantee of the inviolability of Swiss territory as compatible with the Covenant, in view of Swiss declarations that they would participate in League economic and financial measures against a Covenant-breaker.

(3) States admitted to the League since the Covenant came into force.

I. CONSTITUTION AND ORGANISATION.

The League of Nations is an association of fully self-governing States, dominions or colonies, whose relations are governed by the Covenant. Fifty-seven States are at present Members of the League, as compared with forty-two at the time of the first Assembly in 1920.

The United States of America, as one of the original High Contracting Parties, has ratified none of the treaties in which the Covenant of the League of Nations is incorporated. They are therefore not a member of the League. The latter maintains relations with the majority of non-member States, but it is undoubtedly with the United States of America that these relations are closest.

AIM.

The High Contracting Parties,

In order to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security:

By the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war;

By the prescription of open, just and honourable relations between nations;

By the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among Governments;

And by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organised peoples with one another:

Agree to this Covenant of the League of Nations.
(Preamble of the Covenant.)

The principal aim of the League of Nations is to prevent the settlement of international disputes by resort to armed force, and to develop in all spheres of human activity a spirit of peaceful co-operation between nations.

THE COVENANT.

The twenty-six articles which constitute the Covenant of the League of Nations govern the method of application of the above-mentioned principles. The Covenant provides States Members with a permanent ruling by which international disputes of all kinds may be settled.

CONSISTENCY OF THE COVENANT WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS.

The Members of the League severally agree that this Covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations or understandings *inter se* which are inconsistent with the terms thereof, and solemnly undertake that they will not hereafter enter into any engagements inconsistent with the terms thereof. (Art. 20, para. 1, Covenant.)

In case any Member of the League shall, before becoming a Member of the League, have undertaken any obligations inconsistent with the terms of this Covenant, it shall be the duty of such Member to take immediate steps to procure its release from such obligations. (Art. 20, para. 2, Covenant.)

Nothing in this Covenant shall be deemed to affect the validity of international engagements, such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace. (Art. 21, Covenant.)

ADMISSION.

The original Members of the League of Nations shall be those of the Signatories which are named in the Annex to this Covenant and also such of those other States named in the Annex as shall accede without reservation to this Covenant. Such accession shall be effected by a Declaration deposited with the Secretariat within two months of the coming into force of the Covenant. Notice thereof shall be sent to all other Members of the League. (Art. 1, para. 1, Covenant.)

Any fully self-governing State, Dominion or Colony not named in the Annex may become a Member of the League if its admission is agreed to by two-thirds of the Assembly, provided that it shall give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations, and shall accept such regulations as may be prescribed by the League in regard to its military, naval and air forces and armaments. (Art. 1, para. 2, Covenant.)

WITHDRAWAL.

Any Member of the League may, after two years' notice of its intention so to do, withdraw from the League, provided that all its international obligations and all its obligations under this Covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal. (Art. 1, para. 3, Covenant.)

No amendments to this Covenant shall bind any Member of the League which signifies its dissent therefrom, but in that case it shall cease to be a Member of the League. (Art. 26, para. 2, Covenant.)

EXCLUSION.

Any Member of the League which has violated any covenant of the League may be declared to be no longer a Member of the League by a vote of the Council concurred in by the Representatives of all the other Members of the League represented thereon. (Art. 16, para. 4, Covenant.)

SPHERE OF ACTION.

The League's sphere of action comprises all rights and obligations deriving from the Covenant and from all treaties concluded and ratified since the entry into force of the Covenant, so far as they clearly confer rights and obligations on, and are accepted by, the League.

ACTION.

The action of the League under this Covenant shall be effected through the instrumentality of an Assembly and of a Council, with a permanent Secretariat. (Art. 2, Covenant.)

The Council and the Assembly have each special powers and duties. Every year the Council places before the Assembly a report on the work accomplished.

The League is assisted in its work by subsidiary organisations, notably by the technical organisations and the advisory committees appointed by the Assembly and by the Council. Also included in the League are two administrative organisations: the High Commission for the Free City of Danzig and the Governing Commission of the Saar; two autonomous organisations: the Permanent Court of International Justice (The Hague) and the International Labour Office; and four special institutions: the International Institute of Intellectual

Co-operation (Paris), the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (Rome), the International Educational Cinematographic Institute (Rome) and the Nansen Office for Refugees.

DIPLOMATIC PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES.

Representatives of the Members of the League and officials of the League when engaged on the business of the League shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities. (Art. 7, para. 4, Covenant.)

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES.

The official languages are French and English. Every representative who wishes to speak in another language must provide for the translation of his speech into French or into English.

SEAT OF THE LEAGUE.

The Seat of the League is established at Geneva (Art. 7, para. 1, Covenant.)

STRUCTURE

ASSEMBLY

COUNCIL

SECRETARIAT

AUXILIARY ORGANISATIONS

A. TECHNICAL ORGANISATIONS

B. PERMANENT ADVISORY COMMITTEES

ADMINISTRATIVE OR EXECUTIVE
ORGANISATIONS

AUTONOMOUS ORGANISATIONS

SPECIAL INSTITUTES

II. THE ORGANS OF THE LEAGUE.

A. THE ASSEMBLY.

COMPOSITION.

The Assembly shall consist of representatives of the Members of the League. (Art. 3, para. 1, Covenant.) **At meetings of the Assembly, each Member of the League shall have one vote, and may have not more than three representatives.** (Art. 3, para. 4, Covenant.)

MEETINGS.

The Assembly shall meet at stated intervals and from time to time as occasion may require at the Seat of the League or at such other place as may be decided upon. (Art. 3, para. 2, Covenant.)

The regular Session is held annually in September.

The Assembly may be convened in extraordinary session at the request of one or more Members, transmitted by the Secretary-General to the other States Members and accepted by the majority of them within a period of one month.

The President-in-Office of the Council convenes the meetings with the assistance of the Secretary-General.

The first meeting of the Assembly and the first meeting of the Council shall be summoned by the President of the United States of America (Art. 5, para. 3, Covenant).

The agenda is drawn up by the Secretary-General, approved by the President of the Council, and communicated to the Members. Other questions may be placed on the agenda by the Assembly.

COMPETENCE.

The Assembly may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world. (Art. 3, para. 3, Covenant.)

SPECIAL POWERS.

THE BUDGET OF THE LEAGUE.

The expenses of the League shall be borne by the Members of the League in the proportion decided by the Assembly. (Art. 6, para. 5, amendment of August 13th, 1924.)

The Assembly, therefore, decides and approves the League's budget.

The Assembly appoints the Supervisory Commission.

AMENDMENTS TO THE COVENANT.

The Assembly votes amendments to the Covenant and to the Statute of the Court. Amendments to the Covenant will take effect when ratified by the Members of the League whose representatives compose the Council and by a majority of the Members of the League whose representatives compose the Assembly. (Art. 26, para. 1, Covenant.)

ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS.

The Assembly may agree by a two-thirds majority to the admission of a new Member to the League. (Art. 1, para. 2, Covenant. *See*: Admission.)

ELECTIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

The Assembly elects the non-permanent Members of the Council. (Art. 4, para. 1, Covenant. *See also*: Council.)

The Assembly may approve an increase in the number of permanent or non-permanent Members of the Council. (Art. 4, para. 2, Covenant.)

The Assembly approves the nomination of new Members of the Council. (Art. 4, para. 2, Covenant.)

The Assembly shall fix by a two-thirds majority the rules dealing with the election of the non-permanent Members of the Council, and particularly such regulations as relate to their term of office and the conditions of re-eligibility. (Art. 4, para. 2 *bis*, amendment of July 29th, 1926.)

APPOINTMENT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

The Assembly approves the appointment by the Council of the Secretary-General. (Art. 6, para. 2, Covenant. *See also*: Secretariat.)

INVESTIGATION OF DISPUTES.

The Assembly examines disputes referred to it by the Council. (Art. 15, para. 9 and 10, Covenant. *See also*: Special Procedures.)

INVESTIGATION OF CERTAIN TREATIES AND OF INTERNATIONAL CONDITIONS.

The Assembly may, from time to time, advise the reconsideration by Members of the League of treaties which have become inapplicable and the consideration

of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world. (Art. 19, Covenant.)

THE ASSEMBLY AND THE COURT.

The Assembly acts in conjunction with the Council in the election of permanent judges to the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Both the Assembly and the Council may ask the Court for an advisory opinion upon any dispute or question. (Art. 14, Covenant.)

APPOINTMENT OF ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

The Assembly may recommend the Council to appoint advisory committees, and to determine their work and composition.

STAFF PENSIONS FUND.

The Assembly appoints three members of the Administrative Board of the Staff Pensions Fund.

PROCEDURE.

The Assembly's procedure is governed by the general intentions of the Covenant, and by the rules of procedure adopted at the first session in 1920.

BUREAU OF THE ASSEMBLY

The President and six Vice-Presidents elected by the majority compose, with the President of the General Committee, the Bureau of the Assembly.

COMMITTEES.

The Assembly generally appoints six committees, to each of which each delegation nominates its representative.

These committees deal with:

- (1) Legal and constitutional questions;
- (2) Technical organisations, and the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation;
- (3) The reduction of armaments;
- (4) Budgetary questions;
- (5) Social and general questions;
- (6) Political questions (mandates, slavery, etc.).

VOTING.

Except where otherwise expressly provided in the Covenant or by the terms of the Peace Treaties (Art. 4, para. 2; Art. 5, para. 2; Art. 6, para. 2), decisions at any meeting of the Assembly or of the Council shall require the agreement of all the Members of the League represented at the meeting. (Art. 5, para. 1, Covenant.)

All matters of procedure at meetings of the Assembly or of the Council, including the appointment of Committees to investigate particular matters, shall be regulated by the Assembly or by the Council and may be decided by a majority of the Members of the League represented at the meeting. (Art. 5, para. 2, Covenant.)

A two-thirds majority is required for the admission of a State to the League and to determine the regulations concerning the election of non-permanent Members to the Council, particularly those with regard to their period of office and the conditions of re-eligibility. (Art. 1, para. 2 and Art. 4, para. 2 *bis*, Covenant.)

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF THE SESSIONS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

			States taking part	President
I.	15 Nov.—18 Dec.	1920	41	M. Paul HYMANS (Belgium)
II.	5 Sept.—5 Oct.	1921	43	Jonkheer VAN KARNEBEEK (Netherlands)
III.	4 Sept.—30 Sept.	1922	46	Sr. Augustin EDWARDS (Chile)
IV.	3 Sept.—29 Sept.	1923	49	Sr. Cosme DE LA TORRIENTE Y PERAZA (Cuba)
V.	1 Sept.—2 Oct.	1924	50	M. Giuseppe MOTTA (Switzer- land)
VI.	7 Sept.—26 Sept.	1925	49	The Hon. Raoul DANDURAND (Canada)
Extra.	8 Mar.—17 Mar.	1926	48	M. Alfonso COSTA (Portugal)
VII.	6 Sept.—21 Sept.	1926	41	Dr. Momchilo NINTCHITCH (Yugoslavia)
VIII.	5 Sept.—27 Sept.	1927	49	Dr. Alberto GUANI (Uruguay)
IX.	3 Sept.—26 Sept.	1928	50	M. Herluf ZAHLE (Denmark)
X.	2 Sept.—25 Sept.	1929	54	M. Gustavo GUERRERO (Salvador)
XI.	10 Sept.—4 Oct.	1930	52	M. Nicolas TITULESCO (Roumania)
XII.	7 Sept.—29 Sept.	1931	53	M. Nicolas TITULESCO (Roumania)
XIII.	26 Sept.—17 Oct.	1932	55	M. Nicolas POLITIS (Greece)
Extra.	3 Mar.—30 Apr. (1st—5th meeting)	1932	50	M. Paul HYMANS (Belgium)
	1 July—18 July (6th—8th meeting)			
	6 Dec.—9 Dec. (9th—15th meeting)			
	21 Feb.—24 Feb. (16th—18th meeting)	1933		

B. THE COUNCIL.

The Council shall consist of representatives of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers (the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan), together with representatives of four other Members of

the League. These four Members of the League shall be selected by the Assembly from time to time in its discretion. Until the appointment of the representatives of the four Members of the League first selected by the Assembly, representatives of Belgium, Brazil, Spain and Greece shall be members of the Council. (Art. 4, para. 1, Covenant.)¹

After the adoption (February 24th, 1933) by the Assembly, in connection with the Sino-Japanese dispute, of a report based on Article 15, paragraph 4, of the Covenant, Japan gave notice of her withdrawal from the League of Nations as provided for by Article 1, paragraph 3, of the Covenant, and has since refrained from taking part in the Council's proceedings.

With the approval of the majority of the Assembly, the Council may appoint additional Members of the League whose representatives shall always be Members of the Council.

In accordance with this paragraph, Germany was appointed a permanent Member of the Council on September 8th, 1926.

The Council may, with the like approval, increase the number of Members of the League to be selected by the Assembly for representation on the Council. (Article 4, para. 2, Covenant. *See also* Historical Account.)

At present, the Council is composed of fourteen Members, five of which are permanent and nine non-permanent. Not having ratified any of the peace treaties in which the Covenant of the League of Nations is incorporated, the United States of America is not at present either a Member of the League or, consequently, of the Council.

Any Member of the League not represented on the Council shall be invited to send a representative to sit as a member at any meeting of the Council during the

¹ By virtue of this designation, these four States were the first non-permanent Members of the Council.

consideration of matters specially affecting the interests of that Member of the League. (Art. 4, para. 5, of the Covenant.)

At meetings of the Council, each Member of the League represented on the Council shall have one vote, and may have not more than one representative. (Art. 4, para. 6, Covenant.)

SYSTEM OF ROTATION.

Each year, during its ordinary session, the Assembly elects three of the nine non-permanent Members of the Council. These are elected for a period commencing immediately after their election and terminating on the day on which the Assembly, three years later, conducts the elections. (Resolution of the Assembly of September 15th, 1926.) Within three years, therefore, every one of the nine seats comes up to be filled by the Assembly.

RE-ELIGIBILITY.

A retiring Member can, during the period between the expiration of his term of office and the third election in ordinary session following, be re-elected only if, at the expiration of his term of office and during this period of three years, the Assembly previously decides by a two-thirds majority that he is re-eligible. Each claim to re-eligibility is settled separately by the Assembly, voting by ballot.

The Assembly can only give a decision as to the re-eligibility of a Member on the written request of that Member. Nevertheless, the number of Members re-elected is limited to the extent that not more than three Members so elected may sit on the Council at any one time.

The Assembly may at any time decide, by a two-thirds majority, to proceed in accordance with Article 4 of the Covenant to a new election of all the non-permanent Members of the Council. (Resolution of the Assembly, September 15th, 1926.)

PROCEDURE.

The Council determines its own procedure.

MEETINGS.

The Council shall meet from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once a year, at the seat of the League, or at such other place as may be decided upon.
(Art. 4, para. 3, Covenant.)

According to present practice, the Council holds its ordinary and regular meetings on the third Monday in January and the second Monday in May; the third ordinary session opens three days before the meeting of the Assembly. Extraordinary sessions may be held, if necessary.

PRESIDENCY.

As regards the Presidency, the Council decided to follow the system of rotation, according to the French alphabetical order of the States Members of the Council.

VOTING.

Except where otherwise expressly provided in the Covenant, decisions at any meeting of the Assembly or of the Council shall require the agreement of all the Members of the League represented at the meeting. (Art. 5, para. 1, Covenant.)

All matters of procedure at meetings of the Assembly or of the Council, including the appointment of committees to investigate particular matters, shall be regulated by the Assembly or by the Council and may be decided by a majority of the Members of the League represented at the meeting.
(Art. 5, para. 2, Covenant.)

COMPETENCE OF THE COUNCIL.

The Council may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world. (Art. 4, para. 4, Covenant.)

If a question is laid before the Council under any particular article of the Covenant, it may declare itself competent in respect of any other article of the Covenant. (Council, December 6th, 1927.)

TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY AND POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE OF MEMBERS.

The Members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all Members of the League. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression the Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled. (Art. 10, Covenant.)

REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

See Disarmament and Security. (Art. 8 and 9 of the Covenant.)

PEACE BETWEEN NATIONS.

Each Member of the League has the friendly right to bring to the attention of the Assembly or of the Council any circumstance whatever affecting international relations which threatens to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends. (Art. 11, para. 2, Covenant.)

DISPUTES BETWEEN MEMBERS.

The Members of the League agree that, if there should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to a

rupture, they will submit the matter either to arbitration or judicial settlement or to enquiry by the Council, and they agree in no case to resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrators or the judicial decision or the report by the Council. (Art. 12, para. 1, Covenant.)

In any case under this article the award of the arbitrators or the judicial decision shall be made within a reasonable time, and the report of the Council shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute. (Art. 12, para. 2, Covenant.)

If there should arise between Members of the League any dispute likely to lead to a rupture which is not submitted to arbitration or judicial settlement in accordance with Article 13, the Members of the League agree that they will submit the matter to the Council. Any party to the dispute may effect such submission by giving notice of the existence of the dispute to the Secretary-General, who will make all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and consideration thereof. (Art. 15, para. 1, Covenant.) (*See also* Principal Functions.)

EXECUTION OF ARBITRAL AWARDS.

The Members of the League agree that they will carry out in good faith the awards rendered, and that they will not go to war with any Member of the League which complies with such awards. In the event of any failure to carry out such an award, the Council may propose steps to ensure its execution. (Art. 13, para. 4, Covenant.)

SANCTIONS.

Should any Member of the League resort to war, it shall be the duty of the Council to recommend to the several Governments concerned what effective military, naval or air force the Members of the League shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the covenants of the League. (Art. 16, para. 2, Covenant.)

EXCLUSION.

Any Member of the League which has violated any covenant of the League may be declared to be no longer a Member of the League by a vote of the Council concurred in by the representatives of all the other Members of the League represented thereon. (Art. 16, para. 4, Covenant.)

DISPUTES BETWEEN STATES MEMBERS AND NON-MEMBERS.

In the event of a dispute between two States of which one only is a Member of the League, or between States not Members of the League, the State or States not Members of the League shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, upon such conditions as the Council may deem just. (Art. 17, para. 1, Covenant.)

GENERAL CONVENTIONS.

In all matters of international interest which are regulated by general conventions but which are not placed under the control of international bureaux or commissions, the Secretariat of the League shall, subject to the consent of the Council and if desired by the parties, collect and distribute all relevant information and shall render any other assistance which may be necessary or desirable. (Art. 24, para. 2, Covenant.)

MANDATES.

In every case of mandate, the Mandatory shall render to the Council an annual report in reference to the territory committed to its charge. (Art. 22, para. 7, Covenant.)

The degree of authority, control, or administration to be exercised by the Mandatory shall, if not previously agreed upon by the Members of the League, be explicitly defined in each case by the Council. (Art. 22, para. 8, Covenant.)

A permanent Commission shall be constituted to receive and examine the annual reports of the Mandatories and to advise the Council on all matters relating to the observance of the mandates. (Art. 22, para. 9, Covenant.) (*See also* Territories placed under Mandate.)

APPOINTMENT OF THE STAFF OF THE SECRETARIAT.

The secretaries and staff of the Secretariat shall be appointed by the Secretary-General with the approval of the Council. (Art. 6, para. 3, Covenant.)

SEAT OF THE LEAGUE.

The Council may at any time decide that the seat of the League shall be established elsewhere than in Geneva. (Art. 7, para. 2, Covenant.)

INTERNATIONAL OFFICES.

The Council may include as part of the expenses of the Secretariat the expenses of any bureau or commission which is placed under the direction of the League. (Art. 24, para. 3, Covenant.)

SPECIAL POWERS.

POWERS UNDER THE PEACE TREATIES.

The Treaty of Versailles provides, in a number of its articles, apart from those which constitute the Covenant of the League of Nations, that the Council shall be competent to make decisions in respect of certain questions, particularly as regards Austria (inalienability of her independence except with the Council's consent), investigations concerning armaments in Germany, etc.

PROTECTION OF MINORITIES.

(*See*: Principal Functions, Protection of Minorities.)

ADMINISTRATIVE DUTIES.

(*a*) The Council has certain administrative duties under the Peace Treaties and other treaties, conventions, statutes, and protocols in force. (*See* Administrative or executive organs; Free City of Danzig; Saar, p. 88.)

(*b*) Under several articles in the Peace Treaties, treaties, conventions, protocols, and statutes in force, the Council has the right of appointing arbiters and commissioners; thus, the Council appoints:

1. The President of the Mixed Commission in Upper Silesia, as provided by the German-Polish Convention relating to Upper Silesia, to give judgment on petitions from persons belonging to a minority.
2. The President of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal of Upper Silesia, as provided by the German-Polish Convention relating to Upper Silesia. If, in an Upper-Silesian affair, the judgment or decision depends upon the interpretation of an article of the said Convention, each party to the dispute may, up to the end of the discussion in the superior court, ask that the question of interpretation be referred to the Arbitral Tribunal.
3. The Mixed Commission for the Exchange of Greek and Turkish Populations.
4. The Permanent Technical Hydraulic System Commission of the Danube.
5. The President of the Danzig Harbour and Waterways Boards.
6. The Auditor of the League of Nations. (*See* League of Nations Budget, Audit of Accounts.)

7. The Trustees for the various League loans.
8. The Members of the International Agricultural Mortgage Credit Company.
9. The Administrative Tribunal of the League of Nations. The three chief judges and the three deputy judges are appointed by the Council for a term of three years. The Tribunal has power to deal with claims concerning the non-observance of the regulations governing the appointment contracts of the staff of the Secretariat or of the International Labour Office, and to give decisions on all disputes with regard to indemnities, pensions, and the principles established for carrying out the regulations.

ALLOTMENT OF SUBJECTS DEALT WITH BY THE COUNCIL.

The subjects dealt with by the Council are allotted among its members. Rapporteurs are nominated by the President-in-Office of the Council for the following special subjects: Financial Questions, Economic Questions, Transit, Health, International Law, Finances of the League, International Bureaux, Mandates, Minorities, Armaments, the Saar, Danzig, Intellectual Co-operation, Opium, Traffic in Women and Children, Child Welfare, Humanitarian Questions, and Refugees.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF COUNCIL SESSIONS.

1920		1920	
1. Paris	Jan.	5. Rome	May
2. London	Feb.	6. London	June
3. Paris	Mar.	7. "	July
4. "	Apr.	8. San Sebastian	July/Aug.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF COUNCIL SESSIONS

(continued).

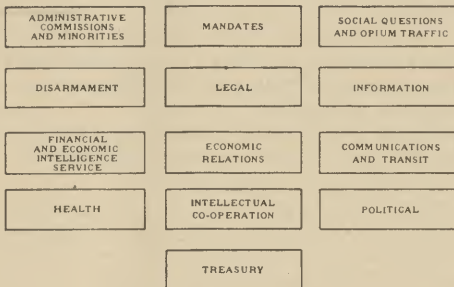
	1920			1927
9.	Paris	Sept.		
10.	Brussels	Oct.	44.	Geneva
11.	Geneva	Nov./Dec.	45.	"
	1921		46.	"
12.	Paris	Feb./Mar.	47.	"
13.	Geneva	June	48.	"
14.	"	Aug./Oct.		1928
15.	Paris	Nov.	49.	Geneva
16.	Geneva	Jan.	50.	"
17.	Paris	Mar.	51.	"
18.	Geneva	May	52.	"
19.	London	July	53.	Lugano
	1922			1929
20.	Geneva	Aug./Oct.	54.	Geneva
21.	"	" "	55.	Madrid
22.	"	" "	56.	Geneva
	1923		57.	"
23.	Paris	Jan./Feb.		1930
24.	Geneva	Apr.	58.	Geneva
25.	"	July	59.	"
26.	"	Aug./Sept.	60.	"
27.	Paris	Dec.	61.	"
	1924			1931
28.	Geneva	Mar.	62.	Geneva
29.	"	June	63.	"
30.	"	Aug./Oct.	64.	"
31.	Brussels	Oct.	65.	Geneva
32.	Rome	Dec.		and Paris
	1925			1932
33.	Geneva	Mar.	66.	Geneva
34.	"	June		
35.	"	Sept.	67.	"
36.	Paris	Oct.	68.	"
37.	Geneva	Dec.	69.	"
	1926			1933
38.	Geneva	Feb.	70.	Geneva
39.	"	Mar.	71.	" (extr.)
40.	"	June	72.	Geneva (extr.)
41.	"	Sept.	73.	"
42.	"	"		
43.	"	Dec.		

SECRETARIAT

SECRETARY-GENERAL

- 2 DEPUTY-SECRETARIES-GENERAL
- 3 UNDER-SECRETARIES-GENERAL

SECTIONS



ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES



LIBRARY

C. THE PERMANENT SECRETARIAT.

The permanent Secretariat is established at the seat of the League. The Secretariat comprises a Secretary-General and such secretaries and staff as may be required. (Art. 6, para. 1, Covenant.)

It represents the Civil Service of the League. The staff is appointed by the Secretary-General with the approval of the Council. The officials of the Secretariat of the League are exclusively international officials, having international and not national duties. They are responsible to the Secretary-General and may not seek or receive instructions from any Government or other authority outside the Secretariat.

Officials of the League when engaged on the business of the League enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities. (Art. 7, para. 4, Covenant.)

All positions under or in connection with the League, including the Secretariat, are open equally to men and women. (Art. 7, para. 3, Covenant.)

In 1932, the Assembly decided that the Secretary-General and all officials of the rank of Director or above should in future make the following declaration of loyalty before the Council in public session:

“ I solemnly undertake to exercise in all loyalty, discretion and conscience the functions that have been entrusted to me as [Secretary-General] of the League of Nations, to discharge my functions and to regulate my conduct with the interests of the League alone in view and not to seek or receive instructions from any Government or other authority external,

“ *For the Secretary-General*: to the League of Nations.

“ *For the Other Officials*: to the Secretariat of the League of Nations.”

And that officials of Division I below the rank of Director should make and sign a similar declaration before the Committee on Appointments, and officials of Divisions II and III before the Sub-Committee on Appointments.¹

It further decided, in view of the principle of universality of the League of Nations, that it would be advisable, when the posts of principal officers in the Secretariat were being filled, to take also into account the chief geographic divisions, in conformity with the principles adopted for the composition of other leading bodies of the League of Nations.

The Secretary-General is appointed for ten, the Deputy Secretaries-General for eight and the Under-Secretaries-General for seven years. The appointment of the Secretary-General may be renewed for three years, those of the Deputy Secretaries-General for five years and those of the Under-Secretaries-General for a further period of seven years.

A further point of agreement was that, in order to give effect to the previous wishes of the Assembly that a more equitable distribution of nationalities be effected, not more than two nationals of any one Member of the League should be included among the high officials of the Secretariat (Secretary-General, Deputy Secretaries-General, Legal Adviser and Under-Secretaries-General, and Directors), and that the principle should be carried into effect at the earliest possible moment, existing contracts remaining unaffected.

Officials appointed after January 1st, 1931, for a period of not less than seven years, are subject to the regulations setting up a Staff Pensions Fund. (Assembly resolution of October 2nd, 1930.) The Pensions Fund is managed by an Administrative Board. The League guarantees payment of all annuities or capital sums falling due under the Regulations. (*See* document A.25(1).1930.X.)

¹ These two bodies are part of the internal organisation of the Secretariat.

The staff of the Secretariat is divided according to the nature of its duties into three divisions. First Division: (a) Principal officers: a Secretary-General, 2 Deputy Secretaries-General, 3 Under-Secretaries-General, a Legal Adviser, 13 Directors of Section; (b) Chiefs of Section, Counsellors, Members of Section and assimilated officials, Interpreters, Revisers, Translators and Précis-Writers. Second Division: internationally recruited officials and locally recruited officials. Members of Section of Intermediate Classes A and B, Assistants, Clerks, Secretary-shorthand-typists, Office-keepers, Multigraph-operators, Telephone-clerks and Messengers.

At present, 47 nationalities are represented on the staff of the Secretariat, which numbers nearly 600 individuals.

Administrative Tribunal of the League of Nations. *See* p. 37.

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

The first Secretary-General (Sir Eric Drummond) is named in the Annex to the Covenant; thereafter the Secretary-General will be appointed by the Council with the approval of the majority of the Assembly. (Art. 6, para. 2, Covenant.)

Sir Eric Drummond having resigned on January 23rd, 1932, the Special Assembly of the League, on December 9th, 1932, ratified the unanimous vote taken by the Council on October 15th and appointed M. Joseph Avenol, Deputy Secretary-General from March 31st, 1923, to succeed him.

The new Secretary-General is assisted by two Deputy Secretaries-General—M. P. de Azcarate (Spanish) and M. Massimo Pilotti (Italian)—and by two Under-Secretaries-General—M. Ernst P. A. Trendelenburg (German) and Mr. F. P. Walters (British). A third post of Under-Secretary-General, occupied until April 30th, 1933, by an official of Japanese nationality, is at present vacant. The Legal

Adviser has been included in the category of principal officers of the Secretariat.

FUNCTIONS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

The Secretary-General of the League acts in that capacity at all meetings of the Assembly and of the Council. (Art. 6, para. 4, Covenant.)

He prepares the work of the Council, of the Assembly and of all the Conferences, and carries out their decisions. He is solely responsible to the Assembly and Council for the activities of the Secretariat.

He ensures liaison and co-ordination between the different organs of the League of Nations and between the latter and the Member and non-member States.

Subject to the consent of the Council and if desired by the parties, the Secretariat of the League has to collect and distribute all relevant information and render any other assistance which may be necessary or desirable in all matters of international interest which are regulated by general conventions but which are not placed under the control of international bureaux or commissions. (Art. 24, para. 2, Covenant.)

It constitutes the secretariat of all permanent and temporary commissions and, through its Sections, of the technical organisations of the League.

All the officials of the Secretariat are appointed and dismissed by the Secretary-General with the approval of the Council (Art. 6, para. 3, Covenant.)

Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the Members of the League or not, is declared a matter of concern to the whole League and the League shall take any action that may be deemed

wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations. In case any such emergency should arise, the Secretary-General shall, on the request of any Member of the League, forthwith summon a meeting of the Council. (Art. 11, para. 1, Covenant.)

The Secretary-General makes all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and consideration of any dispute arising between Members of the League and submitted by one of them to the Council. (Art. 15, para. 1, Covenant.)

When there is submitted to the Council a request for investigation, or in the case of a dispute which has been placed on the agenda under paragraph 2 of Article 11 or other articles of the Covenant, such as Articles 13 or 15, the Secretary-General immediately communicates with the interested parties, drawing their attention to the necessity of taking whatever steps may be necessary or useful to prevent anything occurring in their respective territories which might prejudice the examination or settlement of the question by the Council and requesting them in the name of the Council to forward their replies to him without delay for communication to the Council and to inform him of the steps which have been taken. (Council, June 7th, 1928.)

TREATY REGISTRATION.

Every treaty or international engagement entered into hereafter by any Member of the League shall be forthwith registered with the Secretariat and shall as soon as possible be published by it. No such treaty or international engagement shall be binding until so registered. (Art. 18, Covenant.)

By May 1st, 1933, 3,180 treaties or international engagements had been registered. On the same date, the Secretariat had issued 128 volumes containing 2,949 treaties. The

treaties are published in the two official languages of the League and in their original text, if this is not French or English.

ORGANISATION OF THE SECRETARIAT.

Administratively, the Secretariat consists of the offices of the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretaries-General and Under-Secretaries-General, thirteen Sections, various administrative services, auxiliary offices in different countries, and a Library.

A. SECTIONS.

- I. Administrative Commissions and Minorities Section.
- II. Mandates Section.
- III. Social Questions and Opium Traffic Section.
- IV. Disarmament Section.
- V. Legal Section.
- VI. Information Section.
- VII. Financial Section and Economic Intelligence Service.
- VIII. Section of Economic Relations.
- IX. Communications and Transit Section.
- X. Health Section.
- XI. International Bureaux and Intellectual Co-operation Section.
- XII. Political Section.
- XIII. Treasury.

B. ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES.

1. Personnel Office.
2. Document Service:
 - (a) Editor's Office.
 - (b) French and English Interpreting, Translating and Précis-Writing Services.
 - (c) Publications and Printing Service.

3. Internal Services:

- (a) Office of Chief of Service.
 - (b) Stenographic Service.
 - (c) Duplicating and Multigraph Service.
 - (d) Distribution Service.
 - (e) Stationery, Supplies Branch and General Contracts.
 - (f) Postal Service.
 - (g) Telephone Service.
 - (h) Office Keepers, Messenger Service, etc.
4. Registry and indexing branch.
5. Secretariat of the Administrative Board of the Staff Pensions Fund.

C. LIBRARY.

III. PRINCIPAL FUNCTIONS.

PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN STATES MEMBERS.

The Covenant contains two kinds of provisions concerning the pacific settlement of disputes.

The first, in Article 11, lays down that it is the duty of the League of Nations to preserve peace in case of war or threat of war; the League can also concern itself with any circumstance which threatens to disturb international relations.

The provisions of the second class, contained in Articles 12, 13, 15 and 17, are mainly designed to bring about the settlement of disputes between States which are likely to lead to a rupture. (For Article 12, *see* p. 32.)

A dispute can also be examined first under the provisions of Article 11 of the Covenant, and then under those of Article 15 if one of the parties invokes that article at any time.

MAINTENANCE OF PEACE.

Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the Members of the League or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the whole League, and the League shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations. In case any such emergency should arise, the Secretary-General shall, on the request of any Member of the

League, forthwith summon a meeting of the Council. (Art. 11, para. 1, Covenant.)

It is also declared to be the friendly right of each Member of the League to bring to the attention of the Assembly or of the Council any circumstance whatever affecting international relations which threatens to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends. (Art. 11, para. 2, Covenant.)

DISPUTES WHICH ARE SUITABLE FOR SUBMISSION TO ARBITRATION OR JUDICIAL SETTLEMENT.

Arbitration or judicial settlement is provided for in Article 13. By judicial settlement is meant a settlement brought about by a properly-constituted international court—that is to say, a court of judges applying rules of law with a permanent bench (e.g., the Permanent Court of International Justice). Settlement by arbitration is effected by the awards rendered by one or more international arbitrators appointed to decide a case or series of cases.

The Members of the League agree that whenever any dispute shall arise between them which they recognise to be suitable for submission to arbitration *or* judicial settlement, and which cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, they will submit the whole subject-matter to arbitration *or* judicial settlement. (Art. 13, para. 1, Covenant.)

Disputes as to the interpretation of a treaty, as to any question of international law, as to the existence of any fact which, if established would constitute a breach of any international obligation, or as to the extent and nature of the reparation to be made for any such breach, are declared to be among those which are generally

suitable for submission to arbitration or judicial settlement. (Art. 13, para. 2, Covenant.)

For the consideration of any such dispute, the court to which the case is referred shall be the Permanent Court of International Justice, established in accordance with Article 14, or any tribunal agreed on by the parties to the dispute or stipulated in any convention existing between them. (Art. 13, para. 3, Covenant.)

The Members of the League agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award *or decision* that may be rendered, and that they will not resort to war against a Member of the League which complies therewith. In the event of any failure to carry out such an award *or decision*, the Council shall propose what steps should be taken to give effect thereto. (Art. 13, para. 4, Covenant.) (See also *The Compulsory Jurisdiction of the Court*, page 92.)

DISPUTE BETWEEN STATES MEMBERS

If a dispute likely to lead to a rupture arises between Members of the League, and if it is not dealt with by judicial settlement or by arbitration—the Covenant does not compel Members to have recourse to those means of settlement—the dispute *must*, under the terms of Article 15, be brought before the Council. The Assembly can deal with the matter instead of the Council under the conditions laid down in paragraph 9 of Article 15.

If there should arise between Members of the League any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, which is not submitted to arbitration *or judicial settlement* in accordance with Article 13, the Members of the League agree that they will submit the matter to the Council. Any party to the dispute may effect such submission by giving notice of the existence of the dispute to the

Secretary-General, who will make all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and consideration thereof. (Art. 15, para. 1, Covenant.)

For this purpose, the parties to the dispute will communicate to the Secretary-General, as promptly as possible, statements of their case with all the relevant facts and papers, and the Council may forthwith direct the publication thereof. (Art. 15, para. 2, Covenant.)

The Council shall endeavour to effect a settlement of the dispute, and if such efforts are successful, a statement shall be made public giving such facts and explanations regarding the dispute and the terms of settlement thereof as the Council may deem appropriate. (Art. 15, para. 3, Covenant.)

If the dispute is not thus settled, the Council either unanimously or by a majority vote shall make and publish a report containing a statement of the facts of the dispute and the recommendations which are deemed just and proper in regard thereto. (Art. 15, para. 4, Covenant.)

Any Member of the League represented on the Council may make public a statement of the facts of the dispute and of its conclusions regarding the same. (Art. 15, para. 5, Covenant.)

If a report by the Council is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the Members of the League agree that they will not go to war with any party to the dispute which complies with the recommendations of the report. (Art. 15, para. 6, Covenant.)

If the Council fails to reach a report which is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof, other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the Members of the League reserve to themselves the right to take such action as they shall consider necessary for the maintenance of right and justice. (Art. 15, para. 7, Covenant.)

If the dispute between the parties is claimed by one of them, and is found by the Council, to arise out of a matter which by international law is solely within the domestic jurisdiction of that party, the Council shall so report, and shall make no recommendation as to its settlement. (Art. 15, para. 8, Covenant.)

The Council may, in any case under this article, refer the dispute to the Assembly. The dispute shall be so referred at the request of either party to the dispute provided that such request be made within fourteen days after the submission of the dispute to the Council. (Art. 15, para. 9, Covenant.)

In any case referred to the Assembly, all the provisions of this article and of Article 12 relating to the action and powers of the Council shall apply to the action and powers of the Assembly, provided that a report made by the Assembly, if concurred in by the representatives of those Members of the League represented on the Council and of a majority of the other Members of the League, exclusive in each case of the representatives of the parties to the dispute, shall have the same force as a report by the Council concurred in by all the members thereof other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute. (Art. 15, para. 10, Covenant.)

CASE OF WAR OR THREAT OF WAR

In case of war or a threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the Members of the League or not, the Secretary-General immediately convenes the Council at the request of any Member of the League (see Article 11 of the Covenant and report of the Committee of the Council of March 15th, 1927, approved by the Council on December 6th, 1927).

DISPUTES BETWEEN TWO STATES, OF WHICH ONLY
ONE, OR NEITHER, IS A MEMBER OF THE
LEAGUE

In the event of a dispute between a Member of the League and a State which is not a member of the League, or between States not members of the League, the State or States not members of the League shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, upon such conditions as the Council may deem just. If such invitation is accepted, the provisions of Articles 12 to 16 inclusive shall be applied with such modifications as may be deemed necessary by the Council. (Art. 17, para. 1, Covenant.)

Upon such invitation being given, the Council shall immediately institute an enquiry into the circumstances of the dispute and recommend such action as may seem best and most effectual in the circumstances. (Art. 17, para. 2, Covenant.)

If a State so invited shall refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, and shall resort to war against a Member of the League, the provisions of Article 16 shall be applicable as against the State taking such action. (Art. 17, para. 3, Covenant.)

Two cases may arise. (1) The non-member State or States may accept the Council's invitation. In that case, the provisions of Articles 12 to 16 apply in principle. (2) The non-member State or States, when invited, may refuse to accept the obligations of membership of the League for the purpose of settling the dispute. In that case, none of the procedures laid down in Articles 12 to 15 apply. If, however, the State

which is not a member of the League resorts to war against a State Member of the League, the sanctions provided for in Article 16 are applicable to it.

In cases of dispute where neither State is a Member of the League:

If both parties to the dispute when so invited refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, the Council may take such measures and make such recommendations as will prevent hostilities and will result in the settlement of the dispute. (Art. 17, para. 4, Covenant.)

SANCTIONS

Should any Member of the League resort to war in disregard of its covenants under Articles 12, 13 or 15, it shall *ipso facto* be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other Members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nations and the nationals of the covenant-breaking State, and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking State and the nationals of any other State, whether a Member of the League or not. (Art. 16, para. 1, Covenant.)

It shall be the duty of the Council in such case to recommend to the several Governments concerned what effective military, naval or air force the Members of the League shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the covenants of the League. (Art. 16, para. 2, Covenant.)

The Members of the League agree, further, that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which are taken under this article,

in order to minimise the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures, and that they will mutually support one another in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their number by the covenant-breaking State, and that they will take the necessary steps to afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the Members of the League which are co-operating to protect the covenants of the League. (Art. 16, para. 3, Covenant.)

Any Member of the League which has violated any covenant of the League may be declared to be no longer a Member of the League by a vote of the Council concurred in by the representatives of all the other Members of the League represented thereon. (Art. 16, para. 4, Covenant.)

IV. DISARMAMENT AND SECURITY

Article 8 of the Covenant defines the obligations of the League and of its Members with regard to the reduction and limitation of armaments. This text contains the following provisions:

The Members of the League recognise that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations. (Art. 8, para. 1, Covenant.)

The Council, taking account of the geographical situation and circumstances of each State, shall formulate plans for such reduction for the consideration and action of the several Governments. (Art. 8, para. 2, Covenant.)

Such plans shall be subject to reconsideration and revision at least every ten years. (Art. 8, para. 3, Covenant.)

After these plans shall have been adopted by the several Governments, the limits of armaments therein fixed shall not be exceeded without the concurrence of the Council. (Art. 8, para. 4, Covenant.)

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

of war necessary for their safety. (Art. 8, para. 5, Covenant.)

The Members of the League undertake to interchange full and frank information as to the scale of their armaments, their military, naval and air programmes and the condition of such of their industries as are adaptable to warlike purposes. (Art. 8, para. 6, Covenant.)

A permanent Commission shall be constituted to advise the Council on the execution of the provisions of Articles 1 and 8 and on military, naval and air questions generally. (Art. 9, Covenant.)

The Members of the League will entrust the League with the general supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition with the countries in which the control of this traffic is necessary in the common interest. (Art. 23, para. *d*, Covenant.)

INVESTIGATIONS

Procedure of the Council with regard to military investigations. (See Council resolutions of September 19th and 27th, 1924, and December 11th, 1924.)

In the part of the Treaties of Peace which deals with the limitation of armaments it is stipulated that the Council may, by a majority vote, prescribe investigations regarding these limitations.

Without prejudice to the right of an individual Member of the Council to bring any matter to the direct notice of the Council, every Government Member of the League may communicate to the Secretary-General, for consideration by the Council, any reports or information which, in its opinion, call for the exercise by the Council of the right of investigation. The Council decides in conformity with Article 213 of the Treaty of Versailles (Article 159 of the Treaty of St. Germain, Article 143 of the Treaty of Trianon and Article 104

of the Treaty of Neuilly) whether it is necessary in any particular case to hold an investigation, and it then specifies the objects and the limits of such investigation. The commissions of investigation act under the authority and on the instructions of the Council; the Council decisions are taken by majority vote.

PERMANENT ADVISORY COMMISSION.

In May 1920, the Council constituted the Permanent Advisory Commission for Military, Naval and Air Questions (see page 82).

TEMPORARY MIXED COMMISSION.

In September 1920, the first Assembly set up a Temporary Mixed Commission to examine, besides the technical aspects of the reduction and limitation of armaments, a number of political, social and economic questions. This Commission remained in being until September 1924.

DRAFT TREATY OF MUTUAL ASSISTANCE.

The Temporary Mixed Commission presented to the Assembly in September 1923 a draft Treaty of Mutual Assistance on which the Fifth Assembly, in September 1924, failed to reach an agreement.

GENEVA PROTOCOL.

The 1924 Assembly submitted a plan for the organisation of peace, commonly known as the Geneva Protocol. This

was accepted by the Assembly and signed by fourteen States; but it became evident in 1925 that it could not be applied.

LOCARNO AGREEMENTS (1925).

In the Final Protocol of the Locarno Treaties the eight signatory Governments expressed their firm conviction that the entry into force of these agreements would effectively hasten the disarmament contemplated in Article 8 of the Covenant of the League of Nations.

PREPARATORY COMMISSION FOR THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

In September 1925, the Assembly requested the Council to make a preparatory study with a view to a Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments. Giving effect to this request, the Council, on September 12th, 1925, constituted the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference, consisting of representatives of the States Members of the Council and of certain countries which, by reason of their geographical situation, occupied a special position as regards disarmament.

The Preparatory Commission held six sessions: in May and September 1926, in March-April and November-December 1927, in March 1928, in April-May 1929 (first part) and November-December 1930 (second part).

The Commission finally dissolved on December 9th, 1930, after preparing a draft Convention on the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments and a Final Report.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION AND SECURITY.

This Committee was set up on November 30th, 1927, by the Preparatory Disarmament Commission, in order to consider the measures capable of giving all States the guarantees of arbitration and security necessary to enable them to fix the level of their armaments at the lowest possible figures in an international disarmament agreement.

THE GENERAL ACT.

Side by side with the preparation of the Disarmament Conference, the 1925 Assembly initiated a practical and not merely theoretical study of the whole problem of the pacific settlement of international disputes, and particularly of arbitration and conciliation procedure.

This methodical study considered during the year 1926:

(a) "Arbitration Treaties," the general characteristic of which was that they applied only to a limited number of disputes, and treaties extending compulsory arbitration to all disputes;

(b) "Conciliation Treaties," differing from arbitration treaties in the sense that while parties undertake to resort to the procedure of conciliation they are not obliged to accept its results;

(c) Treaties which combine the two procedures mentioned above.

During the year 1927, several proposals were put before the Assembly, all of which were aimed at extending recourse to compulsory arbitration.

In 1928, the Arbitration and Security Committee drew up a series of texts for the purpose of enabling States which

considered the degree of security given by the Covenant inadequate, to obtain additional guarantees.

These texts were submitted to the ninth Assembly (1928), which adopted the General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.

The Assembly invited all States, whether Members of the League or not, and in so far as their existing agreements did not already achieve this end, to accept procedures of pacific settlement either by becoming parties to the General Act or by concluding particular conventions with individual States in accordance with the model bilateral conventions or in such terms as might be deemed appropriate.

The Assembly communicated the General Act and the model bilateral conventions to all Members of the League of Nations and to the States not Members of the League designated by the Council.

The Council is ready to offer the States concerned such good offices as they may be willing to accept voluntarily.

This instrument consists of a combination of three model conventions, dealing with conciliation, judicial settlement and arbitration respectively. Pacific settlement is provided for all disputes of a legal character by reference to the Permanent Court of International Justice and, for other disputes, by decision of a special arbitral tribunal constituted by the parties. Any State may accept the General Act as a whole or accede to one of its parts.

Twenty countries have acceded to the General Act in whole or in part, and have consequently brought it into force. It remains open without time-limit to accession by all other States.

The system of security offered by the General Act has in addition been supplemented by a draft Convention to improve the Means of preventing War. By November 1st, 1932, this Convention, which was adopted by the 1931 Assembly, had been signed by twenty States and ratified by two States.

CONVENTION ON FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

The Convention on Financial Assistance was adopted by the 1930 Assembly. Its entry into force is conditional on the introduction of a plan for the reduction of armaments. Under this Convention, the Council may grant financial assistance to a signatory State which undertakes to submit to pacific settlement the dispute to which it is a party, and to comply with all provisional measures recommended by the Council with a view to safeguarding peace, when the other party refuses to accept this procedure. This Convention has now been signed by thirty States.

PARIS (OR BRIAND-KELLOGG) PACT.

Among the instruments drawn up outside the League of Nations but directed towards the same end, mention should be made of the Paris (or Briand-Kellogg) Pact for the Renunciation of War as an Instrument of National Policy. This Pact came into force in July 1929, and is now binding on almost all the countries of the world.

The twelfth Assembly, in September 1931, considered the amendment of the Covenant of the League to bring it and the Pact of Paris into harmony. This matter is still under consideration.

LIMITATION OF NAVAL ARMAMENTS.

In close connection with the work of the League for the reduction of armaments, it should be mentioned that the limitation of naval armaments was dealt with in the Washington Naval Treaty of 1922 and the London Naval Treaty of

1930. By the former, the five great naval Powers (United Kingdom, France, Italy, Japan and United States of America) agreed to a limitation of their capital ships and aircraft carriers. By the latter, the United Kingdom, Japan and the United States agreed to limit their cruisers, destroyers and submarines, and the five Washington Treaty Powers agreed not to lay down, during the period 1930 to 1936, the capital ship replacement tonnage which they were entitled by the Washington Treaty to lay down during those years.

INFORMATION REGARDING ARMAMENTS.

Before the Conference met, fifty-five Governments sent to the Secretary-General particulars of the position of their armaments, according to the provisions of Article 9 of the Covenant.

ARMAMENTS TRUCE.

On September 29th, 1931, the Assembly recommended all the States invited to the General Disarmament Conference to accept an armaments truce, for the purpose of creating an atmosphere of confidence, and to refrain from any measures involving an increase in their armaments. Fifty-four States accepted the truce for the duration of one year from November 1st, 1932.

On July 23rd, 1932, the Conference recommended the Governments to renew the truce for a period of four months as from November 1st, 1932.

CONFERENCE FOR THE REDUCTION AND LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS.

The Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments met at Geneva on February 2nd, 1932, under the

chairmanship of Mr. Arthur Henderson. Sixty-one States, seven of which were not Members of the League of Nations (Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Egypt, United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), sent representatives.

The Conference elected as Vice-Presidents the delegates of the following fourteen States: Argentine, Austria, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Poland, Spain, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America.

The Conference constituted its Bureau, consisting of the President, the Honorary President (M. Motta, President of the Swiss Confederation), the fourteen Vice-Presidents and the Vice-Chairman of the General Commission. The latter consisted of a representative of each delegation. It held its first meeting on February 9th, 1932, and elected Mr. Henderson Chairman, M. Politis Vice-Chairman and M. Beneš Rapporteur.

In the course of its proceedings, the Conference set up 56 Committees and Sub-Committees.

MORAL DISARMAMENT.

On September 23rd, 1931, the problem of moral disarmament, raised in a memorandum from the Polish Government, was referred to the Disarmament Conference. The problem was defined as that of seeking the best methods of bringing about a moral *détente* in order to create an atmosphere favourable to the pacific solution of international problems. A Sub-Committee of the Political Commission was specially entrusted with the task of dealing with this question and of drawing up, with the help of the Secretariat and of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, an act to be inserted in the final Convention of the Conference.

V. THE MANDATE SYSTEM.

The Covenant defines the mandate system as follows:

To those colonies and territories which, as a consequence of the late war, have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the States which formerly governed them and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principle that the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilisation and that securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in this Covenant. (Art. 22, para. 1, Covenant.)

The best method of giving practical effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples should be entrusted to advanced nations who, by reason of their resources, their experience or their geographical position can best undertake this responsibility, and who are willing to accept it, and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as Mandatories on behalf of the League. (Art. 22, para. 2, Covenant.)

The character of the mandate must differ according to the stage of the development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, its economic conditions and other similar circumstances. (Art. 22, para. 3, Covenant.) (*See also* Competence of the Council and Permanent Mandates Commission, pages 34 and 82.)

The mandates system is therefore designed to secure the

wellbeing and development of the peoples who inhabit the territories in question.

The mandatory Power assumes a legally sanctioned obligation: the Mandatory must give an account of its administration to the Council of the League, to which it submits each year a report on the territories under its charge. The whole of the methods of applying the principles formulated in Article 22 is defined in the special "Charters" for each territory under mandate.

A MANDATES.

Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognised subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a Mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the Mandatory. (Art. 22, para. 4, Covenant.)

The Mandatories for Syria, Palestine, and Iraq (Mesopotamia) were designated by the Supreme Council at San Remo on April 25th, 1920. France was entrusted with the administration of Syria, and the United Kingdom with that of Palestine and Mesopotamia (Iraq).

The mandate regime in Iraq terminated on October 3rd, 1932, with the admission of Iraq to the League of Nations, after the Council had found that the conditions on which its emancipation depended were fulfilled.

I. PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN.

Area:	63,336 square kilometres.	
Population:	1 million.	
Imports:	£P5,940,000	} not including Trans-Jordan.
Exports:	£P1,572,061	

2. SYRIA AND THE LEBANON.

Area:	161,000 square kilometres.
Population:	2.6 millions.
Imports:	1,159,372,940 francs.
Exports:	417,833,322 francs.

B MANDATES

Other peoples, especially those of Central Africa, are at such a stage that the Mandatory must be responsible for the administration of the territory under conditions which will guarantee freedom of conscience and religion subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, the prohibition of abuses such as the slave trade, the arms traffic and the liquor traffic, and the prevention of the establishment of fortifications or military and naval bases and of military training of the natives for other than police purposes and the defence of territory, and will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other Members of the League. (Art. 22, para. 5, Covenant.)

On May 7th, 1919, the Supreme Council designated the mandatories. It gave the mandate for the Cameroons and Togoland to France and the United Kingdom, and that for Tanganyika (former German East Africa) to the United Kingdom. After subsequent negotiations, Ruanda-Urundi (north-west region of former German East Africa) was placed under Belgian mandate.

I. CAMEROONS UNDER BRITISH MANDATE.

Area:	88,671 square kilometres.
Population:	0.8 million.
Imports:	£103,866.
Exports:	£154,552.

Administered by the authorities of Nigeria.

2. CAMEROONS UNDER FRENCH MANDATE.

Area: 429,750 square kilometres.
Population: 2.1 millions.
Imports: 104,368,000 francs.
Exports: 82,133,000 francs.

3. TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH MANDATE.

Area: 34,292 square kilometres.
Population: 0.3 million.
Imports: £19,391.
Exports: £125,535.

Administered by the authorities of the Gold Coast.

4. TOGOLAND UNDER FRENCH MANDATE.

Area: 52,000 square kilometres.
Population: 0.7 million.
Imports: 69,850,928 francs.
Exports: 48,585,547 francs.

5. TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Area: 968,871 square kilometres.
Population: 5 millions
Imports: £2,495,596.
Exports: £1,890,722.

6. RUANDA-URUNDI.

Area: 53,200 square kilometres.
Population: 3.4 millions.
Imports: 60,533,128 francs.
Exports: 14,985,359 francs.

C MANDATES.

There are territories, such as South West Africa and certain of the South Pacific Islands, which, owing to the sparseness of their population, or their small size, or their remoteness from the centres of civilisation, or their geographical contiguity to the territory of the Mandatory, and other circumstances, can be best administered under the laws of the Mandatory as integral portions of

its territory, subject to the safeguards mentioned above in the interests of the indigenous population. (Art. 22, para. 6, Covenant.)

On May 7th, 1919, the Supreme Council designated the Mandatories. It gave the mandate for South West Africa to the Union of South Africa, that for Western Samoa to New Zealand, that for the Island of Nauru to the British Empire (it is administered by Australia), that for the other German possessions in the Pacific south of the equator (New Guinea) to Australia, and that for the islands north of the equator to Japan.

1. SOUTH WEST AFRICA.

Area: 834,990 square kilometres.
Population: 0.3 million.
Imports: £1,631,021.
Exports: £1,438,992.

2. WESTERN SAMOA.

Area: 2,934 square kilometres.
Population: 0.045 million.
Imports: £275,355.
Exports: £284,515.

3. ISLAND OF NAURU.

Area: 21 square kilometres.
Population: 0.002 million.
Imports: £108,729.
Exports: £239,777.

4. NEW GUINEA.

Area: 236,645 square kilometres.
Population: 0.5 million.
Imports: £750,130.
Exports: £919,431.

5. ISLANDS UNDER JAPANESE MANDATE.

(The Marianne, Caroline and Marshall Islands.)

Area: 2,149 square kilometres.
Population: 0.073 million.
Imports: Yen 5,718,925.
Exports: Yen 10,691,000.

VI. PROTECTION OF MINORITIES.

Since 1919, a number of countries have assumed obligations in respect of the protection of their nationals belonging to racial, religious and linguistic minorities.

The documents governing the work of the League in this respect comprise:

1. Five special "minorities" treaties:

- (a) Poland: Treaty between the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan and Poland, signed at Versailles on June 28th, 1919.
- (b) Czechoslovakia: St. Germain-en-Laye, September 10th, 1919.
- (c) Yugoslavia: St. Germain-en-Laye, September 10th, 1919.
- (d) Roumania: Paris, December 9th, 1919.
- (e) Greece: Sèvres, August 10th, 1920.

2. Four special chapters embodied in the following treaties of peace:

- (a) Austria: Treaty of Peace of St. Germain-en-Laye, September 10th, 1919, Articles 62 to 69.
- (b) Bulgaria: Treaty of Peace of Neuilly, November 27th, 1919, Articles 49 to 57.
- (c) Hungary: Treaty of Peace of Trianon, June 4th, 1920, Articles 54 to 60.
- (d) Turkey: Treaty of Peace of Lausanne, July 24th, 1923, Articles 37 to 45.

3. Six Declarations made before the Council:

- (a) Finland, for the Åland Islands: June 27th, 1921.
- (b) Albania: Geneva, October 21st, 1921.

- (c) Lithuania: Geneva, May 12th, 1922.
- (d) Latvia: Declaration of July 7th, 1923.
- (e) Estonia: September 17th, 1923.
- (f) Iraq: Geneva, May 30th, 1932.

4. Special Chapters embodied in two other Treaties:

- (a) Germano-Polish Convention relating to *Upper Silesia*, concluded at Geneva on May 15th, 1922, Part III.
- (b) Memel: Article XI of the Convention concerning the Territory of Memel, between France, Italy, Japan and the United Kingdom of the one part and Lithuania of the other part, signed at Paris on May 8th, 1924, and Articles 26 and 27 of the Statute annexed thereto.

These documents all contain: (1) an enumeration of the rights accorded to minorities; (2) a clause relating to the guarantee of the League of Nations.

Each Member of the Council has the right to call the Council's attention to any infraction or danger of infraction of these obligations.

Differences of opinion on questions of law and fact arising out of these treaties, etc., may be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice.

The attention of the Members of the Council may be drawn by petitions from minorities to such infractions or danger of infractions.

The Council drew up a *Procedure* for the examination of such petitions in its resolutions of October 22nd and 25th, 1920, June 27th, 1921, September 5th, 1923, June 10th, 1925, and June 13th, 1929.

This procedure comprises:

(1) A decision by the Secretary-General as to the receivability of the petitions, whatever their origin. If they are to be receivable, petitions:

- (a) Must have in view the protection of minorities in accordance with the treaties;

(b) In particular, must not be submitted in the form of a request for the severance of political relations between the minority in question and the State of which it forms a part;

(c) Must not emanate from an anonymous or unauthenticated source;

(d) Must abstain from violent language;

(e) Must contain information or refer to facts which have not recently been the subject of a petition submitted to the ordinary procedure.

(2) The transmission of receivable petitions to the Governments concerned for their observations, and the communication of such petitions and observations to the Members of the Council for their information.

(3) The examination by a Committee composed of the President of the Council and of two or, in exceptional cases, four other Members nominated by him (" Minorities Committee ") and set up to deal with each receivable petition, and the observations relating thereto.

The Committee decides (a) whether it considers that any action should be taken on the question submitted to it; (b) whether the question can be settled by the Committee without a formal decision, by means of non-official negotiations with the Government concerned; and (c) whether it should be referred by the members to the Council.

The members of the Committee communicate by letter the results of their examination to the other Members of the Council for their information.

Finally, they consider the possibility of publishing, with the assent of the Government concerned, the results of the examination of the questions submitted to them.

(4) The annual publication, in the *Official Journal*, of statistics relating to the work of the League of Nations in the matter of the protection of minorities (number of petitions, with indication of decisions regarding their receivability, number of committees formed, meetings held by these committees to examine receivable petitions, and the number of petitions the examination of which has been closed).

AUXILIARY ORGANISATIONS

A. TECHNICAL ORGANISATIONS

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ORGANISATION
COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT ORGANISATION
HEALTH ORGANISATION
INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION ORGANISATION

B. PERMANENT ADVISORY COMMITTEES

PERMANENT ADVISORY COMMISSION FOR MILITARY, NAVAL AND AIR QUESTIONS
PERMANENT MANDATES COMMISSION
COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY FOR EUROPEAN UNION
ADVISORY COMMISSION FOR THE PROTECTION AND WELFARE OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE
ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON TRAFFIC IN OPIUM
PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD
SUPERVISORY COMMISSION
COMMITTEE ON THE ALLOCATION OF EXPENDITURE
ADVISORY COMMISSION ON SLAVERY

VII. AUXILIARY ORGANISATIONS

A. TECHNICAL ORGANISATIONS

The Technical Organisations set up as a result of resolutions taken by different Assemblies are four in number. Their purpose is, on the one hand, to facilitate the task of the Assembly and of the Council in the sphere of technical questions; and, on the other hand, to assist the States Members in the performance of the international duties devolving upon them. Their fundamental principles are independence as regards interior working, and control by the Council (Assembly, December 8th, 1920). The members of these organisations are not delegates of their Governments, but are appointed for their technical qualifications by the Council and are experts of the League of Nations.

The Advisory Committees are permanent or temporary. They have no executive powers but prepare the work which is to be submitted to the political organs of the League.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ORGANISATION

This Organisation was set up by the Council and the Assembly, and at present consists of the Financial Committee and of the Economic Committee.

The FINANCIAL COMMITTEE was set up on the recommendation of the Brussels International Financial Conference

of 1920. The Committee is the Council's advisory body on all financial questions capable of international solution. It has chiefly devoted itself to the financial reconstruction of various countries (*see also* Financial Work of the League). The number of its members is not fixed; at present it is fourteen. The Committee has taken the initiative in drawing up the following Conventions, or has assisted therein: Convention on the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency (April 20th, 1925), signed by twenty-six States; Convention on the Suppression of the Falsification of Documents of Value (share and bond certificates, bills of exchange, etc.); Convention on Financial Assistance (October 2nd, 1930), signed by twenty-eight States; Convention on the Creation of an International Agricultural Mortgage Credit Company (May 22nd, 1931).

The Financial Committee was also responsible for the work of the GOLD DELEGATION, which published its final report in June 1932 (document C.502.1932).

The FISCAL COMMITTEE deals with fiscal questions, and particularly with double taxation. Its principal work at present consists of the drawing up of rules concerning the apportionment of the profits of undertakings operating in several countries.

In accordance with the provisions of the International Convention on Economic Statistics (1928) the COMMITTEE OF STATISTICAL EXPERTS has the task of drawing up regulations on the different subjects covered by the Convention. The members of the Committee are appointed by the Council of the League (Article 8 of the Convention). The Committee submits its reports to the Council direct.

The ECONOMIC COMMITTEE advises the Council on all economic questions: commercial policy (international relations, most-favoured-nation clause, prohibitions and restrictions, trade barriers), friendly settlement of economic disputes between States, tariffs, Customs formalities, organisation of production, unfair competition, commercial arbitration, exchange law and, in general, all questions of an economic

nature considered from the international point of view. This Committee consists of fifteen members appointed by the Council.

The Economic Committee has prepared draft conventions or assisted in the preparation of international agreements or conferences on the following subjects:

International Convention relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities, 1923; Protocol of 1923 and Convention of 1927 on Arbitration Clauses and the Execution of Foreign Arbitral Awards; Conference for the Revision of International Conventions on the Protection of Industrial Property, The Hague, 1925 (Unfair Competition); preparation of the World Economic Conference, 1927; Convention for the Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions, 1927-1928; draft International Convention on the Treatment of Foreigners and Foreign Undertakings; Conference with a View to Co-ordinated Economic Action and Commercial Convention, 1930; Conventions on the Unification of Laws on Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes and Cheques; International Convention on the Regulation of Whale-Fishing, 1931; Procedure for the Friendly Settlement of Economic Disputes between States, 1932.

The Sub-Committees of the Economic Committee consist of experts summoned for specific purposes (*e.g.*, preparation of a draft uniform tariff nomenclature, study of agricultural questions, etc.).

The ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL SECTIONS of the League Secretariat act as Secretariat for these two Committees.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT ORGANISATION

Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of international conventions existing or hereafter to be

agreed upon, the Members of the League will make provision to secure and maintain freedom of communications and transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all the Members of the League. In this connection, the special necessities of the regions devastated during the war of 1914 to 1918 shall be borne in mind. (Art. 23 (e), Covenant.)

The Organisation therefore has the task of studying in general the measures likely to ensure the freedom of communications and transit by land and sea, on navigable waterways and in the air, and to help the Council to bring about a friendly settlement of any disputes which may arise in this sphere. Similarly, it endeavours to co-ordinate the work of the numerous international bodies dealing with these questions.

It exercises its action through:

(1) Ordinary or special GENERAL CONFERENCES and partial conferences;

(2) An ADVISORY AND TECHNICAL COMMITTEE for Communications and Transit;

(3) A PERMANENT SECRETARIAT constituted by the Communications and Transit Section of the League Secretariat (*see* Statute of the Communications and Transit Organisation, January 1928);

(4) The PERMANENT COMMITTEES of the Advisory and Technical Committee:

Permanent Committee for Ports and Maritime Navigation; Permanent Committee for Inland Navigation; Permanent Committee for Transport by Rail; Permanent Committee on Electric Questions; Permanent Legal Committee; Permanent Committee on Road Traffic; Budget Sub-Committee.

(5) TEMPORARY COMMITTEES:

Air Transport Co-operation Committee; Committee of Enquiry on Questions relating to Public Works and National Technical Equipment to study questions relating to the training of public works engineers; Advisory

Committee on Wireless Technical Questions; Joint Committee on the Question of Customs and Fiscal Duties on Newspapers and Periodicals; Technical Committee for Buoyage and Lighting of Coasts; for Maritime Tonnage Measurement; Committee on the Unification of River Law; on Combined Transport; on the Unification of Transport Statistics; on the Question of Facilities for the Landing of Aircraft in the Neighbourhood of the Seat of the League of Nations; on the Question of the Jurisdiction of the European Commission of the Danube.

HEALTH ORGANISATION

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

.....

Will endeavour to take steps in matters of international concern for the prevention and control of disease. (Art. 23 (f), Covenant.)

The task of the Health Organisation is to co-ordinate, organise and promote international collaboration in all that concerns the protection of public health; its activities extend to all parts of the world.

The Health Organisation comprises:

(1.) An ADVISORY COUNCIL, formed by the Permanent Committee of the Office international d'Hygiène publique in Paris. This Council consists of representatives of fifty-two Governments. It prepares international conventions and proposes their adoption to Governments. It supervises the application of the International Sanitary Convention of 1926.

(2.) The HEALTH COMMITTEE, which directs the health work of the League of Nations.

(3.) A SECRETARIAT, constituted by the Health Section of the League Secretariat:

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL INTELLIGENCE AND PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS SERVICE.

This service centralises information concerning the appearance and spread of infectious diseases and arranges for a rapid exchange of information.

EASTERN BUREAU AT SINGAPORE.

This Bureau is an advanced post of the Health Organisation for the regions of the East and Far East where infectious diseases are most prevalent. Its bulletins are immediately broadcast to the different health services and to ships sailing on the seas of the East.

SYSTEM OF LIAISON BETWEEN HEALTH ADMINISTRATIONS.

In order to facilitate reciprocal comprehension and comparison of the methods peculiar to each country, the Health Organisation organises interchanges of health personnel and collective study tours for public health specialists; it grants scholarships for study abroad. It has created international malaria courses which take place each year at Hamburg, London, Paris and Rome. It is about to create another at Singapore for the East.

TECHNICAL COLLABORATION.

The Health Organisation places its technical organ at the disposal of the health administrations in connection with any programme of health reorganisation which the Governments wish to apply (Greece, China, Czechoslovakia).

It has constituted technical commissions for the purpose of giving advice on the methods to be employed and the technical

plans to be adopted to solve numerous problems which arise in the sphere of public health.

The chief of these commissions are the following:

Permanent Commission on Biological Standards; Malaria Commission; Leprosy Commission; Reporting Committee for Maternal Welfare and Hygiene of Infants and Children of Pre-school Age; Reporting Committee for the Hygiene of Children of School Age; Reporting Committee on Tuberculosis; Commission for the Study of Medical Education; Reporting Committee on Venereal Diseases; Commission and Sub-Commissions for the Study of the Effects of the Economic Depression on Public Health; Advisory Council of the Eastern Bureau at Singapore; Opium Commission.

INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION ORGANISATION

The essential object of the work of intellectual co-operation within the League of Nations organisation is to develop international co-operation in the intellectual fields (particularly science, art and literature) in order to safeguard peace by international understanding.

This work covers the following subjects:

Publication of an international bibliography of translations (*Index translationum*); reorganisation of public education in China; enquiry into the possibility of the universal adoption of Latin characters; scientific study of international relations (annual conference); co-ordination of national centres of educational information; instruction of youth in the aims of the League of Nations and in international relations; exchanges of young people from elementary and secondary schools and universities; revision of school text-books: international action to remove from school text-books passages harmful to international understanding; production of films on the League of Nations; problem of adult and workers' education; the educational problem and international aspects of broadcasting; study of popular arts; co-ordination of scientific bibliographies

and permanent liaison with international scientific organisations; co-operation between national and central libraries; co-ordination of scientific terminology and standardisation of terminology of archives; co-operation among scientific museums; the theatre, music and poetry from the international point of view; preservation of monuments and works of art; international legal protection of public collections; international protection of authors' rights, scientists' rights, the authors' rights of journalists, and authors' rights in cinematography.

The Intellectual Co-operation Organisation is constituted as follows:

1. INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION, an advisory organ of the Council and the Assembly.

It consists of seventeen members appointed by the Council. It directs the work of intellectual co-operation. Between its sessions, an EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, set up in 1930, sees that its decisions are carried out and that the work is progressing satisfactorily.

2. COMMITTEES OF EXPERTS to answer special questions. Some of these are permanent, while others exist only for a limited period.

The most important permanent committees are the following:

Permanent Committee for Arts and Letters; Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations.

Other expert committees are appointed according to the needs of the Organisation, most of the questions referred to above being actually studied by groups of experts.

3. The Organisation has three working bodies:

(a) The INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION SECTION, which acts as secretariat of the Organisation and co-ordinates the work of the different bodies; it contains an *Educational Information Centre*.

(b) THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION (Paris), an executive body of the Organisation. It has to give effect to the decisions of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. Its officials are nationals of different countries. Founded in 1926 and placed at the League's disposal by the French Government, the Institute comes under the League. (*See Special Organisations.*)

(c) INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE (Rome). The object of the Institute is to promote the making of educational films, and their distribution and exchange. It was founded by the Italian Government and put at the League's disposal. (*See Special Organisations.*)

4. Thirty-nine NATIONAL COMMITTEES in the following countries:

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Chile, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Free City of Danzig, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, Union of South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

These Committees serve as a link between the International Committee on the one hand and the intellectual circles of the different States on the other.

B. PERMANENT ADVISORY COMMITTEES

The permanent Committees are advisory organs of the Council for special questions which they are asked to study and on which they report to the Council.

PERMANENT ADVISORY COMMISSION FOR MILITARY, NAVAL AND AIR QUESTIONS

This is provided for under Article 9 of the Covenant, and was instituted by the Council. It is composed of a military, a naval and an air representative appointed by each State represented on the Council. These delegates constitute three sub-commissions when required.

The Commission advises the Council on the execution of the provisions of Articles 1 and 8 of the Covenant and on military, naval and air questions generally. (Art. 9, Covenant.) (*See Disarmament.*)

PERMANENT MANDATES COMMISSION

Constituted and appointed by the Council under Article 22 of the Covenant (paragraph 9), it comprises eleven members, the majority of whom are nationals of non-mandatory States. So long as these are members of the Commission, they must not hold any office making them directly dependent on their Governments.

The Commission receives and examines the annual reports of the mandatory Powers and advises the Council on all questions relating to the execution of mandates. (*See Mandate System.*)

COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY FOR EUROPEAN UNION

At the 1929 session, M. Aristide Briand having raised the idea of a plan for a closer union between the States of Europe, the Assembly, on September 17th, 1930, invited the Governments of the European States Members of the League, acting as a Commission of the League, to enquire into the possibility of closer co-operation among them. The Commission

appointed as its secretary the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

The Commission, being a Commission of the League of Nations, submits its reports to the Assembly and to the Council. It may ask the assistance of the technical organisations and advisory committees of the League. The Commission's meetings are open to non-European States which are Members of the League. The Governments of Iceland, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Free City of Danzig were invited to co-operate in the enquiry into the economic depression in so far as it concerns Europe.

The Commission set up several committees for the purpose of studying the problem of the disposal of the grain surplus of the 1930 harvest; of seeking measures to facilitate the export of future harvest surpluses, including tariff arrangements; of drawing up a draft Convention, Charter and Statutes for an International Agricultural Mortgage Credit Company; of examining all the methods likely to bring about closer co-operation between the different countries in order to improve, in the general interest, the organisation of production and trade; of studying the problem of unemployment with six members of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office and examining a plan submitted by the International Institute of Agriculture with a view to a better use of all the factors of production; of examining a draft Protocol for a pact of economic non-aggression; and, lastly, of studying the extension of preference to agricultural products other than cereals.

ADVISORY COMMISSION FOR THE PROTECTION AND WELFARE OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of international conventions existing or hereafter to be

agreed upon, the Members of the League
will entrust the League with the general supervision over the execution of agreements with regard to the traffic in women and children. (Art. 23 (c), Covenant.)

The Commission consists of fifteen members appointed by the Governments which are invited by the Council to nominate their representatives. It is divided into two Committees: (a) the Traffic in Women and Children Committee and (b) the Child Welfare Committee.

The two Committees sit annually. On each, assessors or advisory members represent the principal voluntary organisations concerned respectively for the suppression of the traffic in women (International Federation of Girls Friendly Societies, International Catholic Association for the Protection of Young Girls, International Bureau for the Suppression of Traffic in Women and Children, Jewish Association for the Protection of Girls and Women) and, for child welfare (International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam), International Boy Scouts and Girl Guides Organisations, League of Red Cross Societies, International Association for the Promotion of Child Welfare, International Save the Children Union, Pan-American Child Welfare Institute). The women's international organisations and the International Union of Catholic Women's Leagues are represented on both Committees.

In the campaign against the traffic, endeavours are made to induce as many Governments as possible to ratify the conventions for its suppression. At present, forty-four States have signed those conventions. The Committee also deals with the abolition of the licensed brothel system, the employment of women police, the penalties to be imposed on *souteneurs*, and the suppression of obscene publications.

In the domain of child welfare, the Committee studies every question concerning young people which the Council and Assembly think suitable for international action.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS

Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of international conventions existing or hereafter to be agreed upon, the Members of the League will entrust the League with the general supervision over the execution of agreements with regard to the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs. (Art. 23 (c), Covenant.)

This Committee, which is composed of twenty-one members and two assessors, represents both the producing or manufacturing countries and the consuming countries. It helps the Council of the League to exercise general supervision over the agreements regarding narcotic drugs. The essential object of its work is the limitation of the manufacture of and trade in drugs (opium, morphine, heroin, cocaine, and their substitutes) to the quantities necessary for the legitimate medical and scientific requirements of the world.

PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD

The Board set up by the Opium Convention signed at Geneva on February 19th, 1925, is composed of eight experts, who are independent of their Governments and who, by their technical qualifications, impartiality and independence, inspire universal confidence. It keeps a constant watch on the movement of the international drug market. If information it receives leads it to conclude that any country is accumulating excessive quantities of a substance covered by the Convention and is thus likely to become a centre of illicit traffic, the Committee has the right to ask the country, through the

Secretary-General, for explanations and, if necessary, to recommend the Council of the League to apply certain sanctions (Articles 24 and 26 of the Opium Convention signed at Geneva on February 19th, 1925).

SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

Appointed by the Assembly, it consists of five regular members, of whom one at least must be a financial expert, and two substitutes. The Commission watches the financial administration of the League, gives technical advice on financial and administrative questions and examines the closed accounts and budget estimates. (See "League Budget".)

COMMITTEE ON THE ALLOCATION OF EXPENSES

Appointed by the Council, it now consists of nine members and two substitutes.

It establishes an equitable scale for the allocation of the League's expenses among the States Members.

ADVISORY COMMISSION ON SLAVERY

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

undertake to secure just treatment of the native inhabitants of territories under their control. (Art. 23 (b), Covenant.)

The International Convention for the Suppression of Slavery approved by the Assembly on September 25th, 1926, had, by May 1st, 1933, received twenty-eight ratifications and twelve accessions. That Convention was drawn up as the outcome

of the studies of the temporary Commission of Experts which sat in 1924-25.

The object of the 1926 Convention is to prevent and suppress the slave trade and to bring about progressively and as soon as possible the complete abolition of slavery in all its forms. (Article 2 of the Convention.)

Another Committee of Experts, constituted at the request of the Assembly, re-examined the situation in 1932. In accordance with a suggestion by that Committee, the Assembly, at its thirteenth session, decided to constitute an Advisory Commission of Experts, and defined its competence and powers.

By its decision of September 25th, 1926, the Assembly instructed the International Labour Office to study the question of forced labour.

TEMPORARY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS FOR THE PROGRESSIVE CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

The object of this codification is to give international law greater precision, clearness and uniformity. The work of the Committee of Experts set up by the Assembly in 1924 led to the Hague Codification Conference, at which the States reached agreement on certain Conventions relating to nationality questions. The Committee has not met since.

ADMINISTRATIVE OR EXECUTIVE ORGANISATIONS

- A. HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR THE FREE CITY
OF DANZIG
- B. GOVERNING COMMISSION OF THE SAAR
TERRITORY

AUTONOMOUS ORGANISATIONS

- A. PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL
JUSTICE
- B. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION
 - (A) CONFERENCES
 - (B) GOVERNING BODY
 - (C) INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

SPECIAL INSTITUTES

- INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL
CO-OPERATION
- INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE UNIFICA-
TION OF PRIVATE LAW
- INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CINEMATO-
GRAPHIC INSTITUTE
- NANSEN INTERNATIONAL OFFICE FOR REFUGEES
- INTER-GOVERNMENTAL COMMISSION FOR RE-
FUGEES

VIII. ADMINISTRATIVE OR EXECUTIVE ORGANS

A. HIGH COMMISSARIAT FOR THE FREE CITY OF DANZIG

Area: 1,952 sq. kilometres.
Population: 0.383 million.

The Free City of Danzig forms a constitutional State governed by a Senate. The members of the latter are elected by the Popular Assembly, which is elected in turn by universal, equal, direct and secret suffrage. Danzig is placed under the protection of the League of Nations, which guarantees the Constitution of the Free City.

The High Commissariat of the League was established at Danzig in pursuance of Article 103 of the Treaty of Versailles.

The High Commissioner resides at Danzig, and is appointed by the Council of the League for a period of three years. He deals in the first instance with all differences arising between the Free City and Poland with regard to the treaties and agreements governing the relations between these two countries: Treaty of Versailles, Articles 100-108; Paris Treaty between Poland and Danzig, September 9th, 1920; Warsaw Agreement between Poland and Danzig, October 24th, 1921.

The High Commissioner only takes a decision if an agreement between the parties proves to be impossible. When a decision

has been given by the High Commissioner, the Free City and Poland have the right to appeal against this decision to the Council of the League, which gives a final award. Before appealing to the Council against a decision by the High Commissioner, the parties must undertake direct negotiations, which take place under the auspices of the High Commissioner.

B. GOVERNING COMMISSION OF THE SAAR TERRITORY

Area: 1,888 sq. kilometres.

Population: 0.777 million.

Set up under Chapter II, paragraph 16, of the Annex which follows Article 50 of the Treaty of Peace of Versailles, the Commission is appointed by the Council of the League as trustee for the government of the Saar Territory. The Commission consists of five members, one of whom is French, one a native inhabitant of the Saar Territory, and three nationals of countries other than France and Germany. These members are appointed for one year. The Commission is entrusted with the administration of the Saar Territory. Every three months it sends a report to the Council of the League. The Commission possesses over the Territory of the Saar Basin all the powers of government formerly belonging to the German Reich, Prussia and Bavaria. It does not, however, possess unlimited sovereign rights. The Council's decisions regarding the Saar Territory are taken by a majority vote. In 1935, a plebiscite will be held to decide whether the regime established by the Treaty is to be maintained, whether the Territory is to become French, or whether it is to revert to Germany.

IX. AUTONOMOUS LEAGUE ORGANISATIONS

A. THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

The Permanent Court of International Justice, which was established in accordance with Article 14 of the Covenant, has its seat at the Peace Palace at The Hague.

THE JUDGES

The Court originally consisted of eleven judges and four deputy-judges. In 1931, the number of judges was raised to fifteen, with four deputy-judges as before. The judges are elected by the Council and Assembly for nine years, the candidates requiring for election an absolute majority in both bodies. The latter make their choice from a list of persons nominated by the national groups in the Court of Arbitration, each national group putting forward not more than four names. When the revised Statute comes into force, the Court will consist of fifteen judges only, with no deputy-judges. The present members of the Court are as follows:

Judges:

- M. Adatci, *President* (Japan);
- M. Guerrero, *Vice-President* (Salvador);
- Mr. Kellogg (United States of America);
- Baron Rolin-Jaequemyns (Belgium);
- Count Rostworowski (Poland);
- M. Fromageot (France);
- M. de Bustamante (Cuba);

M. Altamira (Spain);
M. Anzilotti (Italy);
M. Urrutia (Colombia);
Sir Cecil Hurst (United Kingdom);
M. Schücking (Germany);
M. Negulesco (Roumania);
Jonkheer van Eysinga (Netherlands);
M. Wang (China).

Deputy-Judges:

M. Erich (Finland);
M. du Motta (Portugal);
M. Novakovitch (Yugoslavia);
M. Redlich (Austria).

COMPETENCE OF THE COURT

The Court shall be competent to hear and determine any dispute of an international character which the parties thereto submit to it. The Court may also give an advisory opinion upon any dispute or question referred to it by the Council or by the Assembly. (Art. 14, Covenant.)

The Court is thus empowered: (1) to pronounce judgment (*i.e.* to decide contentiows cases); (2) to give advisory opinions. These are both judicial functions.

As regards the first of these, the Court is open, without special conditions, to all States Members of the League of Nations or States mentioned in the Annex to the Covenant (Brazil, Ecuador, Sandite Arabia, United States of America). It is also open to all other States which make a declaration accepting the jurisdiction of the Court and undertaking to carry out its decisions in all good faith (Statute, Article 35, Council resolution of May 17th, 1922). The States which are not Members of the League and whose names do not appear in the Annex to the Covenant, but which are nevertheless entitled to appear as parties to actions before the Court, are as follows: Afghanistan, Costa Rica, Free City of Danzig (through the intermediary of Poland), Egypt, Georgia, Iceland, Lichtenstein, Monaco, Russia and San Marino.

In contentious matters, the Court's jurisdiction is always conditional upon the consent of the parties. Such jurisdiction is said to be compulsory when the parties' consent has been given once and for all in a treaty or convention relating either to all or to certain categories of disputes. In cases in which the Court has compulsory jurisdiction, proceedings may be initiated by an application by one of the parties only.

In regard to the second of its functions, the Court is empowered to give advisory opinions to the Assembly or Council at their request. It thus has no power to give opinions directly to other organisations or to individual States. The Council nevertheless frequently accedes to requests made to it by organisations or States with a view to obtaining the Court's opinion on stated questions. Unlike its judgments, the Court's advisory opinions do not possess the force of *res judicata*.

In the performance of its judicial duties, the Court applies international conventions, together with the rules of law which it deduces from international custom, from the general principles of law recognised by civilised nations and, as a subsidiary means, from judicial decisions and the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists.

THE OPTIONAL CLAUSE OF THE STATUTE OF THE COURT

The Court's compulsory jurisdiction applies more especially to those States which have accepted the "optional provision" embodied in the Statute in Article 36, paragraph 2. States having effectively acceded to this clause undertake in advance to submit to the Court all or certain legal disputes concerning the interpretation of a Treaty; any question of international law; the existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of international obligation; the nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

On June 1st, 1933, the above-mentioned clause was binding upon forty-two States; seven others have also subscribed to it subject to certain conditions which, however, have not yet been fulfilled.

B. THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Parts XII or XIII of the various peace treaties concluded in 1919 contain the constitution of the International Labour Organisation, just as Part I of the same treaties contains the Covenant of the League of Nations.

The Covenant itself makes the following reference to the International Labour Organisation:

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

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will endeavour to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labour for men, women and children, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend, and for that purpose will establish and maintain the necessary international organisations. (Art. 23, para. (a), Covenant.)

The International Labour Organisation is part of the machinery set up by the States Members of the League to co-operate in matters of common concern (the Economic and Financial, Transit and Health Organisations are other examples), but, whereas the rest of the machinery set up for this purpose gives representation to the Governments only, the International Labour Organisation gives direct representation to organised labour and capital as well as to Governments. The purpose

for which the International Labour Organisation was founded is set forth in the preamble to its constitution. The preamble goes on to point out that (a) conditions of labour exist involving such injustice, hardship and privation to large numbers of people as to produce unrest so great that the peace and harmony of the world are impaired; (b) the failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions of labour is an obstacle in the way of other nations which desire to improve the conditions in their own countries.

The main organs of the International Labour Organisation are the General Conference, the Governing Body and the International Labour Office.

The CONFERENCE is composed of all the States Members of the League (there have been instances of States not members of the League becoming members of the Organisation, or remaining in the Organisation after leaving the League) and meets once a year. Each country is represented by four delegates, two for the Government and one each for workers' and employers' organisations.

The GOVERNING BODY is composed of twenty-four members, of whom eight are Government representatives from the eight States of chief industrial importance, four are Government representatives elected by the group of Government delegates at the Conference, six are workers' and six employers' delegates, elected by their respective groups. It meets approximately every two months.

The INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE is an international administrative institution similar to the Secretariat of the League. The Director of the Office is Mr. H. B. Butler. The International Labour Office has national offices in the United Kingdom, China, France, Germany, India, Italy and Japan, and correspondents in the Argentine, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Spain and Yugoslavia.

X. SPECIAL INSTITUTES

Special Institutes have been put at the disposal of the League by certain Governments taking a particular interest in some aspect of international co-operation.

These organisations are not mentioned in the Covenant, but have been set up subsequently, with the approval of the Assembly and the Council, and function under the auspices of the League.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION

Has its seat in Paris, Palais Royal, 2 rue Montpensier.

Was founded by the French Government in 1925 and deals with literary, artistic and scientific questions, education, etc.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE UNIFICATION OF PRIVATE LAW

Has its seat in Rome, Villa Aldobrandini, Via Panisperna, 28.

Was founded by the Italian Government in 1926 and deals with the question of harmonising and co-ordinating the private law of all States, thus gradually preparing the way for the adoption by them of uniform legislation on private law.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE

Has its seat in Rome, Villa Torlonia, Via Lazzaro Spalanzani 1.

Was founded by the Italian Government in 1928 and encourages the production, circulation and exchange of educational films.

NANSEN INTERNATIONAL OFFICE FOR REFUGEES

Has its seat at Geneva, 15, rue Général Dufour.

This Office is an autonomous organisation under the auspices of the League. Its object is to complete as rapidly as possible, and in any case not later than the end of 1938, the work for the care and settlement of refugees begun and organised by Dr. Nansen for Russian, Armenian, Assyro-Chaldean and Turkish refugees. The office was set up in pursuance of an Assembly resolution of 1930; its statutes were approved by the Council on January 19th, 1931.

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ADVISORY COMMISSION FOR REFUGEES

Is composed of the representatives of thirteen Governments and assists the Council and the Nansen International Office in all questions concerning refugees work.

XI. POLITICAL DISPUTES DEALT WITH BY THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

1. EUPEN ET MALMEDY.

Note from the German Government, dated May 5th, 1920.

2. CONFLICT BETWEEN PERSIA AND SOVIET RUSSIA.

Appeal of the Persian Government under Articles 10 and 11 of the Covenant, dated May 19th, 1920.

3. QUESTION OF THE ÅLAND ISLANDS (Finland and Sweden the countries interested).

Letter from the British Government calling the attention of the Council to this question under Article 11 of the Covenant.

4. CONFLICT BETWEEN LITHUANIA AND POLAND.

Note from the Polish Government informing the Council of this dispute, dated September 5th, 1920.

Appeal of the Lithuanian Government under Article 11 of the Covenant, dated October 5th, 1927.

5. THE TACNA-ARICA DISPUTE (Bolivia, Peru and Chile).

Appeal of the Bolivian Government under Article 19 of the Covenant, dated November 1st, 1920.

Appeal of the Peruvian Government under Articles 15 and 19 of the Covenant, dated November 1st, 1920.

6. DISPUTE BETWEEN PANAMA AND COSTA RICA, 1921.

7. DELIMITATION AND ALLEGED VIOLATIONS OF THE ALBANIAN FRONTIER (Albania and Yugoslavia).

Appeal of the Albanian Government under Article 11 of the Covenant, dated June 15th, 1921, and appeal of the British Government under Article 11, dated November 7th, 1921.

8. LIQUIDATION OF AUSTRIAN ESTATES IN YUGOSLAVIA, 1921

9. THE UPPER-SILESIAN QUESTION (Germany and Poland).

Letter addressed to the Supreme Council on August 2nd, 1921.

10. EASTERN CARELIA (Finland and Soviet Russia).

Appeal of the Finnish Government under Articles 11 (paragraph 2) and 17 of the Covenant, dated January 13th, 1922.

11. THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN FRONTIER.

Letter from the President of the Conference of Ambassadors, dated June 2nd, 1922.

12. INCURSIONS OF ARMED BANDS INTO THE FRONTIER DISTRICTS OF THE STATES BORDERING UPON BULGARIA (Bulgaria, Roumania, Yugoslavia and Greece).

Appeal of the Bulgarian Government under Article 11 of the Covenant, dated June 14th, 1922.

13. FRONTIERS BETWEEN HUNGARY AND YUGOSLAVIA.

Letter from the Hungarian Government, dated July 2nd, 1922.

14. FRONTIER BETWEEN HUNGARY AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA IN THE SALGOTARJAN REGION.

Letter from the President of the Conference of Ambassadors, dated January 3rd, 1923.

15. CONFLICT OVER NATIONALITY DECREES IN TUNIS AND MOROCCO (France and Great Britain).

Letter from the British Government, dated August 11th, 1922.

16. EXPROPRIATION BY THE ROUMANIAN GOVERNMENT OF THE LANDED PROPERTIES OF THE HUNGARIAN OPTANTS.

Appeal from the Hungarian Government under Article 11, paragraph 2, of the Covenant, dated March 15th, 1923.

Appeal from the Roumanian Government, under Article 11, paragraph 2, of the Covenant, dated February 24th, 1927.

Request of the Hungarian Government, dated June 16th, 1927.

17. QUESTION OF THE POLISH-CZECHOSLOVAK FRONTIER (the Jaworzina Question).

Letter from the President of the Conference of Ambassadors, dated August 18th, 1923.

18. DISPUTE BETWEEN GREECE AND ITALY (the Corfu Incident.)

Appeal of the Greek Government under Articles 12 and 15 of the Covenant, dated September 1st, 1923.

19. THE QUESTION OF MEMEL.

Appeal of the Conference of Ambassadors under Article 11 of the Covenant, dated September 25th, 1923.

Letter from the Allied Powers, dated June 9th, 1926.

Telegram from the German Government, dated May 24th, 1927.

Letter from the German Government, dated September 20th, 1930.

Letter from the German Government, dated February 8th, 1932.

20. FRONTIER BETWEEN TURKEY AND IRAQ (the Mosul Affair).

Letter from the British Government, dated August 6th, 1924.

21. EXPULSION OF THE ŒCUMENICAL PATRIARCH FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

*Appeal of the Greek Government under Article 11, paragraph 2, of the Covenant, dated February 11th, 1925.

22. INCIDENT ON THE GRECO-BULGARIAN FRONTIER (Demir Kapu).

Appeal of the Bulgarian Government under Articles 10 and 11 of the Covenant, dated October 22nd, 1925.



23. DELIMITATION OF THE FRONTIER BETWEEN GREECE AND TURKEY.

Appeal of the Greek Government under Articles 11 and 14 of the Covenant, dated February 24th, 1926.

24. ALBANIAN MINORITIES IN GREECE.

Appeal of the Albanian Government under Article 11, paragraph 2, of the Covenant, dated August 11th, 1924.

Appeal of the Albanian Government under Article 11 of the Covenant, dated May 10th, 1928.

25. DISPUTE BETWEEN BOLIVIA AND PARAGUAY (the Chaco Question) 1928.

26. ASSISTANCE FURNISHED TO THE LIBERIAN GOVERNMENT.

Letter from the Liberian Government, dated January 23rd, 1931.

27. QUESTION OF FINNISH VESSELS EMPLOYED BY THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING THE WAR.

Letter from the Finnish Government, dated September 14th, 1931.

28. THE SINO-JAPANESE CONFLICT.

Appeal of the Chinese Government under Article 11 of the Covenant, dated September 21st, 1931.

Appeal of the Chinese Government under Articles 10 and 15 of the Covenant, dated January 29th, 1932.

Letter from the Chinese Government, dated February 12th, 1932.

29. DISPUTE BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND PERSIA
WITH REGARD TO THE ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL COMPANY.

Appeal of the British Government under Article 15 of the
Covenant, dated December 14th, 1932.

30. CONFLICT BETWEEN COLOMBIA AND PERU.

Appeal of the Colombian Government under Article 15 of
the Covenant, dated February 17th, 1933.

XII. FINANCIAL ACTIVITY OF THE LEAGUE

LOANS FLOATED UNDER LEAGUE AUSPICES

		Approximate amount in gold francs	Percentage rate of interest
Austrian Reconstruction Loan	1922	875,859,400	6
Hungarian Reconstruction Loan	1924	373,147,200	7.5
Greek Refugee Loan	1924	318,729,900	7
Danzig Municipal Loan	1925	38,869,500	7
Bulgarian Refugee Loan	1926	85,512,900	7
Free City of Danzig	1927	49,234,700	6.5
Estonian Loan	1927	38,869,500	7
Greek Stabilisation and Refugee Settlement Loan	1928	196,938,800	6
Bulgarian Reconstruction Loan	1928	139,411,940	7.5

AUSTRIA

The Austrian Government, with the help of the League's Financial Committee, was enabled to raise an international loan under international guarantee, and to carry out a plan for financial reconstruction and stabilisation devised with the help of the Financial Committee and applied under the control of a Commissioner appointed by the League.

The agreements on which this scheme were based were concluded in October 1922. By June 1926, the Council of the League was able to put an end to the Commissioner's control, while reserving the right, until December 1935, to restore it if the revenues pledged as security proved insufficient to assure the service of the 1923 Loan, or if the solvency of the budget were seriously threatened.

As the result of a fresh application by the Austrian Government in August 1931, a new agreement was approved by the Council of the League and was signed in July 1932. This protocol has, up to the present, been signed by the Austrian, Belgian, British, Netherlands, French and Italian Governments.

HUNGARY

Similar measures were applied in Hungary on the basis of the two protocols of March 1924.

In June 1926, the Council of the League was able to put an end to the control of its Commissioner, while reserving the right to re-establish that control and to appoint an adviser to the Bank until such time as the 1924 Loan had been completely repaid.

As a result of a request from the Hungarian Government in September 1931, the League undertook a fresh enquiry into the financial position of Hungary.

GREECE

The League's financial work in Greece was concerned with (a) devising a refugee settlement scheme (1924 Protocol), which work came to an end in 1930, when the accounts of the autonomous Greek Refugee Board were transferred to the Greek Government in pursuance of a convention concluded on January 24th, 1930, and (b) stabilisation of Greek currency.

The Bank of Greece wished to remain in touch with the League Financial Committee, and has continued to consult that Committee every six months on questions of general financial policy.

In May 1933, the Greek Government asked the League to investigate the situation on the spot. This was done.

BULGARIA

In Bulgaria, too, the League (*a*) carried out a refugee settlement scheme based on a protocol concluded in 1926, which work is now virtually ended; (*b*) arranged a loan scheme for the stabilisation of Bulgarian currency, based on a protocol concluded in 1928.

In February 1932 and in April 1933, the Financial Committee sent delegations to Bulgaria to investigate financial and economic conditions.

ESTONIA

The Financial Committee of the League has given advice and assistance in connection with Estonian banking and currency reform.

The Estonian Government's reform scheme had been put into operation by September 1930. The Central Bank of Estonia has expressed a desire to consult the Financial Committee annually during its September session.

DANZIG

Three financial operations have been carried out by the League in Danzig: (*a*) the creation of a special currency

(gulden) for Danzig and the establishment of a Central Bank; (b) the Municipal Loan of 1925; (c) the Currency Loan of 1927.

ROUMANIA

In June 1932, the Roumanian Government asked for the technical assistance of the League in putting into effect a scheme of financial reform and economic reconstruction.

In agreement with the representatives of Roumania, a programme of reform and re-organisation has been worked out, which has been embodied in an Agreement between the Roumanian Government and the Council.

ALBANIA

In May 1922, the Albanian Government asked the Council for technical assistance. The Financial Committee accordingly undertook an enquiry on the spot, and recommended the appointment of a Financial Adviser in 1923. It further drafted the statutes of a Bank of Issue. This draft became the basis of the statutes subsequently adopted by the Albanian Government. The League's technical co-operation came to an end when the Albanian Government cancelled the Financial Adviser's contract in September 1924.

THE SAAR TERRITORY

The Financial Committee has twice (March 1929 and September 1931) been called upon to give detailed advice in connection with the issue of a long-term loan by the Saar Governing Commission.

XIII. THE BUDGET OF THE LEAGUE

ANNUAL BUDGET (IN GOLD FRANCS)

Year	Assembly, Council, Secretariat, Conferences, Commissions	International Labour Office	Permanent Court of International Justice	Total
1920	11,300,000	7,000,000	—	18,300,000
1921	12,350,000	7,010,000	—	19,360,000
1922	13,123,335	6,135,610	1,500,000	20,758,945
1923	15,093,046	8,200,462	1,880,000	25,173,508
1924	12,298,449	7,032,295	1,920,168	21,250,912
1925	13,359,334	7,340,595	1,908,209	22,608,138
1926	13,908,004	7,114,938	1,907,691	22,930,633
1927	14,936,840	7,431,724	2,143,777	24,512,341
1928	15,204,243	7,958,470	2,171,104	25,333,817
1929	16,158,085	8,612,640	2,255,555	27,026,280
1930	17,390,256	8,552,011	2,267,981	28,210,248
1931	20,263,181	8,661,652	2,712,668	31,637,501
1932	22,232,002	8,792,290	2,663,702	33,687,994
1933	21,916,964	8,851,972	2,660,196	33,429,132

Draft budget for 1934: 30,639,275 gold francs.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF STATES MEMBERS

The expenditure of the League is covered by the contributions of the States Members. The Assembly has adopted a scale fixing the amount of the annual contribution of each State Member in units, the numbers of which range from 1

to 105. This scale is revised from time to time. It is based on the population, area and public revenue of the States concerned.

SUPERVISION OF THE BUDGET

The budget estimates are examined by a Supervisory Commission appointed by the Assembly. The estimates, as approved by the Commission, are circulated to all the Members of the League not less than three months before the meeting of the Assembly. They are then discussed by the Fourth Committee of the Assembly and voted by the full Assembly after approval by the Fourth Committee. The budget covers the whole of the expenditure of the League, including the International Labour Organisation, the Permanent Court of International Justice and the construction of the new League headquarters at Geneva.

AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS

The accounts of the League are audited every year after they have been closed; they are also audited three times in the course of the year. The audit is carried out by an auditor and a deputy-auditor nominated by the Supervisory Commission and appointed by the Assembly for a period of five years.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM NON-MEMBER STATES

The Government of the United States of America has, since 1923, contributed financially towards the extraordinary expenses of League conferences or committees attended by its representatives whether as special delegates or in an expert and advisory capacity. The amount of these contributions

is calculated on the ratio of the British regular contribution to the corresponding expenses.

Contributions to the work of the League have also been made from private American sources, mainly for projects of a humanitarian or technical character. They include notably the donation of the John D. Rockefeller Fund (see "Library"), of the International Health Board of roughly \$140,000 annually for the health work of the League, and of other American agencies for research in traffic in women, traffic in drugs, double taxation and economic crises.

XIV. CONVENTIONS AND AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE LEAGUE

DISARMAMENT

Arms and Ammunition and Implements of War (Supervision of the International Trade in):

Gases (Asphyxiating, Poisonous and Other), and Bacteriological Methods of Warfare (Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of). Geneva, June 17th, 1925.

Ini (Declaration regarding the Territory of). Geneva, June 17th, 1925.

Supervision of the International Trade in Arms and Ammunition and in Implements of War (Convention for the). Geneva, June 17th, 1925.

Assistance (Financial):

Assistance (Convention on Financial). Geneva, October 2nd, 1930.

Disputes (Pacific Settlement of International):

General Act. Geneva, September 26th, 1928.

War (Means of preventing):

Means of preventing War (General Convention to improve the). Geneva, September 26th, 1931.

INTERNATIONAL LAW

Court (Permanent Court of International Justice):

Accession of the United States of America to the Protocol of Signature of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice (Protocol relating to the). Geneva, September 14th, 1929.

Court (Protocol of Signature of the Permanent Court of International Justice). Geneva, December 16th, 1920.

Clause (Optional). Geneva, December 16th, 1920.

Revision of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice (Protocol concerning the). Geneva, September 14th, 1929.

Covenant of the League of Nations (Amendments to the):

Amendment to Article 15 (Protocol of an). First Paragraph to be inserted after the First Amended Paragraph of Article 16. Geneva, October 5th, 1921.

Amendment to Article 16 (Protocol of an). Second Paragraph to be inserted after the First Amended Paragraph of Article 16. Geneva, October 5th, 1921.

Amendment to Article 16 (Protocol of an). Paragraph to be inserted between the New Third Paragraph and the Original Second Paragraph of Article 16. Geneva, October 5th, 1921.

Amendment to Article 26 (Protocol of an). First Paragraph. Geneva, October 5th, 1921.

Amendment to Article 26 (Protocol of an), adding a new Paragraph after the First Paragraph. Geneva, October 5th, 1921.

Amendment to Article 26 (Protocol of an). Second Paragraph. Geneva, October 5th, 1921.

Amendment to Article 16 (Protocol of an). Latter Part of First Paragraph of Article 16. Geneva, September 27th, 1924.

Amendment to Article 16 (Protocol of an). Second Paragraph of the Original Text. Geneva, September 21st, 1925.

Law (Progressive Codification of International):

Conflict of Nationality Laws (Convention on Certain Questions relating to the). The Hague, April 12th, 1930.

Military Obligations in Certain Cases of Double Nationality (Protocol, relating to). The Hague, April 12th, 1930.

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

Statelessness (Special Protocol concerning). The Hague, April 12th, 1930.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ACTIVITY

Agricultural Mortgage Credit:

Creation of an International Agricultural Mortgage Credit Company (Convention for the), with Charter and Statutes. Geneva, May 21st, 1931.

Arbitration Clauses in Commercial Matters:

Awards (Convention on the Execution of Foreign Arbitral). Geneva, September 26th, 1927.

Clause (Protocol on Arbitration). Geneva, September 24th, 1923.

Austria:

Austrian Protocol. Geneva, July 15th, 1932.

Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes and Cheques (Unification of Laws on):

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

Conflicts of Laws in connection with Cheques (Convention for the Settlement of Certain), and Protocol. Geneva, March 19th, 1931.

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

Uniform Law for Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes (Convention providing a), and Protocol. Geneva, June 7th, 1930.

Uniform Law for Cheques (Convention providing a), and Protocol. Geneva, March 19th, 1931.

Counterfeiting Currency (Suppression of):

Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency (International Convention for the). Geneva, April 20th, 1929.

Protocol of the International Convention. Geneva, April 20th, 1929.

Protocol (Optional). Geneva, April 20th, 1929.

Customs:

Simplification of Customs Formalities (International Convention relating to the), and Protocol. Geneva, November 3rd, 1923.

Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions (Abolition of):

Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions (International Convention for the). Geneva, November 8th, 1927.

Protocol of the International Convention. Geneva, November 8th, 1927.

Supplementary Agreement to the Convention. Geneva, July 11th, 1928.

Protocol of the Supplementary Agreement. Geneva, July 11th, 1928.

Bones (International Agreement relating to the Exportation of). Geneva, July 11th, 1928.

Protocol of the Agreement. Geneva, July 11th, 1928.

Hides and Skins (International Agreement relating to the Exportation of). Geneva, July 11th, 1928.

Protocol of the Agreement. Geneva, July 11th, 1928.

Roumania:

Agreement establishing Technical Collaboration between Roumania and the League. Geneva, January 28th, 1933.

Statistics (Economic):

Statistics (International Convention relating to Economic). Geneva, December 14th, 1928.

Protocol of the International Convention. Geneva, December 14th, 1928.

Whaling:

Regulation of Whaling (Convention for the). Geneva, September 24th, 1931.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT

Buoyage and Lighting of Coasts (Unification of):

Lightships (Manned) not on their Stations (Agreement concerning). Lisbon, October 23rd, 1930.

Signals (Agreement concerning Maritime). Lisbon, October 23rd, 1930.

Danube (Definitive Statute of the):

Declaration by the Governments of the Powers which are Parties to the Convention instituting the Definitive Statute of the Danube. Geneva, December 5th, 1930.

Law (Unification of River):

Collisions in Inland Navigation (Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules concerning). Geneva, December 9th, 1930.

Registration of Inland Navigation Vessels, Rights *in rem* over such Vessels, and other Cognate Questions (Convention on the). Geneva, December 9th, 1930.

Flag (Convention on Administrative Measures for attesting the Right of Inland Navigation Vessels to a). Geneva, December 9th, 1930.

Road Traffic:

Signals (Convention concerning the Unification of Road). Geneva, March 30th, 1931.

Taxation of Foreign Motor Vehicles (Convention on the), with Protocol-Annex. Geneva, March 30th, 1931.

Triptychs (Agreement between Customs Authorities in order to facilitate the Procedure in the Case of Undischarged or Lost). Geneva, March 28th, 1931.

Transit:

Electric Power (Convention relating to the Transmission in Transit of), and Protocol of Signature. Geneva, December 9th, 1923.

Flag (Declaration recognising the Right to a) of States having no Sea-Coast. Barcelona, April 20th, 1921.

Freedom of Transit (Convention and Statute on). Barcelona, April 20th, 1921.

Hydraulic Power affecting more than one State (Convention relating to the Development of), and Protocol of Signature. Geneva, December 9th, 1923.

Maritime Ports (Convention and Statute on the International Regime of), and Protocol of Signature. Geneva, December 9th, 1923.

Measurement of Vessels employed in Inland Navigation (Convention regarding the), and Protocol of Signature. Paris, November 27th, 1925.

Railways (Convention and Statute on the International Regime of), and Protocol of Signature. Geneva, December 9th, 1923.

Waterways of International Concern (Convention and Statute on the Regime of Navigable). Barcelona, April 20th, 1921.

Waterways of International Concern (Additional Protocol to the Convention on the Regime of Navigable). Barcelona, April 20th, 1921.

SOCIAL AND HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITY

Emigrants (Transit Card for):

Preparation of a Transit Card for Emigrants (Agreement concerning the).
Geneva, June 14th, 1929.

Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs (Traffic in):

Opium Convention (International). The Hague, January 23rd, 1912.

Opium (Agreement concerning the Suppression of the Manufacture of, International Trade in and Use of, Prepared). First Opium Conference of the League of Nations with Protocol and Final Act. Geneva, February 11th, 1925.

Opium Convention (International). Second Opium Conference of the League of Nations. Geneva, February 19th, 1925.

Protocol of the International Convention. Geneva, February 19th, 1925.

Narcotic Drugs (Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of). Geneva, July 13th, 1931.

Protocol of Signature of the Convention. Geneva, July 13th, 1931.

Smoking (Agreement for the Suppression of Opium-). Bangkok, November 27th, 1931.

Publications (Obscene):

Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications (International Convention for the). Geneva, September 12th, 1923.

Relief Union (International):

Relief Union (Convention and Statute establishing an International). Geneva, July 12th, 1927.

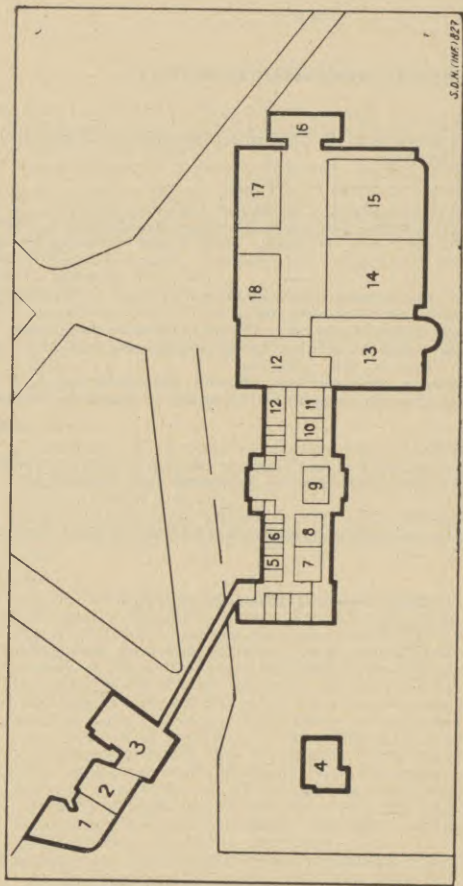
Slavery.

Slavery Convention, signed at Geneva, September 25th, 1926.

Traffic in Women and Children.

Traffic in Women and Children (International Convention for the Suppression of the). Geneva, September 30th, 1921.

THE PRESENT LEAGUE OF NATIONS BUILDINGS



- | | | | | | |
|----|------------------------------|-----|------------------------|-----|---------------------|
| 1. | Third Annex
(Gautier) | 6. | Federal Postal Bureau. | 12. | Library. |
| 2. | Second Annex
(Pâquis). | 7. | Distribution Office. | 13. | Council Room. |
| 3. | First Annex
(Rothschild). | 8. | Committee Room B. | 14. | Committee Room G. |
| 4. | Villa Beauregard. | 9. | Committee Room C. | 15. | Committee Room H. |
| 5. | Despatching Bureau. | 10. | Committee Room D. | 16. | Telephone Exchange. |
| | | 11. | Committee Room E. | 17. | Press Room. |
| | | | | 18. | Committee Room L. |

XV. INTERNATIONAL BUREAUX

There shall be placed under the direction of the League all international bureaux already established by general treaties, if the parties to such treaties consent. All such international bureaux and all commissions for the regulation of matters of international interest hereafter constituted shall be placed under the direction of the League. (Art. 24, para. 1, Covenant.)

XVI. RED CROSS

The Members of the League agree to encourage and promote the establishment and co-operation of duly authorised voluntary national Red Cross organisations having as purposes the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world. (Art. 25, Covenant.)

XVII. INTERNATIONAL RELIEF UNION

The Union is constituted by an international Convention, and its object is to render first aid to populations that have suffered from some natural calamity (*e.g.*, flood or earthquake) of such gravity that it cannot be dealt with solely by the resources of the country concerned. In such cases, the Union affords the machinery and resources for co-ordinating whatever international assistance may be forthcoming. Every State Member of the Union contributes to the formation of an initial fund at the rate of 700 Swiss francs for each unit of its annual contribution to the League (the number of units ranges from 1 to 105). The Union is also authorised to receive private and voluntary contributions. States may be

represented in the Union by their national Red Cross. The organs of the Union are a General Council and an Executive Committee (appointed by the General Council). The Union has its seat at the seat of the League of Nations—viz., Geneva. The Convention came into force on September 28th, 1932.

XVIII. INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

Has its seat at Geneva, 2 Boulevard du Théâtre.

Was founded by agreement between the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation, the Twentieth Century Fund and the International Scientific Management Committee, and exists to promote the development of methods of scientific management. The Institute is under the control of a special Board.

XIX. PUBLICITY

The High Contracting Parties, in order to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security

by the prescription of open, just and honourable relations between nations agree to this Covenant of the League of Nations. (Preamble, Covenant.)

Effect has been given to this portion of the preamble by ensuring the maximum of publicity for the conduct of League affairs, in order to enable public opinion to exercise its influence as a controlling force. The prime importance of public opinion in making the League function successfully has been emphasised repeatedly in the Assembly and Council of the League.

The maximum of publicity in the League is ensured by:

(1) The meeting in public, as far as possible, of the Council, Assembly and committees and conferences of the League;

(2) The publication of the Minutes of League meetings and of all League reports and other documents (the chief accounts of League proceedings are reprinted in the *Official Journal*, which appears monthly);

(3) The publication of an annual report by the Secretary-General on the work accomplished by the League in the preceding year;

(4) The obligation to register all treaties with the Secretariat (Article 18 of the Covenant), and the publication of all such treaties;

(5) The collection and publication, by various sections of the Secretariat, of international data in periodicals, such as the *Armaments Year-Book*, the *Statistical Year-Book of the Trade in Arms and Ammunition*, the *Statistical Year-Book*, and *Memoranda on Currency, Central Banks, Public Finance and International Trade*, and in a number of special memoranda on particular subjects;

(6) The wide facilities given to the Press.

In 1932, the Assembly considered the problem of the diffusion of false news calculated to disturb international peace and the good understanding between nations. It took occasion to emphasise once more the attitude of the League towards the question of publicity in the following terms:

The Assembly,

Advocates the fullest possible publicity for League meetings;

Commends to the sympathetic consideration of the Chairmen of all Committees of the League of Nations the earlier and more complete distribution of documents;

Desires that the Secretariat should continue to devote its attention to the development, by all the means at its disposal, of the swift supply to the Press of the fullest possible information concerning the work of the League of Nations.

The League's printing bill in 1932 amounted to 1,305,046 Swiss francs, of which 325,978 Swiss francs were for the documents of the Disarmament Conference. League publications which appear in English and French are supplied free, but in limited numbers, to the Member Governments, to the Press, and to various private institutions and persons who are active in making the work of the League known to the public.

XX. SALES DEPARTMENT. CATALOGUES

The League Secretariat has a special Sales Department for its publications, with agents in almost every country in the world. In 1932, the Sales Department sold League publications to the value of 295,548 Swiss francs. It publishes and keeps up to date a catalogue of League publications, which is sent on application by the Publications Department of the Secretariat.

The Secretariat Library also issues a brief guide to League publications, which is sent on demand.

XXI. THE PRESS

One hundred and sixteen journalists of thirty-five different countries were permanently accredited to the League in 1932. This number swells to three or four hundred during meetings of the Assembly and Council and big League conferences. The Secretariat issued 600 Press cards for the Disarmament Conference during 1932. Practically every big agency and newspaper in the world is represented on these occasions (twenty-five agencies are permanently represented at Geneva).

An association of journalists accredited to the League was established in 1921 (offices: 107, rue de Lausanne, Geneva). This Association now has 192 members, and, among its other functions, represents the professional interests of the members in their dealings with the League.

XXII. THE INFORMATION SECTION AND ITS BRANCH OFFICES

The Secretariat of the League includes an Information Section, with branch offices in London (16, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2), Paris (35, rue Vernet), Rome (Villa Aldobrandini, Via Panispera, 28), Tokio (Marunouchi, C.13), Berlin (S.W.48, Hedemanstrasse, 21), and Bombay (Improvement Trust Building, Esplanade Road). These offices are centres for distributing information regarding the League and its activities. The Secretariat also has corresponding members in a number of countries, especially in Latin America (at Santiago, Chile; Bogotá, Colombia; Tegucigalpa, Honduras; and Asunción, Paraguay).

The Information Section is responsible for the issue of regular *communiqués* and produces explanatory articles on the current work of the League, a monthly publication entitled *The Monthly Summary* of the League's current work (in *Czech, English, French, German, Italian and Spanish*), pamphlets on the various aspects of the League's organisation and work, an illustrated album and a collection of illustrated charts for lectures and school use. In 1930, it issued a book entitled "Ten Years of International Co-operation", with a preface by Sir Eric Drummond, the first Secretary-General. A publication entitled *News for Overseas*, in English, French and Spanish, is issued monthly for countries outside Europe.

The Section also contains a department concerned with photographs, films and lantern-slides, and organises a weekly worldwide wireless talk on the League short-wave station on the current activities of the League.

XXIII. LIAISON WITH PRIVATE ORGANISATIONS

The Secretariat keeps in constant touch with a number of private national and international organisations interested in some or all of the aspects of the League's work. These private organisations do much to promote the humanitarian and technical work of the League. An official of the Secretariat is generally sent to their congresses and conferences.

The League and its meetings, as well as the facilities afforded by the Library, are being to an increasing extent made the occasion for visits to Geneva by private persons prominent in various branches of national life, who find that the League's work bears upon some particular activity in which they are interested.

TEMPORARY COLLABORATORS

The Assembly has voted a credit for the Information Section enabling it to bring to Geneva every year some twenty or thirty temporary collaborators, in order to give them an opportunity to study the organisation and work of the League. By the end of 1932, 167 temporary collaborators, from a large number of countries, had studied at Geneva.

XXIV. THE LIBRARY

The Library specialises in books and documents concerning every aspect of international relations and the work of the League. It has become a research centre for specialists, students, journalists and educationists concerned with international relations. The Library has special information departments to answer all questions concerning the material it

possesses on legal, political, economic and financial questions. It contains 150,000 volumes and issues various bibliographical publications. The generous gift of 2,000,000 dollars by Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., has made it possible to develop the equipment and services of the Library.

The Library is open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m., but only to persons studying matters connected with the League's work. Such persons can obtain a card of admission on written application to the Librarian.

XXV. RADIO-NATIONS

The League of Nations has a broadcasting station at Prangins, near Geneva. The station comprises two short-wave transmitters of 20 kw., which are capable of operating on a system of directed and non-directed aeriols. Its short-wave installation enables the League to maintain contact with the entire world. The station cost 2,400,000 Swiss francs, including 1,500,000 francs furnished by the Société Radio-Suisse, which is responsible for the purely commercial side of the station's activities. The League of Nations retains the right to use the station for communication with Member States and for the communications of the delegations.

In times of emergency, the station passes immediately under the control of the League, which makes use of the staff and organisation of the Société Radio-Suisse. The medium-wave station, which belongs to Radio-Suisse and is housed in the same building, may also pass under League control if this is thought necessary for communications with European countries.

Since September 25th, 1932, weekly broadcasts on the activities of the League of Nations have been sent out each Sunday from the League broadcasting station Radio-Nations at Prangins.

The announcements are made in English from 11 to 11.15 p.m., in French from 11.15 to 11.30 p.m., and in Spanish from 11.30 to 11.45 p.m. (Central European time), on 40.3- and 20.64-metre wave-lengths.

XXVI. BUILDINGS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The buildings and other property occupied by the League or its officials or by representatives attending its meetings shall be inviolable. (Art. 7, para. 5, Covenant.)

The Secretariat first of all occupied in London, in 1919, Sunderland House, Curzon Street, the former residence of the Duke of Marlborough.

In October 1920, the Secretariat was transferred to Geneva, where it took over the former Hôtel National. Later on, the League acquired other premises in the vicinity for the use of its services.

From 1920 to 1930, the meetings of the Assembly were held in the Salle de la Reformation, Geneva.

Since September 1931, these meetings have taken place in the Salle du Conseil Général. Certain meetings of the Special Assembly summoned to deal with the Sino-Japanese dispute in 1932 and 1933 were, however, held in the building placed at the disposal of the League by the State of Geneva for the purpose of the Disarmament Conference. This building is adjacent to the Secretariat.

The meetings of the Council generally take place in the Secretariat building.

In 1924, the Assembly decided to erect new buildings for the Assembly and Secretariat. The plans prepared by the architects selected by the Council as the result of an international competition had subsequently to be modified, as in the meantime Mr. John D. Rockefeller had given 2,000,000

dollars to build a library. A beginning was made in 1930, and the various buildings will probably be completed by 1935.

XXVII. SPECIAL STAMPS

Since May 1922, the official correspondence of the Secretariat has been stamped by the Swiss Federal Postal authorities with ordinary Swiss stamps overprinted with the words " Société des Nations " in black.

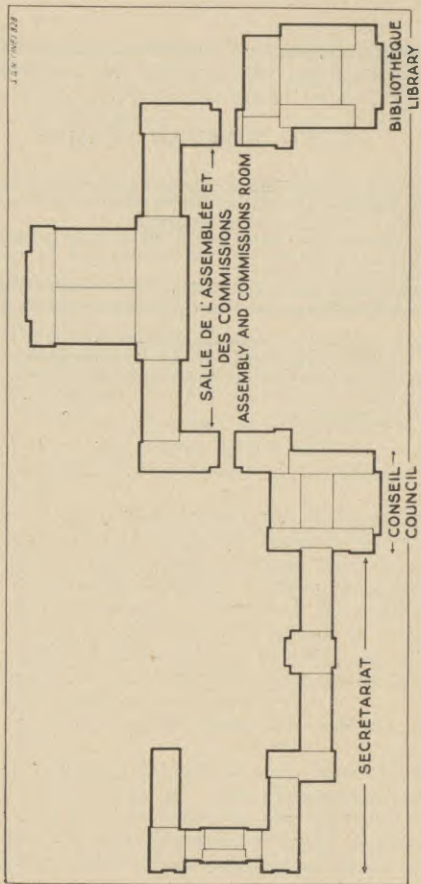
During the session of the Council held at Lugano from December 10th to 15th, 1928, the ordinary Swiss stamps were overprinted with the words " Conseil de la Société des Nations à Lugano ".

During the session of the Council in Madrid, June 10th to 15th, 1929, Spanish stamps were used with an overprint similar to that used at the Council meeting at Lugano.

In February 1932, a special commemorative stamp issued by the Swiss Federal authorities for the Disarmament Conference, and overprinted with the words " Société des Nations ", was used for the official correspondence of the Secretariat.

Similar stamps, but without the overprint, were sold to the public for use on ordinary correspondence.

THE NEW LEAGUE OF NATIONS BUILDINGS



XXVIII. HISTORICAL SUMMARY

1918

- Jan. 8th.* President Wilson, in his message, formulates the fourteen points to serve as the basis for world peace. Point 14 says: "A general association of nations should be formed on the basis of covenants designed to create mutual guarantees of the political independence and territorial integrity of States, large and small equally".

1919

- Jan. 25th.* The Peace Conference, meeting in plenary session, accepts the proposals for the creation of a League of Nations.
- Jan. 27th.* Election of a Committee to draft a Covenant.
- Apr. 28th.* The Peace Conference unanimously adopts the draft Covenant on the motion of the President of the United States of America.
- June 10th.* Sir Eric Drummond presents a memorandum on the working of administrative services. At the same time, the Secretariat is set up in London.
- June 28th.* Signature of the Treaty of Versailles. Part 1, Articles 1 to 26, of this and the other Peace Treaties contains the Covenant of the League of Nations (Germany).

- Sept. 10th.* Signature of the Treaty of St. Germain (Austria).
Nov. 27th. Signature of the Treaty of Neuilly. (Bulgaria).

1920

- Jan. 10th.* Entry into force of the Versailles Peace Treaty and of the Covenant of the League of Nations.
Jan. 16th. First session of the Council of the League in Paris.
Feb. 13th. Council accepts the duties entrusted to it with regard to protection of minorities.
Apr. 13th-17th. International Health Conference, London.
June 4th. Signature of the Treaty of Trianon (Hungary).
June 16th. International Jurists' Committee for the creation of the Permanent Court of International Justice, The Hague.
June 24th. Entry into force of the Treaty of St. Germain.
June 26th. Entry into force of the Treaty of Trianon.
Aug. 9th. Entry into force of the Treaty of Neuilly.
Sept. 24th. International Financial Conference, Brussels.
Oct. 11th-15th. International Committee of Statisticians, Paris.
Oct. 15th-21st. International Passport Conference, Paris.
Nov. 1st. The seat of the League of Nations is transferred from London to Geneva.
Nov. 15th. First ordinary Assembly of the League convened in Geneva by Mr. Woodrow Wilson,

President of the United States of America.
Forty-one States sent representatives.

- Nov. 17th.* Council nominates the Economic and Financial Committee, which, in 1921, divides itself into two committees, the Financial Committee and the Economic Committee.
- Dec. 1st.* Council approves the appointment of the Permanent Mandates Commission.
- Dec. 13th.* Assembly approves the draft Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice.
- Dec. 15th.* Admission of Austria.
- Dec. 16th.* Admission of Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Finland, and Luxemburg.
- Dec. 17th.* Admission of Albania.

1921

- Mar. 10th.* First General Conference on Communications and Transit, Barcelona.
- June 30th.* International Conference on the Traffic in Women and Children, Geneva.
- Aug. 22nd-24th.* Conference for the Assistance of Russian Refugees, Geneva.
- Sept. 2nd.* Entry into force of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice.
- Sept. 22nd.* Admission of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia.
- Oct. 10th-20th.* Conference on the Neutralisation of the Åland Islands.
- Nov. 23rd-26th.* Germano-Polish Conference on Upper Silesia.
- Dec. 12th-14th.* International Conference on the Standardisation of Sera and Serological Tests, London.

1922.

- Jan. 22nd.* First meeting of the Permanent Court of International Justice.
- Feb. 14th.* Germano-Polish Conference on Upper Silesia, Geneva.
- Mar. 20th-28th.* European Health Conference, Warsaw.
- July 3rd-5th.* Conference of Government Representatives on Identity Certificates for Russian Refugees, London.
- Aug. 12th.* First ordinary session of the Permanent Court of International Justice.
- Sept. 18th.* Admission of Hungary.
- Sept. 25th.* The number of members elected by the Assembly to the Council increased from four to six.
- Sept. 25th-27th.* Serology Conference, Geneva.
- Oct. 4th.* Signature at Geneva of Protocols relating to the financial reconstruction of Austria.
- Nov. 15th.* Second General Conference on Communications and Transit, Geneva.

1923

- May 16th-18th.* Final Conference for the Exchange of Sanitary Officers, Geneva.
- June 15th-16th.* Meeting of Experts on Bills of Exchange, The Hague.
- July 19th-21st.* Conference for the Standardisation of Biological Remedies, Edinburgh.

- Aug. 31st.* International Conference on Obscene Publications, Geneva.
- Sept. 10th.* Admission of the Irish Free State.
- Sept. 19th.* Conference on the Serodiagnosis of Syphilis.
- Sept. 28th.* Admission of Abyssinia.
- Oct. 1st.* Conference on Vital Statistics.
- Oct. 15th-
Nov. 3rd.* International Conference for the Unification of Customs Formalities, Geneva.
- Nov. 20th-26th.* Second Conference on the Standardisation of Sera and Serological Tests, Paris.
- Dec. 27th.* Final Conference for the Exchange of Sanitary Officers.

1924

- Mar. 14th.* Signature at Geneva of Protocols relating to the financial reconstruction of Hungary.
- July 17th-19th.* Conference of Experts for the Exchange of Official Information.
- Sept. 24th-27th.* Conference on the Standardisation of Anti-dysenteric Serum.
- Sept. 29th.* Admission of the Dominican Republic.
- Oct. 1st.* Resolution of the Assembly opening the Protocol for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes for signature by the States Members.
- Nov. 3rd.* First Opium Conference.
- Nov. 17th.* Second Opium Conference.
- Dec. 24th.* Notice given of the withdrawal of Costa Rica from membership of the League.

1925

- Jan. 12th.* First Opium Conference.
- Jan. 19th.* Second Opium Conference.
- Feb. 4th-13th.* International Health Conference, Singapore.
- Mar. 1st.* Opening of the Eastern Epidemiological Intelligence Centre at Singapore.
- May 4th.* Conference on the Traffic in Arms.
- May 19th-22nd.* International Conference on Sleeping-Sickness, London.
- Sept. 3rd.* Second International Conference for the Standardisation of Certain Medical Remedies and Methods of Diagnosis.
- Nov. 20th-27th.* European Conference on the Unification of Tonnage Measurement of Ships, Paris.
- Dec. 14th.* Deposit of the Locarno Agreements in the archives of the League.

1926

- Jan. 16th.* Inauguration of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.
- May 10th.* International Health Conference, Paris.
- May 12th-18th.* Passport Conference.
- May 18th.* First meeting of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission at Geneva.
- June 14th.* Notice given of Brazil's withdrawal from Membership of the League.
- Aug. 19th-21st.* Representatives of Information Bureaux.

- Sept. 8th.* Admission of Germany. Germany made a permanent member of the Council. The number of members elected by the Assembly to the Council increased from six to nine.
- Sept. 8th.* Notice given of Spain's withdrawal from Membership of the League.
- Sept. 25th.* The Assembly adopts the Slavery Convention.
- Oct. 28th-30th.* Meeting of Directors of Government Press Bureaux.

1927

- Jan. 1st.* Costa Rica ceases to be a Member of the League.
- Jan. 14th-15th.* Meeting of Representatives of Museums.
- Jan. 17th-21st.* Conference of Health Experts to deal with Child Welfare, Paris.
- April 25th-30th.* International Conference on Hydrophobia, Paris.
- May 4th-23rd.* International Economic Conference.
- June 7th-11th.* Conference of Health Experts to deal with Child Welfare, Montevideo.
- July 4th-12th.* Conference for the Creation of the International Relief Union.
- Aug. 23rd.* Third General Conference on Communications and Transit.
- Aug. 24th-29th.* International Conference of Press Experts.
- Oct. 17th.* Diplomatic Conference on Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions.
- Oct. 25th.* Conference on Epidemiological Intelligence

1928

- Mar. 14th-17th.* Conference on Export Prohibitions and Restrictions on Hides, Skins and Bones.
- Mar. 22nd.* The Spanish Government announces that it will continue to collaborate in the work of the League.
- Apr. 17th-18th.* Meeting of Directors of National Universities, Paris.
- May 30th.* Inauguration of the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law at Rome.
- June 13th.* Brazil ceases to be a Member of the League.
- June 29th.* Second International Conference on the Abolition of Export Prohibitions and Restrictions on Hides, Skins and Bones.
- July 3rd-11th.* Second Conference on the Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions.
- Sept. 5th.* Inauguration of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute in Rome.
- Sept. 26th.* The eleventh Assembly adopts the General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.
- Oct. 7th-14th.* International Congress of Popular Arts, Prague.
- Oct. 15th-18th.* Technical Conference for the Study of Vaccination against Tuberculosis by means of BCG (Calmette-Guérin method).
- Oct. 22nd-31st.* General Meeting of Government Experts on Double Taxation and Tax Evasion.

- Nov. 5th-7th.* Second International Conference on Sleeping-Sickness, Paris.
- Nov. 26th.* International Conference on Economic Statistics.

1929

- Apr. 9th-20th.* International Conference on the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency.
- June 10th-14th.* Conference on Transit Cards (to replace Passports) for Travelling Emigrants.
- Aug. 16th.* The General Act comes into force.
- Aug. 29th-
Sept. 11th.* Third International Conference for the Abolition of Export Prohibitions and Restrictions on Hides, Skins and Bones.
- Sept. 4th-13th.* Conference for the Revision of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice.
- Nov. 5th.* International Conference on the Treatment of Foreigners, Paris.
- Nov. 25th-29th.* European Conference on the Transport of Newspapers and Periodicals.
- Dec. 5th-20th.* Third Conference on the Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions.

1930

- Feb. 17th.* Preliminary Conference with a View to Concerted Economic Action.
- Mar. 13th.* Conference on the Codification of International Law, The Hague.

- May 13th-
June 7th.* International Conference for the Unification of Laws relating to Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, and Cheques.
- June 7th.* Final Conference on Exchanges in France.
- July 12th.* Conference of Child Welfare Experts, Lima.
- July 26th.* Laboratory Conference on Blood-Groups.
- Aug. 4th-5th.* Conference on the Laboratory Work on the Serodiagnosis of Syphilis.
- Sept. 23rd.* First Session of the Commission of Enquiry for European Union.
- Sept. 29th.* The Assembly adopts the Convention for Financial Assistance to States Victims of Aggression.
- Sept. 30th.* Creation of the Nansen International Office for Refugees.
- Oct. 27th.* Conference on Rural Health Centres, Budapest.
- Oct. 6th-23rd.* Conference for the Unification of Systems of Buoyage and Lighting of Coasts, Lisbon.
- Nov. 17th-19th.* Second International Conference with a View to Concerted Economic Action.
- Nov. 17th.* Conference for the Unification of River Law.

1931

- Jan. 16th-21st.* Commission of Enquiry for European Union.
- Feb. 23rd.* International Conference for the Unification of Laws relating to Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes and Cheques.

- Feb. 23rd-25th.* Conference for the Disposal of Cereal Stocks, Paris.
- Feb. 26th-28th.* Conference to study Methods of Preventing Overproduction in Agriculture, Paris.
- Mar. 4th-7th.* Conference of Central Police Offices for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency.
- Mar. 16th-18th.* Second session of the International Conference with a View to Concerted Economic Action.
- Mar. 16th-30th.* European Conference on Road Traffic.
- May 27th.* Conference for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs.
- June 17th-20th.* Meeting of Experts to discuss Immunisation against Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever, London.
- June 17th-20th.* International Conference on the Standardisation of Vitamins, London.
- June 29th.* Rural Hygiene Conference.
- Sept. 8th.* The Assembly adopts a resolution inviting Mexico to become a Member of the League of Nations.
- Sept. 26th.* The Assembly adopts a General Convention to improve the Means of preventing War.
- October 12th.* Fourth General Conference on Communications and Transit.
- Nov. 9th-27th.* Conference for the Suppression of Opium-Smoking, Bangkok,

1932

- Jan. 11th-14th.* Conference of Government Press Bureaux and Press Representatives, Copenhagen.
- Mar. 3rd.* Opening at Geneva of the Extraordinary Assembly called at the request of the Chinese Government to examine the Sino-Japanese dispute.
- May 23rd-27th.* Conference of Institutes for the Scientific Study of International Relations, Milan.
- July 18th.* Admission of Turkey to the League.
- Sept. 4th.* Signature of the Lytton Report at the German Hospital, Pekin.
- Oct. 3rd.* Admission of Iraq to the League.
- Dec. 14th.* Mexico gives notice of her withdrawal from Membership of the League.

1933

- Feb. 24th.* The Extraordinary Assembly called to examine the Sino-Japanese conflict adopts a report under Article 15, paragraph 4, of the Covenant of the League.
- Mar. 27th.* Japan gives notice of her intention to withdraw from the League.
- June 12th.* World Monetary and Economic Conference, London.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

1931

Jan. 24th. The Council decides to convene the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments.

1932

Feb. 2nd. Conference opens in Geneva.

Feb. 6th. Conference receives the petitions presented by international organisations.

Feb. 2nd-24th. General discussion: Various delegations bring forward proposals.

Feb. 9th. General Commission set up.

Apr. 22nd. General Commission adopts a resolution accepting the principle of qualitative disarmament.

June 22nd. President Hoover's disarmament plan presented.

June 22nd. End of the first phase of the Conference: General Commission adopts a resolution summarising decisions taken, and defining future programme of work: German delegation makes a declaration of the conditions upon which its future collaboration with the Conference must depend.

- July 23rd.* Armaments Truce renewed for a period of four months as from November 1st, 1932.
- Sept. 14th.* German Government notifies the President of the Conference of its decision to withdraw from the Conference.
- Sept. 21st.* Conference begins work again.
- Nov. 4th.* French Government presents its Disarmament Plan.
- Dec. 13th
and 14th.* General Commission informed of the agreement reached between Germany, the United Kingdom, France, Italy and the United States of America, with regard to the question of equality of rights and security: Germany comes back to the Disarmament Conference as a result of this agreement.

1933

- Mar. 16th.* United Kingdom delegation presents its draft Disarmament Convention.

