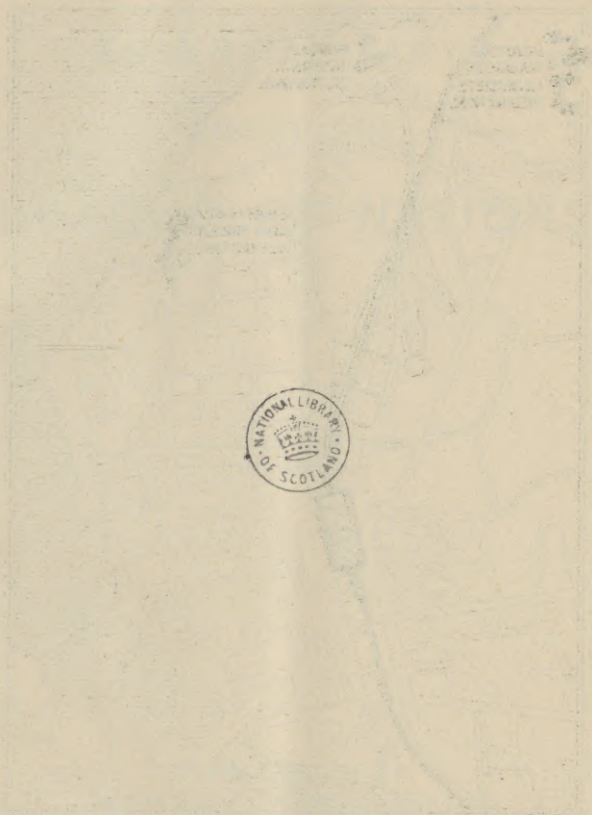
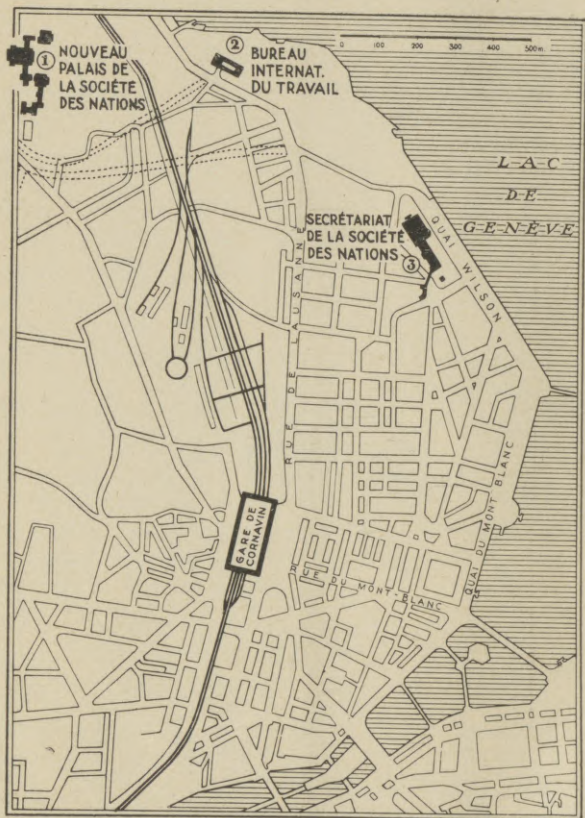


L.N.S.

**ESSENTIAL FACTS
ABOUT THE
LEAGUE OF NATIONS**

GENEVA 1934





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

SECOND EDITION
(REVISED)

GENEVA 1934
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 (the second edition has already taken into account various suggestions and remarks presented), 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.

A complete text of the Covenant is published at the end of this brochure.

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STATES MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE

	Date of entry	Area (thou- sands of sq. km.)	Popu- lation (mil- lions)	Annual contribu- tion in gold francs (1934)	Unit of contri- bution
1. Abyssinia (3)	1923	1,120	8.0	60,864.35	2
2. Albania (3)	1920	30	0.8	30,432.20	1
3. Argentine Republic (2) .	1920	2,797	9.5	882,533.40	29
4. Australia (1)	1920	7,706	6.4	821,669.05	27
5. Austria (3)	1920	83	6.5	243,457.50	8
6. Belgium (1)	1920	30	7.9	547,779.35	18
7. Bolivia (1)	1920	1,568	2.9	121,728.75	4
8. Bulgaria (3)	1920	103	5.7	152,160.95	5
9. Canada (1)	1920	9,659	9.1	1,065,126.55	35
10. Chile (2)	1920	751	4.3	426,050.60	14
11. China (1)	1920	11,129	485.5	1,399,880.60	46
12. Colombia (2)	1920	1,200	8.0	182,593.10	6
13. Cuba (1)	1920	114	3.3	273,889.65	9
14. Czechoslovakia (1) . . .	1920	140	13.6	882,533.40	29
15. Denmark (2)	1920	44	3.4	365,186.25	12
16. Dominican Republic (3) .	1923	48	1.2	30,432.20	1
17. Estonia (3)	1921	47	1.1	91,296.55	3
18. Finland (3)	1920	383	3.5	374,321.85	10
19. France (1)	1920	550	40.9	2,404,142.75	79
20. Germany (3)	1926	470	63.0	2,404,142.75	79
21. Great Britain (1)	1920	230	42.9	3,195,379.60	105
22. Greece (1)	1920	127	6.2	213,025.30	7
23. Guatemala (1)	1920	109	2.0	30,432.20	1
24. Haiti (1)	1920	28	2.2	30,432.20	1
25. Honduras (1)	1920	150	0.8	30,432.20	1
26. Hungary (3)	1922	92	8.6	243,457.50	8
27. India (1)	1920	4,675	316.9	1,704,202.45	56
28. Iraq (3)	1932	371	3.3	91,296.55	3
29. Irish Free State (3) . . .	1923	68	2.9	304,321.85	10
30. Italy (1)	1923	310	41.1	1,825,931.20	60
31. Japan (1)	1923	680	83.4	1,825,931.20	60
32. Latvia (3)	1921	65	1.9	91,296.55	3
33. Liberia (1)	1921	103	2.5	30,432.20	1
34. Lithuania (3)	1921	55	2.3	121,728.75	4
35. Luxemburg (3)	1920	2	0.3	30,432.20	1
36. Mexico (3)	1931	1,969	16.3	426,050.60	14
37. Netherlands (2)	1920	32	7.8	699,940.30	23
38. New Zealand (1)	1920	269	1.4	304,321.85	10
39. Nicaragua (1)	1920	128	0.6	30,432.20	1
40. Norway (2)	1920	323	2.8	273,889.65	9

	Date of entry	Area (thou- sands of sq. km.)	Popu- lation (mil- lions)	Annual contribu- tion in gold francs (1934)	Unit of contribu- tion	
41.	Panama (1)	1920	88	0.5	30,432.65	1
42.	Paraguay (2)	1920	457	1.0	30,432.65	1
43.	Persia (2)	1920	1,626	12.0	152,160.95	5
44.	Peru (2)	1920	1,382	6.2	273,889.65	9
45.	Poland (1)	1920	388	30.5	973,829.95	32
46.	Portugal (1)	1920	90	5.1	182,593.10	6
47.	Roumania (1)	1920	295	17.9	669,508.10	22
48.	Salvador (2)	1920	34	1.7	30,432.20	1
49.	Siam (1)	1920	518	11.5	273,889.65	9
50.	South Africa (1)	1920	1,985	7.6	456,482.80	15
51.	Spain (2)	1920	505	22.2	1,217,287.45	40
52.	Sweden (2)	1920	448	6.1	547,779.35	18
53.	Switzerland (2)	1920	41	4.0	517,347.20	17
54.	Turkey (3)	1932	787	15.2	304,321.85	10
55.	Uruguay (1)	1920	186	1.9	213,025.30	7
56.	Venezuela (2)	1920	1,020	3.0	152,160.95	5
57.	Yugoslavia (1)	1920	248	12.1	608 643.75	26

(1) Original members: States which signed and ratified the Covenant of the League and whose names appear in the Annex. Brazil notified the League on June 14th, 1926, of her intention to withdraw, and ceased to be a Member on June 13th, 1928. Japan gave notice of withdrawal from the League on March 27th, 1933.

(2) Invited States: These States acceded 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, which has not sent a representative to the Assembly since the withdrawal of her delegation at the first Assembly, notified the League on September 26th, 1933, that the Argentine Parliament had approved the Covenant.

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

Spain, which had given notice on September 8th, 1926, of withdrawal from the League, announced on March 22nd, 1928, that she proposed to remain a Member.

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. Costa Rica joined the League on December 16th, 1920, gave notice of withdrawal on December 24th, 1924, and ceased to be a Member on January 1st, 1927. Mexico gave notice of withdrawal from the League on December 14th, 1932. Germany gave notice of withdrawal from the League on October 14th, 1933. (See also "The Budget of the League", page 162.)

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. The League of Nations acts through an Assembly and a Council composed of representatives of Governments. 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 League maintains relations with the majority of non-member States, but it is undoubtedly with the United States of America that these relations are closest.¹

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;

¹ Besides the United States of America, the following also are not members of the League: Afghanistan, Andorra, Brazil, Costa Rica, Free City of Danzig, Egypt, Ecuador, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, San Marino, Saudite Arabia, Hejaz, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Vatican City and Yemen.

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 League of Nations has accordingly two aims—viz., (1) to preserve peace and to seek a settlement of international disputes, and (2) to organise in the most varied spheres the co-operation of peoples with a view to the material and moral welfare of humanity.

THE COVENANT

The origin of the Covenant, which constitutes the fundamental charter of the League of Nations, is to be sought in the movement of opinion which made itself felt at the end of the world war and found expression in the message of W. Wilson, President of the United States of America. (See also "Historical Summary," page 181.)

The Covenant was framed in 1919 by a Commission set up for the purpose, which drew up the twenty-six articles of which it is composed. The Covenant was inserted at the head of the several Peace Treaties. It came into force on January 10th, 1920. The principles laid down in the preamble find their application in the articles of the Covenant.

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 be-

coming 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.)

Article 21 of the Covenant has been the subject of an exchange of communications between the Government of Costa Rica and the Council of the League (in 1928). Declarations were also made on the subject by the United States of Mexico (September 10th, 1931) and the Argentine (September 26th, 1933).

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.) (*See also page 17.*)

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, appointed by the Assembly and the Council. Also included in the League are the High Commissionership for the Free City of Danzig, the Governing Commission of the Saar, the International Labour Office, the Permanent Court of International Justice, and five special institutions, the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (Rome), the International Educational Cinematographic Institute (Rome), the Nansen Office for Refugees and the International Centre for Research on Leprosy (Rio de Janeiro).

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.)

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.¹

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.

¹ 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).

STRUCTURE

ASSEMBLY
COUNCIL

SECRETARIAT

AUXILIARY ORGANISATIONS

1. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ORGANISATION
2. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT ORGANISATION
3. HEALTH ORGANISATION
4. INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION ORGANISATION
5. PERMANENT ADVISORY COMMISSION FOR MILITARY, NAVAL AND AIR QUESTIONS
6. PERMANENT MANDATES COMMISSION
7. COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY FOR EUROPEAN UNION
8. ADVISORY COMMISSION FOR THE PROTECTION AND WELFARE OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE
- 9(a). ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS
- 9(b). PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD
- 9(c). SUPERVISORY BODY
10. SUPERVISORY COMMISSION
11. COMMITTEE ON THE ALLOCATION OF EXPENSES
12. ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON SLAVERY

HIGH COMMISSARIAT FOR THE FREE CITY OF DANZIG
GOVERNING COMMISSION OF THE SAAR TERRITORY

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

CONFERENCE — GOVERNING BODY
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

SPECIAL INSTITUTES

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION (PARIS)
INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE UNIFICATION OF PRIVATE LAW
(ROME)
INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE (ROME)
NANSEN INTERNATIONAL OFFICE FOR REFUGEES
INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ADVISORY COMMISSION FOR REFUGEES
INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR RESEARCH ON LEPROSY (RIO DE JANEIRO)

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 Secretary-General is appointed by the Council with the approval of the majority of the Assembly. (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 "Settlement of Disputes".)

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.

The Assembly 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 Chairmen of the General Committees, the Bureau of the Assembly.

The practice is for the Assembly further to appoint the Chairman of the Agenda Committee and the Chairman of the Credentials Committee to be members of the Bureau.

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.).

The Assembly also sets up a Committee to examine the credentials of delegates and an Agenda Committee, whose purpose is to draft proposals as to the procedure to be followed in regard to new questions to be placed on the Assembly agenda.

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. I, 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		
XIV.	25 Sept.—11 Oct.	1933	54	Mr. C. T. TE WATER (Union of South Africa)

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

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.

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 Summary", page 181.)

The Council, when the League of Nations was constituted, accordingly consisted of five permanent Members—namely, the representatives of the five Principal Allied and Associated Powers (the British Empire, the United States of America, France, Italy and Japan) and four non-permanent Members.

The United States of America, however, did not ratify any of the Treaties of Peace in which the Covenant of the League of Nations was embodied; they were not, therefore, a Member of the League and did not sit on the Council. Germany, on the other hand, in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 4,

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

was elected a permanent Member of the Council on September 8th, 1926, and the number of non-permanent Members was increased at first to six and subsequently to nine.

At present, the Council consists of fourteen Members, five of them permanent and nine non-permanent.

For the period 1933-1936, the number of non-permanent seats on the Council has been provisionally increased from nine to ten and the number of Members of the Council to fifteen. It is understood that, in 1936, the question of the number of the Members of the Council will be reconsidered.

Following the adoption by the special Assembly on February 24th, 1933, of a report concerning the Sino-Japanese dispute, based on Article 15, paragraph 4, of the Covenant, Japan notified her withdrawal from the League of Nations, giving the notice required under Article 1, paragraph 3, of the Covenant. Japan has since abstained from taking part in the discussions of the Council.

On October 21st, 1933, the German Government sent the notice of withdrawal required under Article 1, paragraph 3, of the Covenant, and has since abstained from taking part in the discussions 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 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.

ELIGIBILITY AND RE-ELIGIBILITY

No Member of the League may be elected a non-permanent Member of the Council unless he has himself put forward his candidature, or his candidature has been proposed by another Member of the League, at least forty-eight hours before the elections. The elections may not take place before the seventh day of the Assembly. Notice of candidature must be submitted in writing to the Secretary-General, who will at once inform the Assembly.

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 meets in the regular course in ordinary session four times a year—namely, on the third Monday in January, the second Monday in May, three days before the meeting of the Assembly, and for a fourth session at some date to be determined by the President of the Council shortly after the election by the Assembly of the non-permanent Members of the Council. The Council may always decide to meet in extraordinary session (decision of the Council of May 26th, 1933).

The Council must meet, if necessary in extraordinary session, at the request of any Member of the League of Nations, in the circumstances to which Articles 11, 15 and 17 of the Covenant relate.

THE COUNCIL'S MEETING-PLACE

Meetings of the Council take place at the seat of the League, unless the majority of Members of the Council consider that it should meet elsewhere.

PRESIDENCY

Representatives with seats on the Council preside at its sessions in rotation in the alphabetical order of the names in French of the countries they represent. The functions of Presidents begin, in principle, with the beginning of an ordinary session, and end with the opening of the next ordinary session. Extraordinary sessions are presided over by the President in office at the time (decision of the Council of May 26th, 1933).

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.)

The discussions and decisions of the Council are not valid unless the majority of its Members are present (Rule of Procedure of May 26th, 1933).

PUBLICITY OF MEETINGS

Meetings of the Council are, in general, public. At the beginning of its session, the Council decides on the agenda at a private meeting; and all personal decisions are taken in private meeting. In the latter case, the vote may be by ballot if any Member of the Council so requests (Rule of Procedure of May 26th, 1933).

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". (Arts. 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.) (See also "Settlement of Disputes".)

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 "Settlement of Disputes".)

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.)

THE COUNCIL AND THE COURT.

The Council and the Assembly elect jointly the permanent judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

The Council is entitled to apply to the Court for advisory opinions (Art. 14, 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.) (See also "Settlement of Disputes".)

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.) (See also: page 23.)

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.) (See also: page 170.)

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: "Free City of Danzig; Saar", pages 99 and 101.)

(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

At its last ordinary session in each year the Council draws up a list of Rapporteurs for the different subjects with which it habitually deals. These subjects are: 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.	44.	Geneva	Mar.
10.	Brussels	Oct.	45.	"	June
11.	Geneva	Nov./Dec.	46.	"	Sept.
			47.	"	Sept.
			48.	"	Dec.
12.	Paris	1921 Feb./Mar.			
13.	Geneva	June			1928
14.	"	Aug./Oct.	49.	Geneva	Mar.
15.	Paris	Nov.	50.	"	June
16.	Geneva	Jan.	51.	"	Aug./Sept.
17.	Paris	Mar.	52.	"	Sept.
18.	Geneva	May	53.	Lugano	Dec.
19.	London	July			1929
			54.	Geneva	Mar.
20.	Geneva	1922 Aug./Oct.	55.	Madrid	June
21.	"	" "	56.	Geneva	Aug./Sept.
22.	"	" "	57.	"	Sept.
					1930
23.	Paris	1923 Jan./Feb.	58.	Geneva	Jan.
24.	Geneva	Apr.	59.	"	May
25.	"	July	60.	"	Sept.
26.	"	Aug./Sept.	61.	"	Sept./Oct.
27.	Paris	Dec.			1931
			62.	Geneva	Jan.
28.	Geneva	1924 Mar.	63.	"	May
29.	"	June	64.	"	Sept.
30.	"	Aug./Oct.	65.	Geneva	
31.	Brussels	Oct.		and Paris	Sept./Dec.
32.	Rome	Dec.			1932
			66.	Geneva	Jan./Feb.
33.	Geneva	1925 Mar.			Feb./Apr.
34.	"	June	67.	"	May/July
35.	"	Sept.	68.	"	Sept./Oct.
36.	Paris	Oct.	69.	"	Oct./Dec.
37.	Geneva	Dec.			1933
			70.	Geneva	Jan./Feb.
38.	Geneva	1926 Feb.	71.	" (extr.)	Feb./Mar.
39.	"	Mar.	72.	Geneva (extr.)	May
40.	"	June	73.	"	May
41.	"	Sept.	74.	" (extr.)	July
42.	"	"	75.	" (extr.)	Aug.
43.	"	Dec.	76.	"	Sept.
			77.	"	Oct.

STATES THAT HAVE BEEN NON-PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

Argentina	1933-1936	Norway	1930-1933	
Australia	1933-1936	Netherlands	1926-1928	
Belgium	1920-1927	Panama	1931-1934	
Brazil	1920-1926	Peru	1929-1932	
Canada	1927-1930	Persia	1928-1931	
Chile	1926-1929	Poland	1926-1935	
China	{	1921-1924	Portugal	1933-1936
		1926-1928	Roumania	1926-1929
		1931-1934	Salvador	1926-1927
Colombia	1926-1928	Spain	{	1920-1926
Cuba	1927-1930			1928-1934
Czechoslovakia	{	1924-1927	Sweden	1923-1926
		1932-1935	United States of	
Denmark	1933-1936	Mexico	1932-1935	
Finland	1927-1930	Uruguay	1923-1926	
Greece	1920-1921	Venezuela	1928-1931	
Guatemala	1930-1933	Yugoslavia	1929-1932	
Irish Free State	1930-1933			

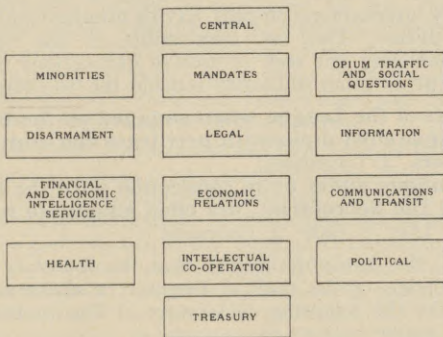
SECRETARIAT

SECRETARY - GENERAL

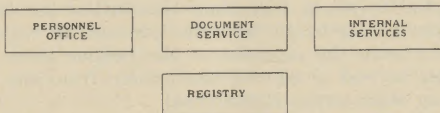
2 DEPUTY SECRETARIES - GENERAL

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. (See also: "Administrative Tribunal of the League of Nations", page 40).

Officials appointed to posts before January 1st, 1931, and those appointed after that date 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. See also page 27.) The Pensions Fund is managed by an Administrative Board. The League guarantees payment of all annuities or capital sums falling due under the Regulations.

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 (Secretaries, Shorthand-typists, miscellaneous employees). Third Division: Office-keepers, Porters, Messengers, etc.

At present, 50 nationalities are represented on the staff of the Secretariat, which numbers nearly 600 individuals.

Administrative Tribunal of the League of Nations. See page 40.

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 one Under-Secretary-General.—Mr. F. P. Walters (British). Two posts of Under-Secretaries-General are 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 October 1st, 1933, 3,277 treaties or international engagements had been registered. On the same date, the Secretariat had issued 135 volumes containing 3,119 treaties. The

publication of 158 treaties is proceeding. 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, fourteen Sections, various administrative services, auxiliary offices in different countries, and a Library. (Tel. 26.500; telegraphic address: Nations, Genève).

A. SECTIONS.

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

PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN STATES MEMBERS

1. 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. Article 11 does not relate directly to the settlement of international disputes. It relates to the preservation of peace and good international relations. In application of this article, the organs of the League will endeavour, in the first place, to arrest or prevent hostilities and to effect a relaxation of tension in international relations. But, in order to do so, they will frequently be led to take into consideration the disputes which are the cause of the hostilities declared or threatened, or of international tension, and will endeavour to find a solution of such disputes or to point the way to a solution.

On the other hand, the provisions of the second class, contained in Articles 12, 13, 15 and 17, are mainly designed for the purpose of seeking or finding a solution of disputes between States which are likely to lead to a rupture. (For Article 12, see page 35.)

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

2. The provisions of Articles 12, 13, 15 and 17 relating to the peaceful settlement of disputes contemplate different forms of procedure for different kinds of disputes.

Arbitration or judicial procedure (Article 13) is reserved for disputes on questions of law, described in common language as "disputes of a legal character"—*e.g.*, application of an international treaty.

The procedure of examination by the Council or Assembly of the League, which may be applied to disputes on questions of law, is applicable also to disputes of a different character—namely, to disputes which are described in current language as political disputes; for example, to the case of a State which, in the absence of a commercial treaty governing the disputed point, complains that another State is imposing obstacles to the through transit of goods coming from its territory.

It should be noted that the Covenant of the League does not make it obligatory to have recourse to arbitration or judicial settlement. The point which is the subject of a dispute is not, under Article 13, submitted to arbitration or judicial settlement, unless the States parties to the dispute "recognise" the dispute to be suitable for such a solution.

States are free to accept an obligation to have recourse to judicial settlement when signing the Optional Clause of Article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice (which article is binding on forty-two States), or an obligation to resort according to the nature of the case to judicial settlement or arbitration when acceding to the General Act of September 26th, 1928 (which Act is binding on nineteen States).

Lastly, even in the case of disputes of a political character, there are some which do not come under the procedure for examination by the Council or Assembly—namely, disputes bearing on questions "which by international law are solely within the domestic jurisdiction" of one party; for example the constitutional or administrative organisation of a State.

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 Optional Clause of the Statute of the Court", page III.)

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 unani-
mously 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 Secre-
tary-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 nationals 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 the object of which was to furnish the Council with advice as to the execution of Articles 1 and 8 of the Covenant and as to technical military, naval and air questions in general (see page 92).

TEMPORARY MIXED COMMISSION

The first Assembly (1920), considering that the reduction and limitation of armaments was not merely a technical problem and that, in order to arrive at a practical solution, it was necessary, in addition to technical aspects, to examine a certain number of political, social and economic questions, decided to set up a Temporary Mixed Commission composed of persons specially qualified to deal with the different questions involved in this problem. The 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.

The Geneva Protocol endeavoured to provide a general solution for the problems in connection with the peaceful settlement of disputes, and the questions of security and disarmament.

1. As regards the peaceful settlement of disputes, the Protocol provided for procedure under which all disputes would be settled by a binding decision in the form either of a judgment by the Permanent Court of International Justice, a decision by a committee of arbitrators, or a report unanimously adopted by the Council or Assembly of the League.

2. As regards security, the Protocol prohibited any resort to war except in the case of resistance to aggression or action undertaken in application of the Covenant in agreement with the organs of the League. For the purpose of determining the aggressor, the Protocol laid down a certain number of presumptions from which it was not permissible to depart except by a unanimous decision of the Council of the League.

The States having undertaken to come to the aid of the State attacked, the Council was to call upon them to apply sanctions in relation to the aggressor.

3. The entry into force of the Protocol was made subject to the adoption of a plan for the reduction of armaments drawn up by a Conference which was to meet in June 1925.

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 covered 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 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.

Nineteen 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.¹

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.²

CONVENTION ON FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

The Convention on Financial Assistance was adopted by the 1930 Assembly. Its entry into force is conditional on the

¹ The States concerned are: Australia, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Canada, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, India, Ireland, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Spain and Sweden.

² The total of *separate treaties* for the peaceful settlement of disputes registered with the Secretariat and in force on December 1st, 1933, was 227.

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. The Pact came into force in July 1929 and is now binding on sixty-one States—viz., in addition to the fifty-two Members of the League of Nations, the following nine non-members: Afghanistan, Saudite Arabia (Hejəz), Costa Rica, the Free City of Danzig, Egypt, Ecuador, Iceland, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The following seven States are not bound by the Paris Pact: Argentine, Bolivia, Brazil, Iraq, Salvador, Uruguay and Yemen.

The Paris Pact and the Covenant of the League of Nations do not conflict with one another, since the one extends and supplements the other. As, however, the Covenant of the League admits in certain cases the legitimacy of war, it was thought that it would be desirable, though not legal by necessary, to study the amendments which would have to be made in the Covenant in order to bring it into harmony with the Pact—*i.e.*, in order to prohibit generally recourse to war.

The twelfth Assembly, in September 1931, considered the amendments which had been proposed. 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.

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. The truce was then prolonged for a period of four months.

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 Presidency of Mr. Arthur Henderson.

Sixty-one States, seven of which were not members of the

League of Nations (Afghanistan, Saudite Arabia (Hejaz), Brazil, Costa Rica, Egypt, United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) sent representatives.

The Conference set up two principal organisations, the General Commission composed of representatives of all delegations, Mr. Henderson being Chairman, M. Politis, Vice-Chairman, and M. Beneš, Rapporteur, and the Bureau.

The Bureau consisted of the President of the Conference, the Honorary President (M. Motta, President of the Swiss Confederation in 1932), the fourteen Vice-Presidents of the Conference—namely, the delegates of the following 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 Vice-Chairman of the General Commission and the Presidents of the four Commissions on Land Armaments, Naval Armaments, Air Armaments and National Defence Expenditure respectively.

Occupied with several draft plans for disarmament, notably one by the United States delegation (the Hoover plan), on July 23rd, 1932, the Conference took a decision in favour of a substantial reduction of world armaments—in particular, by the reduction of means of aggression. Under this decision, all attacks from the air on civilian populations and all bombing from the air was to be forbidden, maximum limits were to be set to heavy land artillery and the tonnage of tanks, and chemical, incendiary and bacterial warfare was to be proscribed. A Permanent Disarmament Commission was to supervise the application of the future Disarmament Convention. Steps were at the same time taken for the continuation of the work of the Conference.

On September 14th, the German delegation stated that it would cease to take part in the future work of the Conference so long as the principle of equality of rights between all nations was not accepted.

On December 11th, the representatives of the United

Kingdom, the United States of America, France, Italy and Germany recognised the principle of equality of rights under conditions assuring the security of all nations. Germany, on December 14th, resumed her place at the Conference, which undertook the examination of a plan presented by France and the proposal of the Soviet delegation regarding security.

On March 16th, 1933, the United Kingdom delegation submitted a draft Convention drawn up in such a manner as to take into account previous decisions and discussions of the Conference. It was adopted on March 27th as a basis of discussion, and accepted unanimously on June 8th after a first reading debate as the basis of the future Convention. It was understood that, before the second reading, the Governments would endeavour by negotiations to reduce existing political difficulties. But the agreement sought was not attained. On October 14th, Germany again left the Conference, and on November 22nd the General Commission was adjourned till January 1934. (See also "Historical Summary", page 194).

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. It was, in particular, proposed to consider measures which Governments might take in order to ensure that education in all degrees, imparted by means of broadcasting or the cinema, might be inspired with mutual respect and good understanding as between the nations. Measures were also suggested relating to the Press, and an undertaking was contemplated for the adaptation of domestic legislations to the stage at present

reached in the development of international organisation.

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.)

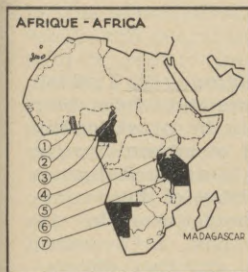
The character of the mandate must differ according to the stage of the development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, its economic conditions and other similar circumstances. (Art. 22, para. 3, Covenant.) (See also "Competence of the Council" and "Permanent Mandates Commission", pages 37 and 92.)

The mandates system is therefore designed to secure the



Territories subject to an "A" Mandate:

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. The Lebanon | } under the Mandate of France. |
| 2. Syria | |
| 3. Palestine | } Under the Mandate of the United Kingdom. |
| 4. Trans-Jordan | |



Territories subject to a "B" Mandate:

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1. Togoland | } under the Mandate of the United Kingdom. |
| 3. The Cameroons | |
| 6. Tanganyika | } under the Mandate of France. |
| 2. Togoland | |
| 4. The Cameroons | } under the Mandate of Belgium. |
| 5. Ruanda-Urundi | |

Territory subject to a "C" Mandate:

7. South West Africa under the Mandate of the South African Union.



Territories under a "C" Mandate:

1. The Marianas and Caroline Islands, the Island of Yap and the Marshall Islands, under the Mandate of Japan.
2. New Guinea, New Ireland, New Britain and the Solomon Islands, under the Mandate of Australia.
3. Nauru, under the Mandate of the United Kingdom.
4. Samoa, under the Mandate of New Zealand.

well-being 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.



STATES WHICH HAVE ASSUMED INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS TOWARDS MINORITIES.

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: 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. They may not be modified without the assent of the majority of the Council of the League.

Members of the Council (one or more) have alone the right to call the Council's attention to any infraction or danger of infraction of these obligations.

In the event of differences of opinion with the Governments concerned on questions of law or of fact relating to the application of the Minorities Treaties, a Member of the Council may appeal to the Permanent Court of International Justice for a decision.

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

The Council, when a minority question has once been brought before it by one or more of its members, may proceed in such a manner, and give such instruction, as may appear appropriate and effective in the circumstances of the case. Consequently 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. In cases of extreme urgency, the petition is communicated to the members of the Council at the same time as it is transmitted to the Governments concerned.

(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 as soon as the petition is communicated to the members of the Council.

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).

VII. AUXILIARY ORGANISATIONS

The object of the auxiliary organisations is to assist the Council or Assembly with their advice, and at the same time to facilitate the performance by the different States of the duties devolving upon them. Generally speaking, they may be regarded as experts of the League of Nations who prepare the work of the principal organs. They have been created under resolutions of the Council or Assembly. In some cases, provision is even made for their establishment in the Covenant or in a special treaty. The majority are composed of persons appointed directly by the organs of the League. In certain cases the nominations are made by the States themselves.

1. 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.

The FISCAL COMMITTEE deals with fiscal questions, and particularly with double taxation. Its principal work at present consists in 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 Concerted 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 FINANCIAL SECTION AND THE SECTION OF ECONOMIC RELATIONS of the League Secretariat act as Secretariat for these two Committees.

2. 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; Committee 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.

3. 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 purpose of the Health Organisation is to promote the protection of public health by international co-operation. Its special status as an official international organisation does not admit of its intervention in the internal affairs of the different countries unless requested by them. Its mission consists, therefore, in giving its support to the national Governments and services responsible for the protection of health and in promoting their collaboration. Its resources are such as the national Governments and institutions place at its disposal.

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. (See also page 146.)

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR RESEARCH ON LEPROSY

The purpose of the International Leprosy Centre (in Rio de Janeiro) is to promote international co-operation in the field of research into the prophylactic and curative treatment of leprosy under the auspices of the League of Nations. The co-ordination of the work is intended to extend to all countries which have established institutions for the campaign against leprosy. Foreign experts are to be called in to collaborate in the work of the Centre. (See also page 117.)

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.

4. 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 the 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.

5. 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".)

6. 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".)

7. 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.

8. 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 in the suppression of the traffic in women.

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.

9 (a) 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. These Agreements or Conventions are at present five in number. They are amongst those Conventions of the League which have been most generally ratified and are most generally applied. In the performance of its functions, the Advisory Committee examines the annual reports of Governments on the application of the various Conventions in force and on the application of national legislation. In the light of this information, as well as of its own studies and enquiries, the Committee suggests steps to be taken. It further undertakes the work of preparation for conferences and new Conventions for the purpose of regulating particular aspects of the drug traffic, in such a way as to strengthen the general body of measures limiting the use of drugs to the medical, scientific and legitimate purposes of the world, thus preventing the illicit traffic and the development of drug addiction.

(b) 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). Further, under Article 14 of the Convention for the Limitation of the Manufacture and Regulation of the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, signed at Geneva on July 13th, 1931, if the Central Board finds from the statistical information which it receives under the two Conventions of 1925 and 1931 that the consumption, manufacture, quantities transformed, imports or exports, or quantities employed in the manufacture of preparations which are not subject to supervision, exceed the limits laid down on the basis of the estimates for which Article 5 of the 1931 Convention provides, the Board has the right to call for explanations from the countries concerned, in accordance with the procedure provided in paragraphs 2 to 7 of Article 24 of the Geneva Convention of 1925.

(c) SUPERVISORY BODY

The Supervisory Body was set up under Article 5, paragraph 6, of the 1931 Convention for the Limitation of the Manufacture and Regulation of the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs. It is composed of four members appointed respectively by the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs, the Permanent Central Board, the Health Committee of the League of Nations and the Office international d'Hygiène publique in Paris. Its object is to examine the estimates of the narcotic requirements supplied by Governments and to draw up such estimates itself, as far as possible, for the countries or territories in whose case estimates have not been submitted.

The Supervisory Body thus constitutes, in conjunction with the Permanent Central Opium Board, the basis of all national or international supervision. The statement drawn up and published by the Supervisory Body is intended to show the licit amounts of consumption and manufacture throughout the world for the following year. The object

of the Permanent Central Opium Board is to ensure that the consumption, manufacture, export, etc., for legitimate purposes is effectively kept within the limits previously approved or fixed by the Supervisory Body.

10. 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".)

11. 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.

12. ADVISORY COMMITTEE 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
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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.)

A Committee of Experts, constituted at the request of the Assembly, re-examined the situation in 1932. It found that slave-raiding in the form of big organised operations had entirely disappeared, but that individual or collective cases of the capture of free men were still occurring in certain inadequately administered areas. There were still slave markets in certain States, and the Committee considered that the first thing to be done was to suppress the trade in slaves. The Committee further noted that there were still certain forms of social status in Africa under which human beings were not in enjoyment of full civil freedom.

In accordance with a suggestion by the Committee, the Assembly (1932) decided to constitute a Permanent Advisory Committee, which began to act in January 1934.

The parties to the Convention of September 25th, 1926, undertook, under Article 5 of the Convention, to take all necessary steps to prevent compulsory or forced labour from creating conditions analogous to slavery. By its decision of the same date, the Assembly instructed the International Labour Office to study the question of forced labour.

VIII. HIGH COMMISSARIAT FOR THE FREE CITY OF DANZIG

Area: 1,952 sq. kilometres.

Population: 383,000

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,



TERRITORY OF THE FREE CITY OF DANZIG.

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. (Telegraphic address: •Hicom Danzig.)

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.

IX. GOVERNING COMMISSION OF THE SAAR TERRITORY

Area: 1,888 sq. kilometres.
Population: 777,000.

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



THE SAAR TERRITORY.

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.¹ 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.

¹ Address of the President: Sarrebrück.

X. 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 purpose for which the International Labour Organisation was founded is set forth in the preamble to its constitution. The preamble declares 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 of the International Labour Office 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 three months.

The INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE is an international administrative institution similar to the Secretariat of the League working under the control of the Governing Body. 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.

It will be observed that a special feature of the Labour Organisation is the representation on the Conference and Governing Body of organised labour and of employers, as well as of Governments, whereas the Assembly and Council of the League consist of representatives of Governments only.

The points of practical contact between the International Labour Organisation and the Assembly, Council and Secretariat

of the League lie in the financial and administrative spheres. The Labour Office is expressly established as part of the organisation of the League (*partie des institutions de la Société*). Its budget forms a separate part of the League budget annually voted by the Assembly, and its officials, like those of the Secretariat and the Registry of the Court, are League officials. It is the practice for the Council to apply to the Permanent Court of International Justice for an advisory opinion on questions interesting the Labour Organisation when requested to do so by the competent authorities of the Organisation. Certain functions, not affecting the administration of the Labour Office, are vested in the Secretary-General—*e.g.*, the custody of authenticated copies of recommendations and conventions adopted by the Conference, communication of copies to the Members of the Organisation and the receipt of ratifications. In the accomplishment of the task for which they were created—namely, the investigation and improvement of labour conditions—the Conference, Governing Body and Labour Office act independently of the Assembly and Council.

ACTIVITIES OF THE ORGANISATION

The essential object of the International Labour Organisation is the framing and application of international rules with regard to conditions of labour. This object is attained by the adoption by the Conference of an ever-increasing number of draft conventions and recommendations to serve as models or as general directives for the legislative activities of the different countries in connection with the legal protection of the workers.

There are two stages to all action by the Organisation. The International Labour Office and its Governing Body act as an organ of studies responsible for preparing the work of the Conference. In this capacity the Office is called upon to follow closely all social phenomena and, in certain specified

cases, to collect as accurate and full information as possible with a view to furnishing a basis for any future settlement on an international scale. It also acts as a centre for the collection and distribution of information for which there is a constant demand.

The Office discharges these duties by publishing the results of the researches and enquiries undertaken.¹

As regards the work of the Conference itself, it may be summarised in the forty draft conventions and forty-three recommendations adopted by it in the course of its seventeen sessions between 1919 and 1933. The decisions of the Conference are not, of course, binding. If the competent national authority refuses to approve a draft convention or to act on a recommendation, the State concerned is not under any obligation, even if its Government has voted for the decisions in question. A draft convention does not become an effective act of international labour legislation until it is ratified by the States. For this reason, it has become customary to assess the value of these conventions only on the basis of the number of ratifications they have obtained. The number of ratifications to October 1st, 1933, was 568.

¹ Applications for information with regard to the International Labour Office and its publications may be addressed to the International Labour Office, Geneva, (Tel. 26.200, telegraphic Address: Interlab, Genève), or to its branch offices as follows:

Germany: Herr W. Donau, Scharnhorststrasse, 35, Berlin, N.W.40 (Telegraphic address: Burintrav, Berlin; telephone: Norden D 1 0011). China: M. Chan-Chung-Sing, International Labour Office, Chinese Branch, 868, Bubbling Well Road (No. 109), Shanghai. United States of America: Mr. L. Magnusson, Jackson Place, Washington, D.C. (Telegraphic Address: Interlab, Washington). France: M. Mario Roques, 205, boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris (VII^e) (Telegraphic address: Interlab, Paris, 120; telephone: Littré 92-02). United Kingdom: Mr. M. R. K. Burge, 12, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Telegraphic address: Interlab, Sowest, London; telephone: Victoria 2859). India: Mr. P. Pillai, International Labour Office (Indian Branch), New Delhi (Telegraphic address: Interlab, New Delhi). Italy: M. Cabrini, Villa Aldobrandini, 28, Via Panisperna, Rome (Telegraphic address: Interlab, Rome; telephone: 61.498). Japan: M. J. Asari, Shisei Kaikan Building, Hibiya Park, Kojimachiku, Tokio (telegraphic address: Kokusairodo, Tokio; telephone: Ginza 1580).

A system of information and supervision makes it possible to estimate—within the limits set by the number of ratifications received—the extent to which the International Labour Conventions have contributed to raise the standard of living of the working masses. Under Article 408 of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding articles of the other Peace Treaties, each Member of the International Labour Organisation is bound to present to the Office an annual report on the action it has taken to enforce the conventions to which it has acceded.

DRAFT CONVENTIONS ADOPTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE ¹

1. Limiting hours of work in industrial undertakings (1919; 18).
2. Unemployment (1919; 28).
3. Employment of women before and after childbirth (1919; 13).
4. Employment of women during the night (1919; 27).
5. Minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment (1919; 23).
6. Nightwork of young persons (1919; 27).
7. Minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea (1920; 26).
8. Unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of the ship (1920; 19).
9. Facilities for finding employment for seamen (1920; 21).
10. Age for admission of children to employment in agriculture (1921; 16).
11. Rights of association and combination of agricultural workers (1921; 25).
12. Workmen's compensation in agriculture (1921; 18).
13. White-lead in painting (1921; 22).
14. Weekly rest in industrial undertakings (1921; 22).
15. Minimum age for admission of young persons to employment as trimmers or stokers (1921; 27).
16. Compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea (1921; 25).
17. Workmen's compensation for accidents (1925; 14).
18. Workmen's compensation for occupational diseases (1925; 25).
19. Equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents (1925; 30).

¹ The figures shown in parentheses after the title of each draft convention indicate the year in which the latter was adopted and the number of ratifications obtained up to October 1st, 1933.

20. Nightwork in bakeries (1925; 9).
21. Simplification of inspection of emigrants on board ship (1926; 21).
22. Seamen's articles of agreement (1926; 16).
23. Repatriation of seamen (1926; 14).
24. Sickness insurance for workers in industry and commerce and domestic servants (1927; 15).
25. Sickness insurance for agricultural workers (1927; 10).
26. Creation of minimum wage fixing machinery (1928; 14).
27. Marking of the weight on heavy packages transported by vessels (1929; 23).
28. Protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships (1929; 3).
29. Porced or compulsory labour (1930; 13).
30. Regulation of hours of work in commerce and offices (1930; 4).
31. Hours of work in coal mines (1931; 1).
32. Protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships (revised 1932; 1).
33. Age for admission of children to non-industrial employment (1932; 1).
34. Fee-charging employment agencies (1933).
35. Compulsory invalidity insurance for persons employed in industrial or commercial undertakings, in the liberal professions and for outworkers and domestic servants (1933).
36. Compulsory invalidity insurance for persons employed in agricultural undertakings (1933).
37. Compulsory old-age insurance for persons employed in industrial or commercial undertakings, in the liberal professions, and for outworkers and domestic servants (1933).
38. Compulsory old-age insurance for persons employed in agricultural undertakings (1933).
39. Compulsory widows' and orphans' insurance for persons employed in industrial or commercial undertakings, in the liberal professions, and for outworkers and domestic servants (1933).
40. Compulsory widows' and orphans' insurance for persons employed in agricultural undertakings (1933).

XI. 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 (Telegraphic address: Intercourt, La Haye.).

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:

¹ The Permanent Court of Arbitration was established by the two Hague Conferences of 1899 and 1907. Each contracting State nominates four persons (National Group) who together form a panel of persons who may serve as arbitrators. States wishing to submit a difference to the Court of Arbitration may choose the arbitrators from the persons on this panel.

Judges:

Sir Cecil Hurst, *President* (United Kingdom);
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);
M. Adatci (Japan);
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 contentious 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, Saudite 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, Liechtenstein, 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 an international obligation; the nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

On December 1st, 1933, the above-mentioned clause was binding on the following forty-two States:

Abyssinia, South Africa, Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, the United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, New Zealand, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Siam, Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

The States on which it is not yet binding are; (1) States which have signed the Optional Clause *without* reservation as to ratification, but have not ratified the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice—viz., Nicaragua and Costa Rica; (2) States which have signed *subject* to reservation as to ratification and have further not ratified the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice—viz., Guatemala and Liberia; (3) States which have signed the Optional Clause subject to reservation as to ratification and have not yet ratified—viz., Poland and Czechoslovakia.

WORK OF THE COURT

The Court, in the period 1922-1933, held a preliminary session and thirty judicial sessions.

During this period, sixty-one cases were brought before the Court, thirty-five of them being contentious cases and twenty-six requests for an advisory opinion.

In addition to the twenty-one judgments and twenty-five advisory opinions given by the Court in dealing with the cases above mentioned, the Court issued a certain number of Orders, some of which were equally as important as the judgments.

Two cases were brought before the Chamber of Summary Procedure, but up to the present the Chambers constituted to deal with labour disputes and disputes relating to communications and transit, as provided in the Statute of the Court, have not been called upon to deal with any cases.

(a) CONTENTIOUS CASES

Eight cases were brought before the Court as a result of a preliminary agreement between the parties in question.

Seventeen were introduced upon a unilateral request; of the ten remaining cases, two were concerned with the interpretation of a previous judgment and the eight other cases had reference to a preliminary exception.

The principal contentious cases were the following:

- Case of the *Wimbledon* (Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan—Germany; Judgment of August 17th, 1923);
- Case of the *Mavrommatis Concessions* (Greece—Great Britain; Judgments of August 30th, 1924, March 26th, 1925, and October 10th, 1927);
- Case relating to the interpretation of paragraph 4 of the Annex to Article 179 of the Treaty of Neuilly (Bulgaria—Greece; Judgments of September 12th, 1924, and March 26th, 1925);
- Cases relating to Polish Upper Silesia (Germany—Poland, Judgments of August 25th, 1925, May 25th, 1926, July 26th, 1927, December 16th, 1927, April 26th, 1928, and September 13th, 1928);
- Case of the *Lotus* (France—Turkey; Judgment of September 7th, 1927);
- Case relating to the Serbian and Brazilian Loans issued in France (France—Yugoslavia; Brazil—France; Judgments of July 12th, 1929);
- Case of the Free Zones of *Haute Savoie* and the *Pays de Gex* (France—Switzerland; Orders of August 19th, 1929, and December 6th, 1930; Judgment of June 7th, 1932);
- Case relating to the territorial jurisdiction of the International Commission of the Oder (Germany, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Sweden, Czechoslovakia—Poland; Judgment of September 10th, 1929);
- Case relating to the interpretation of the Statute of Memel (Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan—Lithuania; Judgments of June 24th, 1932, and August 11th, 1932);
- Case of Eastern Greenland (Denmark—Norway; Judgment of April 5th, 1933);
- Case of appeal against a sentence rendered on February 3rd, 1933, by the Hungarian-Czechoslovak Mixed Arbitral Tribunal (Peter Pazmany University) (Czechoslovakia—Hungary); Judgment of December 15th, 1933).

(b) ADVISORY OPINIONS

The requests for an advisory opinion submitted to the Court were addressed to it by the Council of the League of Nations:

The principal cases were the following:

- Cases relating to the International Labour Organisation (opinions of July 31st, 1922, August 12th, 1922, July 23rd, 1926, August 26th, 1930, and November 15th, 1932);
- Case relating to nationality decrees in Tunis and Morocco (opinion of February 7th, 1923);
- Case relating to the status of Eastern Carelia (opinion of July 23rd, 1923);
- Cases relating to Polish Upper Silesia (opinions of September 10th, 1923, September 15th, 1923, and May 15th, 1931);
- Cases relating to frontier questions (opinions of December 6th, 1923, September 4th, 1924, and November 21st, 1925);
- Cases relating to the exchange of Greek and Turkish and of Greek and Bulgarian populations (opinions of February 21st, 1925, August 28th, 1928, July 31st, 1930, and March 8th, 1932);
- Cases relating to the Free City of Danzig (opinions of May 16th, 1925, March 3rd, 1928, December 12th, 1931, and February 4th, 1932);
- Case relating to the competence of the European Commission of the Danube (opinion of December 8th, 1927);
- Case relating to the Customs régime between Germany and Austria (opinion of September 5th, 1931);
- Case relating to the railway traffic between Lithuania and Poland (opinion of October 15th, 1931).

XII. 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 work 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 problem 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 Spallanzani 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.

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR RESEARCH ON LEPROSY

Has its seat in Rio de Janeiro.

The International Centre for Research on Leprosy was established by the Brazilian Government, which furnishes a part of its resources, the remainder being due to the generosity of a Brazilian, M. Guenle. It is an autonomous institution under the auspices of the League of Nations. Its statutes are similar to those of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. It is administered by a Governing Body composed of M. Guenle and members of the Health Committee of the League of Nations sitting in their personal capacity. (See also page 88.)

XIII. POLITICAL DISPUTES DEALT WITH BY THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

1. EUPEN AND MALMEDY.

Germany addressed to the Council during the years 1920 and 1921 a series of protests against the attribution of Eupen and Malmedy to Belgium.

The question was discussed at the ninth, eleventh and twelfth sessions of the Council.

The Council, on September 20th, 1920, decided to recognise as final the transfer to Belgium of the districts of Eupen and Malmedy.

The Council, on February 22nd, 1921, instructed the Secretary-General to inform the German Government that its decision was final.

2. CONFLICT BETWEEN PERSIA AND SOVIET RUSSIA. (The Enzeli Affair.)

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

The question was discussed at the sixth session of the Council.

The dispute was settled as a result of direct negotiations between Persia and Soviet Russia.

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.

The matter was discussed at the ninth, tenth, thirteenth, and sixteenth sessions of the Council.

The Council, on June 24th, 1921, following a report by a Committee of Jurists and a report by a Commission which went to the spot, decided to recognise the sovereignty of Finland over the Åland Islands, subject to certain new guarantees of autonomy to be accorded to the inhabitants.

On October 20th, 1921, a new Convention on the neutralisation and non-fortification of the Åland Islands was signed at Geneva.

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.

The matter was discussed at the ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, sixteenth, eighteenth, twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions of the Council and at the second and third sessions of the Assembly.

The Council, on December 15th, 1927, adopted a resolution noting that peace existed between the two countries and recommending the two Governments to undertake direct negotiations with a view to establishing relations such as might ensure between them the good understanding on which peace depends. The Council declared that its resolution in no way affected the questions in regard to which the two Governments had divergent views.

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

Bolivia, in a letter dated November 1st, 1920, asked that Article 19 of the Covenant should be applied.

The question was discussed by the Assembly in 1921.

The Bolivian Government, on September 28th, 1921, informed the Assembly that it did not insist upon placing its request on the agenda.

Peru, in a letter dated November 1st, 1920, asked that Articles 15 and 19 of the Covenant should be applied.

The Peruvian Government, in a letter dated December 2nd, 1920, notified the Secretary-General that it withdrew the request.

6. DISPUTE BETWEEN PANAMA AND COSTA RICA, 1921.

There was a discussion of this matter at the twelfth session of the Council.

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

The Albanian Government appealed to the Council on June 15th, 1921, under Article 11 of the Covenant.

The matter was discussed at the thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, twenty-ninth and thirtieth sessions of the Council and at the second session of the Assembly.

The frontiers of Albania were delimited by a decision of the Conference of Ambassadors, which was notified to the Secretary-General on November 9th, 1921.

A Commission of Enquiry which the Council sent to the spot informed the Council in a report, dated December 20th, 1921, that the evacuation of Albanian territory had been completed.

Following an opinion given by the Permanent Court of International Justice, a direct agreement was secured between the two parties regarding the delimitation of the frontier in the neighbourhood of the Monastery of St. Naoum.

The Albanian Government brought the matter before the Council under Article 11 of the Covenant on September 27th, 1924.

The representative of Greece at the thirtieth session of the Council announced that his country would execute the decision of the Conference of Ambassadors of April 19th, 1924, delimiting the frontier in the region of Koritza.

8. LIQUIDATION OF ESTATES OF THE FORMER AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY IN YUGOSLAVIA, 1921.

Austria submitted this question to the Council in a letter dated June 7th, 1921.

The matter was discussed at the thirteenth session of the Council.

The Yugoslav Government, on September 16th, 1921, informed the Secretary-General that it had agreed with the Austrian Government to undertake direct negotiations.

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



UPPER SILESIA { ————— New frontier.
 { - - - - - Limit of the territory subject to plebiscite.

The Supreme Council, in a letter dated August 12th, 1921, submitted the question to the Council under Article 11 of the Covenant.

The matter was discussed at the extraordinary session of the Council in August, September and October 1921, and at the eighteenth session of the Council.

On October 12th, 1921, the Council recommended a definite frontier line and the conclusion of a convention between Germany and Poland.

The Conference of Ambassadors, on October 20th, 1921, adopted the frontier line recommended by the Council.

The Convention relating to Upper Silesia was signed by Germany and Poland on May 15th, 1922.

10. EASTERN CARELIA (Finland and Soviet Russia).

The Government of Finland, on November 26th, 1921, notified the Council of certain measures taken by the Soviet Government in Eastern Carelia. On January 13th, 1922, it appealed to the Council under paragraph 2 of Article 11 and under Article 17 of the Covenant.

The matter was discussed at the sixteenth, twenty-third, twenty-fourth and twenty-sixth sessions of the Council.

The Permanent Court of International Justice, to which, at the request of Finland, the Council had applied for an advisory opinion, declared, on July 23rd, 1923, that it could not express any view upon the question submitted to it.

The Council, on September 27th, 1923, noted the opinion of the Court.

11. THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN FRONTIER (Burgenland).

The Austrian and Hungarian Governments agreed, under a Protocol signed at Vienna, to accept the arbitration of the Council, and the President of the Conference of Ambassadors asked the Council, in a letter dated June 6th, 1922, to place the question on its agenda.

The matter was discussed at the twenty-first session of the Council.

The Council gave an arbitral decision establishing the frontier line on September 9th, 1922.

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

The Bulgarian Government called the attention of the Council to the situation under Article 11, paragraph 2, of the Covenant in a letter dated June 17th, 1922.

The question was discussed at the nineteenth session of the Council.

The Council, on July 19th, 1922, expressed the hope that the negotiations undertaken between the two countries concerned would result in a direct understanding.

13. FRONTIERS BETWEEN HUNGARY AND YUGOSLAVIA.

The Council was asked to deal with this question in a letter from the Hungarian Government dated July 2nd, 1922.

The question was discussed at the nineteenth and twenty-first sessions of the Council.

The frontier was traced by a decision of the Conference of Ambassadors after the Council had notified them on September 30th, 1922, that its good offices had not secured the desired result.

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

The question was brought before the Council in a letter from the Hungarian Government, dated November 16th, 1922, and in a letter from the President of the Conference of Ambassadors dated January 3rd, 1923.

The Council, on April 23rd, 1923, gave an arbitral award in accordance with the procedure previously accepted by the parties. The representatives of Hungary and Czechoslovakia accepted the decision.

15. CONFLICT OVER NATIONALITY DECREES IN TUNIS AND MOROCCO (France and the United Kingdom).

The British Government asked that this question should be placed on the agenda of the Council on August 11th, 1922.

The matter was discussed at the twenty-first session of the Council.

Following an advisory opinion of the Permanent Court of International Justice, negotiations took place between the French and British Governments which resulted in an agreement.

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

Appeals were made to the Council:

By the Hungarian Government under Article 11, paragraph 2, of the Covenant, on March 15th, 1923.

By the Roumanian Government, under Article 11, paragraph 2, of the Covenant, on February 24th, 1927.

By the Hungarian Government on the basis of Article 239 of the Treaty of Trianon and Article 13, paragraph 4, and Article 14 of the Covenant, on June 16th, 1927.

The question was discussed at the twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, forty-fourth, forty-fifth, forty-seventh, fifty-sixth, fifty-seventh and fifty-ninth sessions of the Council.

Agreements signed at Paris on April 28th, 1930, concerning eastern reparations provided a solution, among other questions, of the problem of the Hungarian optants, and the Council accordingly withdrew the question from its agenda, at the request of the Hungarian Government, subject to the entry into force of the agreements in question.

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

The question was brought before the Council under Article 11, paragraph 2, of the Covenant in a letter dated

September 20th, 1923, signed by the President of the Conference of Ambassadors.

The matter was discussed at the twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sessions of the Council.

The Council, on March 12th, 1924, recommended to the Conference of Ambassadors a frontier line which was accepted by them on March 26th, 1924.

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

On September 1st, 1923, the Greek Government submitted the dispute to the Council under Articles 12 and 15 of the Covenant.

The question was discussed at the twenty-sixth session of the Council.

The President of the Council, on September 17th, 1923, notified the Council of a communication from the Conference of Ambassadors announcing the settlement of the dispute as a result of diplomatic negotiations undertaken by the Conference.

19. THE QUESTION OF MEMEL.

The Governments represented at the Conference of Ambassadors, in a note dated September 25th, 1923, called the attention of the Council, under Article 11, paragraph 2, of the Covenant, to the situation of Memel.

Following the report of a Commission which visited the spot and direct negotiations at Geneva with representatives of the Lithuanian Government, the Council, on March 14th, 1924, recommended the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan to accept the Convention relating to the transfer of the territory of Memel and noted the acceptance of the Convention by Lithuania. The Convention was signed by the countries concerned on May 8th, 1924.

In 1926, 1927, 1930, 1931 and 1932, the attention of the Council was called to the situation in the territory of Memel.

The question was discussed at the twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth, thirty-fifth, forty-first, forty-second, forty-fifth, sixty-first, sixty-second, sixty-third and sixty-sixth sessions of the Council.

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

The question was brought before the Council in a letter from the British Government, dated August 6th, 1924.

It was discussed at the thirtieth, thirty-first, thirty-fifth, thirty-seventh, thirty-ninth and fortieth sessions of the Council.

The Council, in a resolution dated December 16th, 1925, traced the frontier between Turkey and Iraq. The representative of Turkey was not present at that meeting. As a result of direct negotiations between the United Kingdom and Turkey, the frontier traced by the Council, with some slight modifications, was recognised by the Treaty of Angora, June 5th, 1926.

21. EXPULSION OF THE ŒCUMENICAL PATRIARCH FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

The question was brought before the League of Nations by an appeal from the Greek Government under Article 11, paragraph 2, of the Covenant, dated February 11th, 1925.

The question was discussed at the thirty-third and thirty-fourth sessions of the Council.

The Greek Government withdrew its request in a letter dated June 1st, 1925, the question having been settled by special negotiations.

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

Bulgaria appealed to the League of Nations under Articles 10 and 11 of the Covenant on October 22nd, 1925.

The question was discussed at an extraordinary session of the Council in October 1925 and at the twenty-sixth, thirty-seventh and thirty-ninth sessions of the Council.

The President of the Council, on October 23rd, reminded the Bulgarian and Greek Governments of their obligations as Members of the League, inviting them to withdraw their troops behind their respective frontiers.

The Council met in extraordinary session on October 26th, and the Bulgarian and Greek Governments were invited to withdraw their troops within sixty hours. British, French and Italian officers were sent to the spot in order to report to the Council upon the execution of its decision.

The Bulgarian and Greek representatives, on October 28th, informed the Council that they would conform to its decision.

On October 29th, a Commission was set up by the Council to make a complete enquiry into the incidents.

The Council, in a resolution dated December 14th, 1925, settled the incident on the basis of recommendations made by the Commission of Enquiry.

23. DELIMITATION OF THE FRONTIER BETWEEN GREECE AND TURKEY (Maritza).

The question was raised as a result of an appeal by Greece under Articles 11 and 14 of the Covenant, dated February 24th, 1926.

The matter was discussed at the thirty-ninth session of the Council.

The Council, on March 18th, 1926, decided that it was not called upon to trace the frontier between Greece and Turkey, as another body was under instructions to deal with the matter.

24. ALBANIAN MINORITIES IN GREECE.

(a) The Albanian Government appealed to the Council under Article 11, paragraph 2, of the Covenant on August 11th, 1924.

The Council, in a resolution, dated September 30th, 1924, expressed the view that this question should be dealt with as concerning the application of the Greek Treaty on the protection of minorities. On December 11th, 1924, it appointed representatives with instructions to forward periodical reports. On September 16th, 1926, it noted the final report of its representatives.

(b) The Albanian Government appealed to the Council under Article 11 of the Covenant on May 10th, 1928.

There were discussions at the thirtieth and fiftieth sessions of the Council.

On June 9th, 1928, the Council adopted a report recommending direct negotiations.

25. DISPUTE BETWEEN BOLIVIA AND PARAGUAY (the Gran Chaco Question), 1928-1933.

The question was discussed at the fifty-third, fifty-ninth, sixty-eighth, sixty-ninth and seventieth sessions of the Council.

The Council, on July 3rd, 1933, adopted a report appointing a Commission of five members to visit the spot with a view to the settlement of the question. The Commission reached Monte Video on November 3rd and proceeded thence to Paraguay and Bolivia. An armistice was concluded on December 19th and the Commission has announced that it will convene the representatives of the two countries to meet at Montevideo to negotiate conditions of security and peace.

26. ASSISTANCE FURNISHED TO THE LIBERIAN GOVERNMENT.

The Liberian Government, in a letter dated January 23rd, 1931, asked the League of Nations for financial and administrative assistance.

The question was discussed at the sixty-second, sixty-third, sixty-fifth, sixty-sixth, sixty-seventh and sixty-ninth sessions of the Council.

The Council, on October 14th, 1933, adopted a report approving a protocol intended to give effect to the request for assistance. The representative of Liberia abstained from voting.

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

The British Government, in a letter dated July 30th, 1931, submitted the question to the League of Nations.

The matter was discussed at the sixty-fourth, sixty-fifth, sixty-sixth and sixty-seventh sessions of the Council.

The Council, at its sixty-sixth session, decided to adjourn the question, direct negotiations having been undertaken by the two parties with a view to a settlement of the dispute.

28. THE SINO-JAPANESE CONFLICT.

On September 21st, 1931, the Chinese Government brought the dispute before the Council under Article 11 of the Covenant. In a letter, dated January 29th, 1932, the Chinese Government further appealed under Articles 10 and 15 of the Covenant, and in a letter, dated February 12th, asked that the question should be submitted to the Assembly.

The question was discussed at the sixty-fifth, sixty-sixth, sixty-seventh and sixty-eighth sessions of the Council and at the Assembly sitting in extraordinary session.

On February 24th, 1933, the extraordinary session of the Assembly adopted a report under Article 15, paragraph 4,

of the Covenant containing a statement of the facts of the dispute and the recommendations which it deemed just and proper, the solutions being based on the conclusions of the report of the Commission of Enquiry in the Far East which the Council had sent to the spot. Japan voted against the report and Siam abstained.

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

The Government of the United Kingdom submitted the dispute to the Council on December 14th, 1932.

The question was discussed at the sixty-ninth and seventieth sessions of the Council.

The Council, on October 12th, 1933, noted that, as a result of the signature of a new concession between the Anglo-Persian Oil Company and Persia, the dispute between that country and the United Kingdom had been definitely settled.

30. CONFLICT BETWEEN COLOMBIA AND PERU (Leticia).

The Government of Colombia brought the question before the Council under Article 15 of the Covenant in a communication dated February 17th, 1933.

The matter was discussed at the seventieth session of the Council.

Colombia and Peru, on May 25th, 1933, signed an agreement accepting the methods of execution of the recommendations proposed by the Council in a report adopted on March 18th, 1933, under Article 15, paragraph 4, of the Covenant.

A Commission, appointed by the Council, was entrusted with the administration of the territory of Leticia, where it arrived on June 23rd. The direct negotiations between Colombia and Peru contemplated by the Council in its report are proceeding at Rio de Janeiro.

XIV. TECHNICAL WORK OF THE LEAGUE

1. ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

SIMPLIFICATION OF CUSTOMS FORMALITIES

The chief aim of the Convention relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities is to remove certain abuses in the carrying-out of these formalities which seriously hamper commercial exchanges. It also deals with questions such as the rules for making out and accepting certificates of origin, the facilities to be granted to commercial travellers, etc. This Convention, which is in force in some thirty States, constitutes in many respects a codification of the rules governing commercial exchanges. The majority of the commercial treaties concluded during the last few years contain stipulations which reproduce some of the provisions of this Convention or simply prescribe their application as between the contracting parties.

As a result of a decision of the London Monetary and Economic Conference (1933), the Economic Committee has undertaken the study of several draft international agreements for the purpose of extending the effects of this Convention in the sphere of commercial propaganda (samples without value, advertising matter and posters, commercial travellers, passage through the Customs of samples having a market value, draft international rules with regard to the conception of gross and net weight and the treatment of tares and packings).

SETTLEMENT OF COMMERCIAL DISPUTES

For some time past, the business world has been showing an increasing tendency to resort to arbitration for the settlement of disputes arising out of the execution of commercial contracts. The purpose of the 1923 Protocol regarding arbitration clauses is to make it easier for those concerned to resort to this simple, economic and rapid procedure. It stipulates that, if a dispute regarding a contract containing a clause of this kind comes before the courts of the contracting States, these courts must refer the parties, at the request of one of them, to the arbitrators.

This Protocol only lays the contracting States under the obligation to enforce the arbitral awards if the latter have been pronounced in their territory. To make good this deficiency, a new Convention was drawn up in 1927. It obliges the contracting States—which can only be those that are parties to the Protocol—to recognise in the cases stipulated by the Convention the validity of an arbitral award given in the territory of any one of their number and to provide for the enforcement of this award.

FRIENDLY SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN STATES

The League of Nations has not attempted to create a permanent body with strict and detailed rules, but has simply endeavoured to enable States between which a dispute of an economic nature has arisen—provided they agree to resort to this procedure—to ask one or more experts (to be chosen from a list prepared by the Council) for either an advisory opinion or a proposal for a friendly settlement or an arbitral award.

Instituted by the Council on January 28th, 1932, this procedure is without prejudice to the obligations which the States may have entered into in virtue either of bilateral agreements or of international Conventions.

ABOLITION OF IMPORT AND EXPORT PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

The economic disturbances created by the war led a large number of countries to introduce very numerous prohibitions and restrictions both on the export and on the import of goods.

The aim of the 1927 Convention was to bring about a general abolition of these barriers to trade. Since then, however, the economic crisis has assumed unexpected proportions and the Convention has not been acceded to by the chief States concerned.

EXPORT OF HIDES, SKINS AND BONES

Apart from the obligations entered into as regards the abolition of barriers to trade, a certain number of countries concluded two subsidiary agreements under which they undertook to abolish all restrictions in regard to the export of bones and similar animal products, and of hides and skins. The contracting countries further bound themselves not to impose export duties on bones, or, if this proved impossible, not to raise the duties above the maxima individually fixed by each of them.

UNIFICATION OF COMMERCIAL LAW (as regards bills of exchange, promissory notes, and cheques)

Three Conventions were concluded on each of these subjects in 1930 and 1931.

The first obliges the contracting parties to introduce into

their legislation a uniform law; the second institutes certain measures for the settlement of the conflict of laws; and the third relates to stamp duties.

These Conventions, which were the outcome of long and patient work, are calculated to provide enhanced security to traders and bankers. They aim at introducing a certain degree of unification into the great variety of laws in force in the countries of the "continental group", as contrasted with the countries which apply legislation based on Anglo-Saxon usage. The latter countries remained outside the three agreements, with the exception of the United Kingdom, which signed the one relating to stamp duties.

REGULATION OF WHALE FISHING

In recent years, concern has been expressed at the improper exploitation of some of the natural riches of the sea.

Owing to methods which have been undergoing constant improvement, whale fishing in particular has developed to a considerable extent. Captures at the beginning of the century amounted to about 2,200 per annum, whereas in 1931 they reached the record of 42,800. In 1926, the value of the whale oil derived from 28,000 animals amounted to £5,900,000 gold.

These figures suffice to show why the League of Nations thought it desirable to take such action as lay in its power. It arranged for the signature of a Convention which, based on the measures taken on its own initiative by the Norwegian Government, aims at ensuring a rational exploitation of this source of wealth.

AGRICULTURAL QUESTIONS

The Organisation makes a special study of international agreements in connection with the production and exchange of certain agricultural products. Special Committees of Experts have studied the international situation of certain

products (wheat, sugar, timber, hops, tobacco, etc.) and the possibility of improved organisation.

The wheat problem has been closely followed by the Organisation. A meeting of experts of the four principal wheat-exporting countries (the Argentine, Australia, Canada and the United States of America) was called in the first instance, and was extended to include other exporting countries, and subsequently the principal importing countries. The work ultimately led to a Conference held in London in August 1933 which drew up a Final Act for the co-operation of wheat-exporting and wheat-importing countries.

Similarly, since 1928, a series of studies has been made by veterinary experts which have led to a general report and three international draft Conventions.

2. FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES 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
Austrian Loan issued under the Protocol of July 15th, 1932	1933	179,397,960	various

AUSTRIA

The Austrian Government, with the help of the League's Financial Committee, in 1923 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 was 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 an application by the Austrian Government in August 1931, a new form of collaboration with the Financial Committee was established through the intermediary of a representative of the League residing in Vienna and of an Adviser to the National Bank of Austria. A new Agreement defining the purpose of this collaboration was approved by the Council and signed by Austria on July 15th, 1932. Under this Protocol, the Governments of the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium and the Netherlands gave their guarantee—each for a specified portion—to a new loan of the Austrian Government which was issued in the second half of 1933.

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. Permanent collaboration with the Financial Committee has since been established through the intermediary of a representative of the Committee residing at Budapest.

GREECE

The League's financial work in Greece was concerned with (a) devising a refugee settlement scheme (1924 Protocol), work which 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) the 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.

Further, at the Greek Government's request, investigations were made on the spot into the financial and economic situation by the Financial Committee in February 1932 and May 1933.

BULGARIA

In Bulgaria, too, the League (a) carried out a refugee settlement scheme based on a protocol concluded in 1926, work which 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.

GUATEMALA

In October 1933, Guatemala applied to the League of Nations for the despatch of an expert entrusted with the task of collaborating in the re-organisation of the country's fiscal system. The Council authorised the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to comply with this request.

3. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT

PASSPORT FACILITIES

Since its inception, the Organisation has been endeavouring to reduce passport and inspection formalities at frontiers as much as possible. Considerable progress has been made in the matter of the unification of the type of passport, the abolition of visas and the reduction of fees.

ROAD TRAFFIC

Every country is now visited by a growing number of foreign motorists. A uniform and readily understandable system of signalling, both in towns and on the roads, is therefore becoming increasingly necessary. The Organisation accordingly drew up a system of signals which was codified in a convention concluded in 1931. The signals adopted are in three categories which are distinguished from one another by shape, as follows: danger signals (triangular); signals giving definite instructions (circular); and signals merely providing information (rectangular). It is further prescribed that, in signals indicating a prohibition, red must predominate.

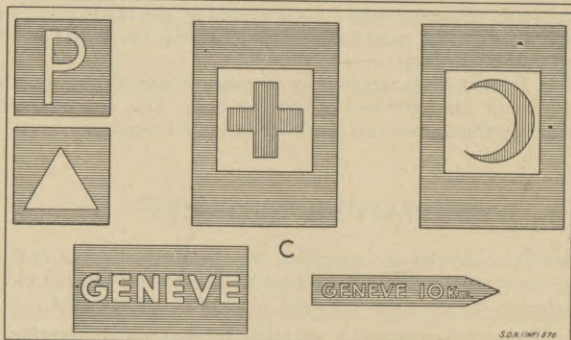
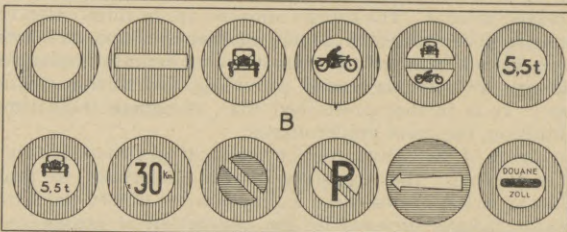
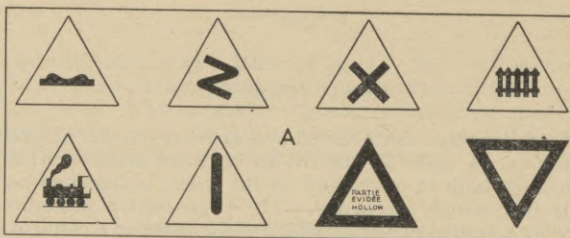
In virtue of the Convention on the fiscal treatment of foreign motor vehicles, the signatory States undertake to grant, within a period of one year, exemption for ninety days from taxes or charges imposed on the circulation or possession of motor-cars, to motor vehicles registered in the territory of one of the contracting parties and temporarily travelling in the territory of another.

The Transit Organisation is at present examining another problem of the greatest importance to the tourist traffic—namely, the additional marking of level crossings.

MARITIME QUESTIONS

Several conferences organised by the Transit Organisation have dealt with maritime questions. Their work has led to the conclusion of a convention and of several agreements.

(1) A Convention on the International Regime of Maritime Ports, establishing the principle of the equality of treatment of vessels in maritime ports, irrespective of flag, was concluded at Geneva on December 9th, 1933;



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THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ROAD SIGNALS.

A. Danger signs. B. Signs giving definite instructions. C. Signs giving only one indication.

|||| = red ||| = blue

(2) At the Conference for the Unification of Buoyage and the Lighting of Coasts, held at Lisbon in 1930, the following agreements were concluded:

- (a) Agreement on maritime signals;
- (b) Agreement on manned lightships not on their stations;
- (c) The Lisbon Conference also adopted a series of recommendations on lighthouse characteristics and radio-beacons.

The Lisbon Conference's agenda also included the question of the unification of buoyage characteristics, a problem on which the Conference was unable to reach unanimous agreement. In order to carry on the work on this subject, a Preparatory Committee has drawn up a draft agreement and regulations regarding the unification of buoyage rules. This draft will be sent to the Governments of the maritime countries, which will be requested to state whether they would be prepared to conclude an agreement with a view to the unification of buoyage on the basis of the draft agreement and regulations drawn up by the Preparatory Committee.

AIR NAVIGATION

The Air Transport Co-operation Committee is examining, among other questions, that of the establishment of an international air network of essential connections covering the European continent and the Mediterranean basin. The aim in view is to propose a network joining up all the points of importance to air traffic, and to avoid the duplication of air lines.

PUBLIC WORKS

In the sphere of public works the Organisation has, in the first place, given assistance to certain Governments requesting it. Thus, experts have been placed at the disposal of the Polish Government for certain questions of inland navigation,

of the Chinese Government with a view to the development of roads and the regulation of certain rivers, particularly in connection with flood protection, and of the Siamese Government with a view to the improvement of access to the port of Bangkok from the sea, and of the harbour installations.

Furthermore, the Transit Organisation has studied, from the point of view of their capacity to yield a profit, their international importance and their utility for the campaign against unemployment, various programmes of large-scale public works which have been communicated to it by Governments. The plans approved by the Transit Organisation were communicated to the Monetary and Economic Conference, which decided to set up a Committee to study them.

INLAND NAVIGATION

A Convention on this subject was concluded at Barcelona in 1921. This Convention embodies the principle of the freedom of navigation on rivers which separate or traverse different States.

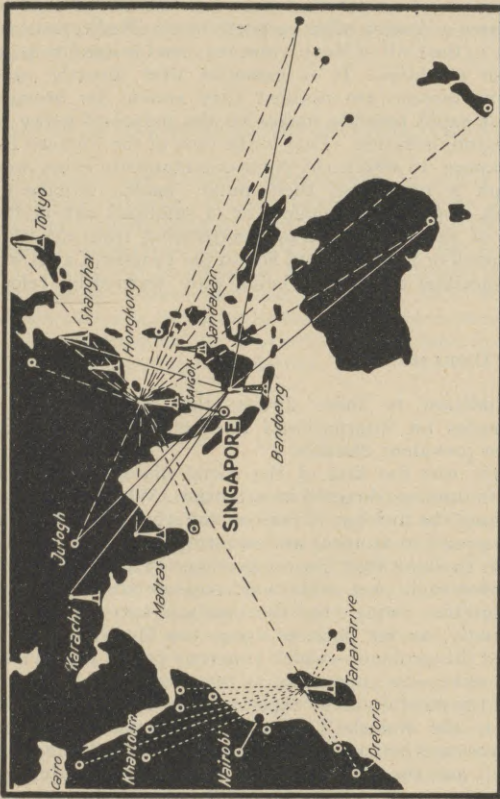
Furthermore, a European Convention laying down uniform rules of tonnage measurement for vessels employed in inland navigation was concluded in 1925, while three Conventions regarding certain questions of river law, such as those relating to registration, mortgages and liens, and the right to a flag, were concluded in 1930.

4. HEALTH

CAMPAIGN AGAINST DISEASE

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Infectious diseases are still very prevalent in backward countries, and the increasing rapidity of modern means of communication has destroyed the barrier of distance, so that



STATIONS WHICH BROADCAST THE COMMUNICATIONS OF THE EASTERN BUREAU
OF THE HEALTH ORGANISATION AT SINGAPORE.

the presence of an infected vessel in the China seas to-day constitutes a danger alike to ports in the Mediterranean and to those in the Gulf of Mexico and may lead to deadly epidemics in those localities. It is essential that directly cases of infectious disease are notified they should be brought by the most rapid possible means to the notice of every public health administration. That is the task of the Eastern Bureau at Singapore, to which 163 ports communicate every week by telegraph a report on their public health situation. No outbreak of plague, of cholera or of smallpox can now occur in any of the ports in a zone extending from the Cape to Vladivostok or from the Red Sea to the Panama Canal without the authorities concerned being duly warned by telegraph.

SOCIAL DISEASES.

In addition to these duties, the Health Organisation co-ordinates on international lines efforts directed against the most prevalent diseases.

Malaria was the first of the social diseases to which the Health Committee directed its attention. While it is impossible to estimate the number of persons suffering from that disease, so widespread in tropical and sub-tropical countries, there is evidence to show that, on an average, 18 million individuals are treated each year, while vast regions have been rendered uninhabitable owing to the malaria-carrying mosquito. Accordingly, as far back as 1923, the Health Organisation attacked this problem—which concerns public health and economics alike—by appointing as members of its Malaria Commission the most eminent experts in the countries concerned. In 1932, the Malaria Commission summed up the results of its investigations in a report entitled “The Therapeutics of Malaria”, and thus placed at the disposal of all whom it might concern the results of lengthy and valuable research in the field both of experiment and of clinical practice.

Similar efforts have been instituted with a view to combating tuberculosis, cancer, syphilis, sleeping-sickness, trachoma and diseases of infancy.

TECHNICAL COLLABORATION WITH GOVERNMENTS

Governments are tending increasingly to apply to the Health Organisation for the study of health problems. Albania, Bolivia and Siam have asked it for expert advice in the matter of malaria, Bulgaria in the matter of syphilis and Greece in order to stamp out an epidemic of dengue. Several countries (Bolivia, China, Greece and Czechoslovakia) have requested it to study the re-organisation of their health services, and quite recently Chile appealed for a solution of problems connected with the nutrition of the population.

RURAL HYGIENE

While the drop in the rates of mortality and morbidity in the big towns, dating from the second half of last century, may be regarded as a triumph of hygiene and modern sanitary technique, the situation in the rural districts has remained very much what it was a hundred years ago, and the mortality and morbidity rates in those districts have now caught up with, and even in some cases exceeded, the rates obtaining in the towns.

Such an abnormal situation did not escape the notice of the Health Organisation, and the latter, after exhaustive investigation, convened in 1931 a European Conference on rural hygiene which was attended by representatives of twenty-three countries and laid down the guiding principles for the organisation of medical attendance and health services in rural districts.

BIOLOGICAL STANDARDISATION

It is perhaps in the sphere of biological standardisation that the work of the Health Organisation has yielded the most immediate and most tangible results. With the parallel development of science in the different countries, it often happens that very different standards are established for one and the same medicaments, so that it becomes impossible for research workers to compare the doses administered by themselves with those employed by their colleagues abroad or to benefit by the latter's experience. Several international Conferences convened under the auspices of the Health Organisation have resulted in the adoption of international standards for certain sera, biological products (tuberculin, insulin) and the principal vitamins; these are entrusted for safe-keeping to an official laboratory which is responsible, on behalf of the Health Organisation, for the distribution to the various national laboratories of units corresponding to the standard.

5. INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION

CONVERSATIONS — OPEN LETTERS

The Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters has adopted two methods of work—viz., that of conversations and that of open letters. In addition to members of the Committee, specialists in different branches of scientific research or of artistic production may be invited to take part in the conversations. The most recent conversation was devoted to a discussion of the problem of the future of civilisation. The open letters are published by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. So far two volumes have appeared ("A League of Minds" and "Why War?").

SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

This study is being conducted by the International Studies Conference, which, in the first place, considered the problem of the State and economic life. Its next subject for research will be that of collective security.

RE-ORGANISATION OF PUBLIC EDUCATION IN CHINA

This re-organisation was undertaken by means of two consecutive missions. The first consisted of experts from several European countries, and the second of Chinese professors and public education administrators, who made a study tour in some ten European countries. It is hoped that it may be possible to organise similar collective study tours for other countries.

“ INDEX TRANSLATIONUM ”

The *Index Translationum* is a periodical prepared with the assistance of the national bibliographies of different countries. It is intended to facilitate the knowledge of translations made in different languages.

IBERO-AMERICAN COLLECTION

Most of the countries of Latin America are interested in this publication and assist it by subsidies which are intended to encourage the publication, in French translations, of the classical works of their own countries.

ARTISTIC QUESTIONS

The Organisation contributes to the study of folk arts and the place which they occupy, or might occupy, in the employment of workers' spare time. The International Museums Office has convened several Conferences which have considered the preservation of works of art, historical monuments, etc. This work has resulted in the preparation of a preliminary draft Convention for the protection of the artistic heritages of different countries. The draft relates to the return of works of art removed from the respective national artistic heritages.

EDUCATION

In the sphere of education, both elementary and secondary, the Organisation's work consists more particularly in the development of the instruction and education given with a view to imparting a better knowledge of other countries and of international problems, including the work of the League of Nations. Under the auspices of the Organisation, the directors of educational museums and the directors of elementary education have met and have studied their common problems.

In the field of higher education, important work is being done by means of annual meetings of directors of higher education, at which consideration is given to the organisation of universities and research institutions.

This work also includes the question of the revision of school text-books with a view to excluding from them any inaccuracies or any comments unfavourable to foreign countries.

The Organisation has established liaison between the international students' organisations, thus facilitating university exchanges. It is studying the question of educational broadcasting and the methods employed for exchanges and the travel of school pupils.

EXACT AND NATURAL SCIENCES—LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

Under the auspices of the Organisation, collaboration has been established between museums and scientific collections, and there has been a preliminary co-ordination of certain specialised scientific bibliographies.

The Organisation has also set up a Committee of Library Experts from amongst the directors of large central or national libraries and a Committee of Archives Experts for the purpose of studying in detail methods of co-ordination in this sphere.

INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS

The Organisation constantly emphasises the need for adequately protecting the authors of inventions and persons engaged in scientific research. It collaborates in all efforts made for the purpose of protecting both authors' rights and artistic and literary property in its various forms. It is studying the possibility of bringing about a co-ordination of the Berne and Rome Conventions with the Havana Convention relating to authors' rights.

CINEMATOGRAPH QUESTIONS

In collaboration with the International Educational Cinematographic Institute of Rome, a Convention was concluded in October 1933 with the object of facilitating the international circulation of films of an educational character. This Convention will serve to make known educational films and to facilitate the transport and showing of such films in educational establishments and in cinema halls. The Institute will publish a catalogue of these films and will distribute it to all countries.

6. SOCIAL AND HUMANITARIAN WORK

TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

The League of Nations began its work for the suppression of the traffic in women and children in 1921, when an international Conference was convened to strengthen and extend the Agreements of 1904 and 1910 against the traffic, to which a number of States had acceded before the creation of the League. In October 1933, the Convention framed by the Conference of 1921 was further supplemented by a new Convention prohibiting the international traffic in women of full age to be employed, even with their consent, for immoral purposes in another country. The 1921 Convention has been ratified by forty-four States and signed, but not ratified, by four States.

At the request of the Commission for the Protection and Welfare of Children and Young People, the Council instituted two extensive enquiries with a view to determining the nature and extent of the traffic in different parts of the world. Those enquiries have supplied very useful data for the campaign against the traffic both in the East and in the West.

The League of Nations is also engaged in the suppression of obscene publications (a Convention framed by a Conference in 1923 provides for the punishment of offences of this kind) and the reform of penal administration (it is co-operating in this sphere with several technical organisations; the Assembly (1933) recommended Governments to apply standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners, framed by the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission).

In 1933, a special temporary Committee of the League met for the first time to study the problems of assistance to indigent aliens and the execution of maintenance obligations abroad.

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare, systematically organised, is of comparatively recent date.

In studying this problem, it must be borne in mind that fundamental social and economic questions are constantly involved (*e.g.*, family allowances), education (*e.g.*, the cinema), public morals (*e.g.*, the status of the illegitimate child). It thus becomes necessary to proceed with caution and, before formulating suggestions or recommendations, to begin by preparing people's minds for a discussion of the various questions.

All the enquiries or studies undertaken by the Child Welfare Committee are designed to encourage the different countries to examine the spirit and method that obtain there in the treatment of child welfare questions and to introduce amendments, whenever necessary, in their laws and administration.

AGE OF MARRIAGE AND CONSENT.

Ever since it was set up, the Child Welfare Committee has been carrying out an exhaustive study of all the laws relating to the age of marriage and consent (by consent is meant here, not the consent of third parties to the marriage, but the validity of the individual's consent).

The effects of this study have been appreciable. Several countries have amended their laws so as to raise the age for marriage.

CINEMATOGRAPH.

The Child Welfare Committee has also carried out a study of all the laws in force in the different countries governing the admission of children to cinema performances.

ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

The Committee has examined the legal status of the illegitimate child in the different countries. A great deal of documentary material has been published on the subject. This study was supplemented by the examination of certain social measures designed to ensure the protection of the illegitimate child, including, among others, the compulsory guardianship of the child and the latter's position under social insurance laws. It is of interest to note, on the basis of this study, that those laws make practically no difference between the position of legitimate children and that of illegitimate children.

SPECIAL JURISDICTION.

The Committee has undertaken an exhaustive study of special jurisdiction over minors. This study, which falls into three parts (auxiliary services of juvenile courts, organisation of such courts, and institutions for erring and delinquent children), is not yet concluded.

RETURN TO THEIR HOMES OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS.

The Committee has also considered the solution of problems which can only be dealt with by means of international agreements. For this purpose, it prepared a Model Convention concerning the return to their homes of children and adolescents; the Convention was communicated to all Governments, and has already served as a basis for the conclusion of bilateral and multilateral agreements.

ASSISTANCE.

The Committee has drawn up a preliminary draft Convention on assistance to foreign minors. When this draft was communicated in 1928 to Governments, the latter stated that they considered it preferable to regulate the question of assistance to *all* indigent foreigners, including adults and minors. The Council accordingly decided to set up a special temporary Committee of Experts to study the question; the Committee met on December 4th, 1933.

7. CAMPAIGN AGAINST NARCOTICS

The "question" of opium and other dangerous drugs presents itself under three main aspects: that of opium for smoking (or prepared opium), which concerns the East essentially; that of manufactured drugs obtained by chemical processes from an opium or coca-leaf base; and, lastly, that of raw materials supplied by countries producing the opium poppy or coca leaves.

Production, manufacture, trade, distribution—these are the component parts of the lawful machinery that functions all over the world.

Side by side with the legitimate and supervised trade there is a vast illicit traffic which is encouraged by the existence of traffickers and addicts. Governments and the League are co-operating in the campaign against this illicit traffic.

PREPARED OPIUM

The habit of smoking opium persists licitly or illicitly in the territory or colonies of the following nine States: China, the United States (Philippines, where opium for smoking is entirely prohibited), France (Indo-Chinese Union), United Kingdom (Brunei, North Borneo, Straits Settlements,

Federated and Unfederated Malay States, Hongkong, Sarawak), India (Burma), Japan (Formosa, Kwantung, South Manchuria Railway zone), Netherlands (Netherlands Indies), Portugal (Macao), Siam.

There are three international instruments dealing with the question:

THE INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONVENTION.

Signed at The Hague on January 23rd, 1912 (fifty-six ratifications and accessions), this Convention makes it incumbent on the contracting parties to take measures for the gradual and effective suppression of the manufacture of, internal trade in and use of prepared opium within the limits of the conditions peculiar to each country. Countries which do not immediately prohibit the import and export of prepared opium must undertake to adopt a series of very strict measures of supervision over imports and exports.

A special chapter of the Convention imposes on Powers having treaties with China special collaboration with the latter (prohibition of the export to China of raw and prepared opium, etc.).

THE GENEVA AGREEMENT.

The Geneva Agreement of February 11th, 1925 (seven ratifications), provides that the retail sale, import, sale and distribution of prepared opium shall constitute a State monopoly.

In the Protocol to this Agreement, the parties undertake gradually and completely to suppress the habit of opium-smoking, provided the countries which cultivate the poppy have ensured the effective execution of the provisions necessary to prevent the export of raw opium from their territory from constituting a serious obstacle to the reduction of consumption in the countries in which the use of prepared opium is still temporarily authorised.

COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY IN THE FAR EAST.

In a memorandum communicated to the League of Nations on August 1st, 1928, the United Kingdom noted that efforts to suppress the smuggling of opium in territories in the Far East had failed and that the chances of the gradual and complete suppression of the use of prepared opium were extremely remote. In consequence of this memorandum, the League of Nations sent (1930) a Commission appointed to report on the situation in the Far East and to suggest measures that the Governments concerned should adopt in the circumstances.

THE BANGKOK AGREEMENT.

The Agreement signed at Bangkok on November 27th, 1931 (three ratifications), institutes an obligation to establish a complete monopoly for the retail sale of prepared opium.

MANUFACTURED DRUGS

The *Hague Convention* of 1912 (fifty-six ratifications or accessions) makes it incumbent upon the contracting parties to enact laws on pharmacy such as to restrict the manufacture, sale and use of manufactured drugs (medicinal opium, morphine, cocaine, etc.) to legitimate medical requirements. It calls upon States to supervise persons engaged in the manufacture, import, export, sale and distribution of drugs and recommends that drugs should be exported only to persons in possession of permits in conformity with the laws of the importing country.

The *Geneva Convention*, signed on February 19th, 1925 (fifty ratifications or accessions), strengthens the measures laid down in the 1912 Convention, more particularly by making them compulsory. Further, for international trade, it institutes the system of import certificates and export permits. Under this system, if a dealer in narcotic drugs

wishes to import drugs, he is bound first to obtain from his Government a certificate specifying that such import is approved by the Government and that it is required for exclusively medical or scientific purposes in the case of manufactured drugs. The Government of the exporting country in its turn authorises export only when an import certificate has been presented by the exporter. The system is at present applied to the legitimate traffic in drugs on a practically universal scale.

PERMANENT CENTRAL BOARD.

A further element of supervision is provided by the Geneva Convention in the form of an obligation devolving upon Governments to furnish each year quarterly or annual statistics to an *ad hoc* body, the Permanent Central Board. The Board, consisting of eight independent persons, is enabled by means of these statistical data to exercise constant supervision over the movement of the international market. If the data at its disposal lead it to conclude that a country is accumulating unduly large quantities of a substance covered by the Convention, it can ask the country in question for explanations through the Secretary-General of the League. If the explanations are not satisfactory, the Board may recommend to the Council the application of certain sanctions.

CONVENTION FOR LIMITING THE MANUFACTURE AND REGULATING THE DISTRIBUTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS.

This Convention was signed at Geneva on July 13th, 1931 (forty-one ratifications or accessions). Despite the improvements introduced by the Geneva Convention, experience has shown the necessity for a direct quantitative limitation of the manufacture of narcotic drugs and a still stricter regulation of distribution. It also appeared indispensable to apply the

Convention to all derivatives of opium and coca leaves capable of constituting a danger for the future. The 1931 Convention ensures this direct quantitative limitation by the system of estimates. Each Government is required to furnish, one year in advance, estimates of the quantities necessary for its medical and scientific requirements. These estimates limit the quantities of the drug available in a country, whether manufactured in that country or imported.

SUPERVISORY BODY.

The estimates are examined by a Supervisory Body. The latter can thus fix in advance for one year the world programme of narcotic drugs (manufacture and international trade). The programme is fixed and published annually in a statement containing estimates for all the countries (the estimates being furnished by Governments or, in the absence of data from the country concerned, being established by the Supervisory Body itself). The document in question covers all the territories in the world, and constitutes for all the parties to the Convention a legal obligation to keep within the limits of the estimates laid down. Manufacture and distribution are supervised by strict national administrative systems. The Permanent Central Opium Board is responsible for ensuring that the manufacture, imports, etc., in each country do not exceed the estimates established by the Supervisory Body.

RAW MATERIALS

The Convention of 1931 for limiting manufacture has given effect in part to the programme laid down in the Preamble to the Geneva Convention of 1925, in which the signatories declare their conviction that the contraband trade in and abuse of narcotics cannot be suppressed unless the production

and manufacture of those substances is reduced. The principal countries producers of raw materials in the world are as follows:

Opium poppy: China, India, Japan, Persia, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

Coca leaves: Bolivia, Japan (Formosa), Netherlands (Netherlands Indies) and Peru.

In many countries, these raw materials are consumed in a raw or prepared form (opium being eaten and coca leaves chewed in certain South American countries, while Indian hemp is consumed in different parts of Asia and Africa).

The existing Conventions ensure supervision over the production and distribution of raw opium. They regulate imports and exports of all raw materials (raw opium, coca leaves, Indian hemp) by means of the import certificate system mentioned above. Enquiries have been carried out in certain producing countries, more particularly in Persia, and the possibilities have been investigated of substituting crops in order to limit the production of the opium poppy.

The League of Nations is at present engaged in preparatory work with a view to a future Conference to examine the possibility of limiting and controlling the cultivation of the opium poppy and the cultivation and harvesting of the coca leaf.

XV. 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
1934	20,031,102	8,257,876	2,538,827	30,827,805

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. (See also "States Members of the League", page 15.)

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 FROM PRIVATE SOURCES.

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", page 176), 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.

XVI. 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.

Ifni (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 (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.

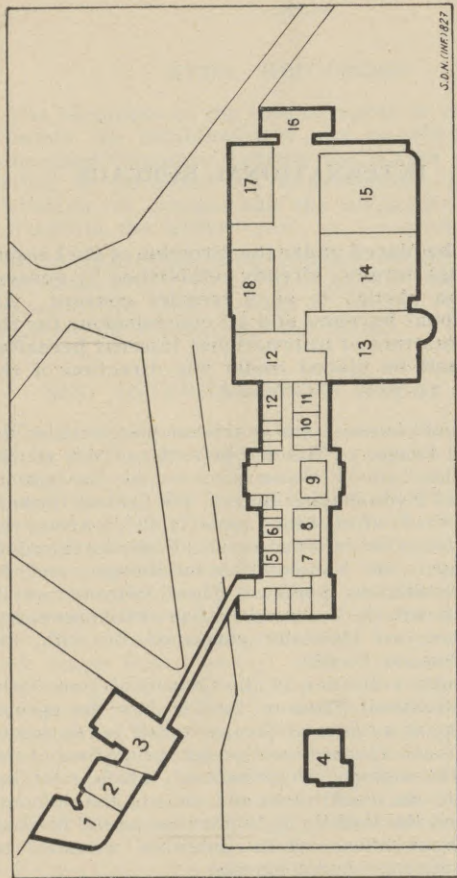
Slavery.

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



S.D.N. (INF) 1827

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 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. |

XVII. 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.)

Six international bureaux are at present placed under the direction of the League of Nations in virtue of this article. They are the International Commission for Air Navigation, the International Hydrographic Bureau, the Central International Office for the Control of the Liquor Traffic in Africa, the International Bureau for Information and Enquiries regarding Relief to Foreigners, the Nansen Office for Refugees and the International Exhibitions Bureau. These bureaux are in continuous touch with the Technical Section of the Secretariat with which they are specially concerned or with the International Bureaux Section.

Further, under a decision of the Council of June 27th, 1921, the International Bureaux Section has the special function of acting as a centre of documentation in relation to private international organisations through the medium of the *Handbook of International Organisations*, which contains information as to the constitution and aims of the different organisations, and the *Bulletin of Information on the Work of International Organisations* which publishes accounts of international conferences and congresses.

XVIII. 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.)

The National Red Cross Societies, the International Red Cross Committee (122, rue de Lausanne, Geneva) and the League of Red Cross Societies (2, avenue Velasquez, Paris) constitute the International Red Cross.

XIX. 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.*, 122, rue de Lausanne, Geneva. The Convention came into force on September 28th, 1932. The central and permanent service of the Union is provided for jointly by the International Red Cross Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies.

XX. 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.

XXI. 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.

XXII. 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.

XXIII. 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.

XXIV. 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 Aldo-

Brandini, 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 La Paz, Bolivia; Santiago, Chile; Bogotá, Colombia; Tegucigalpa, Honduras; Mexico, Mexico; Asunción, Paraguay); and at The Hague, Netherlands).

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.

XXV. 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.

XXVI. 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.

XXVII. 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 aerials. 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.

XXVIII. 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.

The buildings of the Secretariat of the League of Nations may in general be visited between 1 and 2.30 p.m. Visitors are requested to apply to the porter of the main building (rue des Pâquis).

XXIX. SPECIAL STAMPS

Since May 1922, the official correspondence of the Secretariat and of the International Labour Office has been stamped by the Swiss Federal Postal authorities with ordinary Swiss stamps overprinted respectively with the words " Société des Nations " and " S.d.N. Bureau international du Travail ". These stamps are only offered for sale with the postmarks.

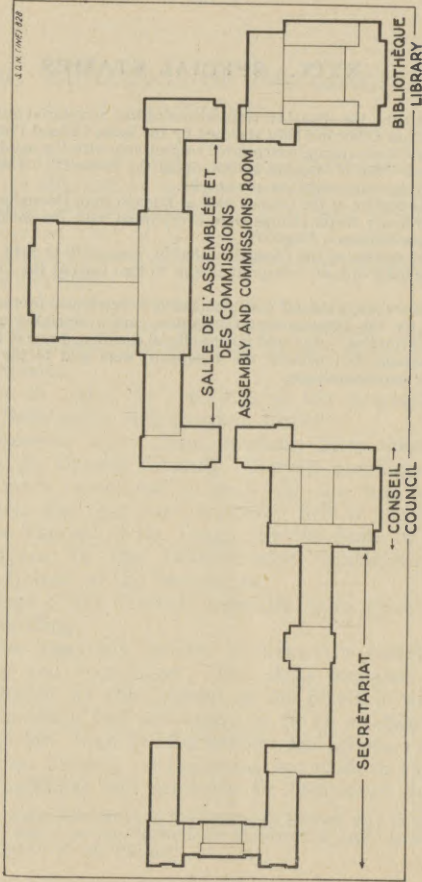
During the session of the Council held at Lugano from December 10th to 15th, 1928, the ordinary Swiss stamps were overprinted with the words " Conseil de la Société des Nations à Lugano ".

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



XXX. 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 Health 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 Health 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, Peking.
- 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. 18th.* The Council adopted a report under Article 15, paragraph 4, of the Covenant with a view to putting an end to the dispute between Colombia and Peru.

- Mar. 27th.* Japan gives notice of her intention to withdraw from the League.
- May 25th.* Colombia and Peru signed an agreement accepting the methods of giving effect to the solutions proposed by the Council in its report of March 18th, 1933.
- June 12th.* World Monetary and Economic Conference, London.
- July 27th.* Suspension of the work of the London Monetary and Economic Conference.
- Sept. 26th.* The Government of the Argentine notified the Secretary-General that the Argentine Parliament had approved the Covenant of the League of Nations.
- Oct. 5th.* Conference to facilitate the International Circulation of Films having an Educative Character.
- Oct. 9th.* Diplomatic Conference for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women over Age.
- Oct. 21st.* Germany gave notice of withdrawal from the League of Nations.
- Nov. 3rd.* Arrival in South America of the Chaco Commission appointed by the Council with a view to arriving at a settlement of the dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay.
- Nov. 9th.* Conference of Governmental Press Bureaux and Representatives of the Press in Madrid.

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.
- June 29th.* Adjournment of the work of the Conference in order to allow of negotiations under the direction of the President of the Conference.
- Oct. 14th.* Meeting of the Bureau. Germany withdraws from the Conference.
- Nov. 22nd.* Adjournment of the General Commission to January 1934.

XXXI. THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS ¹

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.

ARTICLE I.

1. 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

¹ Text numbered in conformity with the resolution adopted by the seventh ordinary session of the Assembly on September 16th, 1926, and containing Article 6 as amended, in force since August 13th, 1924, Articles 12, 13 and 15 as amended, in force since September 26th, 1924, and Article 4 as amended, in force since July 29th, 1926. The texts printed in italics indicate the amendments.

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.

2. 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.

3. 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.

ARTICLE 2.

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.

ARTICLE 3.

1. The Assembly shall consist of Representatives of the Members of the League.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. At meetings of the Assembly, each Member of the League shall have one vote, and may have not more than three Representatives.

ARTICLE 4.

1. The Council shall consist of Representatives of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, 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.

2. With the approval of the majority of the Assembly, the Council may name additional Members of the League whose Representatives shall always be Members of the Council; the Council with like approval may increase the number of Members of the League to be selected by the Assembly for representation on the Council.

2 bis. 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.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. 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 consideration of matters specially affecting the interests of that Member of the League.

6. 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.

ARTICLE 5.

1. Except where otherwise expressly provided in this Covenant or by the terms of the present Treaty, 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.

2. 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.

3. 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.

ARTICLE 6.

1. The permanent Secretariat shall be established at the Seat of the League. The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary-General and such secretaries and staff as may be required.

2. The first Secretary-General shall be the person named in the Annex; thereafter the Secretary-General shall be appointed by the Council with the approval of the majority of the Assembly.

3. The secretaries and staff of the Secretariat shall be appointed by the Secretary-General with the approval of the Council.

4. The Secretary-General shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the Assembly and of the Council.

5. *The expenses of the League shall be borne by the Members of the League in the proportion decided by the Assembly.*

ARTICLE 7.

1. The Seat of the League is established at Geneva.

2. The Council may at any time decide that the Seat of the League shall be established elsewhere.

3. All positions under or in connection with the League, including the Secretariat, shall be open equally to men and women.

4. 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.

5. The buildings and other property occupied by the League or its officials or by Representatives attending its meetings shall be inviolable.

ARTICLE 8.

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. Such plans shall be subject to reconsideration and revision at least every ten years.

4. 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.

5. 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.

6. 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.

ARTICLE 9.

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.

ARTICLE 10.

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.

ARTICLE 11.

1. 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.

2. 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.

ARTICLE 12.

1. 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.

2. 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.

ARTICLE 13.

1. 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*.

2. 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*.

3. *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.*

4. 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.

ARTICLE 14.

The Council shall formulate and submit to the Members of the League for adoption plans for the establishment of a Permanent Court of International Justice. 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.

ARTICLE 15.

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. 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.

9. 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.

10. 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.

ARTICLE 16.

1. 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 nationals 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.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. 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.

ARTICLE 17.

1. 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.

2. Upon such invitation being given the Council shall immediately institute an inquiry into the circumstances of the dispute and recommend such action as may seem best and most effectual in the circumstances.

3. 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.

4. 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.

ARTICLE 18.

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.

ARTICLE 19.

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.

ARTICLE 20.

1. 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.

2. 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.

ARTICLE 21.

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.

ARTICLE 22.

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. 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.

6. 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 above mentioned in the interests of the indigenous population.

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

8. 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.

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

ARTICLE 23.

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

- (a) 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;
- (b) undertake to secure just treatment of the native inhabitants of territories under their control;
- (c) will entrust the League with the general supervision over the execution of agreements with regard to the traffic in women and children, and the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs;

- (d) 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;
- (e) will make provision to secure and maintain freedom of communications and of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all Members of the League. In this connection, the special necessities of the regions devastated during the war of 1914-1918 shall be borne in mind;
- (f) will endeavour to take steps in matters of international concern for the prevention and control of disease.

ARTICLE 24.

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. 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.

ARTICLE 25.

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.

ARTICLE 26.

1. Amendments to this 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.

2. No such amendments 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.

ANNEX

I. Original Members of the League of Nations, Signatories of the Treaty of Peace.

United States of America.	Haiti.
Belgium.	Hejaz.
Bolivia.	Honduras.
Brazil.	Italy.
British Empire	Japan.
Canada.	Liberia.
Australia.	Nicaragua.
South Africa.	Panama.
New Zealand.	Peru.
India.	Poland.
China.	Portugal.
Cuba.	Roumania.
Ecuador.	Serb-Croat-Slovene State.
France.	Siam.
Greece.	Czechoslovakia.
Guatemala.	Uruguay.

States invited to accede to the Covenant.

Argentine Republic.	Persia.
Chile.	Salvador.
Colombia.	Spain.
Denmark.	Sweden.
Netherlands.	Switzerland.
Norway.	Venezuela.
Paraguay.	

II. First Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

The Hon. Sir James Eric DRUMMOND, K.C.M.G., C.B.

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